"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair, cooler by tonight; Thursday fair, continued cool; light west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,396. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAILWAY HEADS GO TO PRESIDENT WITH A NEW PLEA

Danger of a Strike Believed in Washington to be Much Less Critical.

RAILROADS WANT PROMISES

May Grant 8-Hour Day with Assurances of Better Rates and Partial Arbitration.

FEAR UNORGANIZED MEN

Foresee Demand for General Reduction of Time—Unions Reply to Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A delegation of railroad executives went to the White House tonight and discussed with President Wilson a modified acceptance of his proposal for the settlement of the railroad strike crisis.

The conference was sought by the railroad Presidents and was taken to mean that a settlement was not far off. The visit of the railway Presidents to the White House on their own initiative to discuss the situation was taken to mean that they had altered their defiant attitude of regarding Mr. Wilson's peace plan as "inconceivable," as it was characterized in a statement issued by the railroads last night.

This statement was issued late tonight by the railroad executives:

"Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific, and Daniel Willard, President of the B. & O., went to the White House this evening at 8:30 o'clock and had a conference with the President lasting about an hour, during which the general situation was discussed. The conference was requested by the committee of railway executives.

"There was another meeting of the railway executives at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and they will meet again at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning."

Wilson Refuses to Mediate.

It was learned that the President told the railroad Presidents that he would not act as mediator between the brotherhoods and the railroads beyond the proposal for settlement he has made and which has been accepted by the brotherhoods.

The railroad Presidents asked for two or three more days in which to make their final reply and the delay was granted by Mr. Wilson.

It was generally believed in Washington tonight that a majority of the railroad Presidents were almost ready to accept Mr. Wilson's proposal for the eight-hour day in principle, if they could be assured of three things:

1. That they, as well as the brotherhoods, should have a say as to what was meant by the eight-hour day, and that if there was a difference of opinion it should be arbitrated.

2. A reasonable guarantee that if they can prove that the eight-hour day places a new financial burden on the roads, the roads may increase their freight rates.

3. That they be protected by arbitration against the demands of other employes for the eight-hour day, asking that the proposed Federal Commission be made a permanent body.

Such a compact would enable the railroads to say they had preserved arbitration.

Feel That There Will Be No Strike.

General opinion at the capital tonight is that the strike crisis has now reached the note-writing stage and that there will be no strike.

It is certain that neither President Wilson nor any of the railroad executives wants negotiations broken off, and, while the railroads have not yet decided how far they are willing to go, there is every indication that they are to go to considerable lengths and that Mr. Wilson will be successful in his effort to avert the greatest industrial battle ever threatened.

Evidence of their desire to effect a settlement, provided it does not cost them too much, and they can preserve for capital the protection of arbitration against future strikes, is found in the naming of a committee of eight to take active charge of the negotiations.

After the conference tonight it was said by several of the railway Presidents that they expected to be in Washington for several days more. Daniel Willard of the B. & O. was asked to tell what tonight's conference meant.

"There is nothing final to report," he said.

"Is the situation hopeful?" was asked.

"You cannot get me to make a statement on that," he replied.

Much significance was attached to the fact that a long statement prepared by railroad press agents for release tonight was held up after the delegation had gone to the White House. It can be said authoritatively that this statement contained a severe criticism of the President's peace plan on the ground that it meant a death blow to the principle of arbitration. It was generally believed that the statement was withheld because the railroad executives had decided to change their tactics and try to pour a little oil upon the troublous waters.

Where is Money to Come From?

It is understood that the chief object of the visit to the White House was to ask the President to state specifically how he expected the railroads to make up the millions of dollars which the managers say it will cost them to put

Continued on Page 3.

E-BOAT TORPEDOES GERMAN BATTLESHIP

British Submarine Commander Believes He Sank 18,000-Ton Craft of Nassau Type.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A British official announcement this afternoon says it is believed that a German battleship of the Nassau class has been sunk by the British submarine E-23. The announcement follows:

"The submarine E-23, Lieut. Commander Robert R. Turner, which returned today from the North Sea, reports that on the morning of Saturday last she made a successful torpedo attack upon a German battleship of the Nassau class. The commanding officer reports that while the ship was being escorted by five destroyers back to harbor in a damaged condition he attacked again and struck her with a second torpedo, and believes she was sunk."

The Nassau class of battleship comprises four vessels with displacements of 18,602 tons each, a length of 451 feet, beam 88 feet, and draft 26 feet. Their armaments consist of twelve 11-inch guns in pairs in turrets, twelve 5.9-inch guns in battery, and sixteen 3.4-inch guns, together with six torpedo tubes.

The Nassau, built at Wilhelmshaven and completed in 1910, was laid down originally in July, 1908, but the plans for her were changed with the building of the British Dreadnought, and her construction was begun a year later, in 1907. The other battleships of the Nassau class are the Posen, Rheinland, and Westfalen. The last-named battleship was at first reported sunk in the Jutland naval engagement last May, but afterward was declared by Berlin to be safe in a home port.

"WE CAN SEE THE END," SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Allies Have Only to March Together Steadily as in the Past, He Declares.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, in the House of Commons today contrasted what he termed the extraordinary change in a couple of months in the relative positions of the Entente Allies and the Central Powers on all the fronts except Mesopotamia, where climatic conditions had kept the British forces quiescent.

Mr. Lloyd George said that criticisms of the British operations on the Somme front, on the ground of their failure to break through the German lines, were unjustified. The Germans, having two alternatives, said Mr. Lloyd George, chose the alternative of bringing troops and guns from Verdun to prevent the British from breaking through.

"That suited our purpose," the War Secretary continued. "It relieved the pressure on Verdun and prevented the enemy from pouring his forces into the Russian theatre to support the Austrians against General Brusiloff's thrust.

"The German accounts of our losses on the Somme are ludicrously exaggerated. Our losses, though deplorable, have been relatively low as compared with those of the Germans. The French and ourselves have captured positions on the Somme front, whence the course of the campaign is visible, and I think in the dim distance we can see the end.

"France is equipped and Russia is rapidly becoming equipped. Italy's equipment has amazed her best friends. Germany has missed her chance, and she knows it.

"It would be a mistake to underrate the nature of our task, which requires all of our resources. But surveying the whole situation, and upon the advice of those more competent than myself to express an opinion, I do not hesitate to say that what this country and her allies have to do is to march together steadily and work together loyally as they have done in the past to insure that victory will rest on their banners."

LONDON MAY RETURN TO ITS OLD LINKMEN

Can't Whistle for Cabs, So May Restore an Early Georgian Institution, Minus the Torches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A revival of linkmen is predicted as an eventuality arising out of the new order forbidding whistling for cabs after 10 o'clock at night in the London area.

The regulation, which arose out of complaints that the rest of wounded soldiers in London hospitals was disturbed by incessant whistles, went into force last night. The weather was fine, and no great inconvenience was suffered by the public as a result of the ban on whistling for cabs.

Various devices for calling conveyances are suggested, but most of them are inadmissable. For instance, electric flash signs such as are used at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, cannot be used here under the light regulations necessitated as a precaution against Zeppelins.

If there were linkmen they, for the same reason, would have to forego torches, which they were wont to carry until a hundred years ago, when the introduction of street lighting by gas superseded their use. In the days of growler and hansom, the linkmen, with little bands of runners, used to make quite a good living out of the business of hunting for conveyances, particularly at the hours the theatres closed.

Men of the classroom which these linkmen and their satellites were recruited are now mostly doing duty in the army, and if the system is revived linkmen or linkboys, as they are alternatively called, will have to be girls.

RUSSIA WILL RELEASE 120 POLITICAL EXILES

M. Khvostoff, Minister of the Interior, Heeds Plea of English Relief Committee.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The liberation of 120 political exiles sent to Siberia by administrative order has been ordered by Alexander A. Khvostoff, the Russian Minister of the Interior, according to advices received here. This action resulted from the work of the English Committee for the Relief of Administrative Exiles, whose Secretary, Mrs. Sonia Howe, visited Petrograd recently and made a personal appeal to the Russian Cabinet Ministers.

Mrs. Howe is the Russian-born wife of an English clergyman. There are said to be 620 Russian politicians exiled by means of administrative process. Minister Khvostoff has promised to investigate all cases, and the Russian Minister of Justice is said to have held out hope for the pardon on a large scale of exiles condemned by the courts and for whose cases action by the Russian Emperor may be necessary.

PRESIDENT NAMES THREE CONFEREES IN MEXICO DISPUTE

Secretary Lane, Judge George Gray, and Dr. John R. Mott Are the Appointees.

MAY MEET AT ASBURY PARK

Arredondo to Confer with Lansing on Sessions of the Joint Commission.

FINDINGS MUST BE RATIFIED

Washington and Mexico City to Take Final Action on Recommendations of Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary Lansing tonight announced the names of the three American members of the International Joint Commission by means of which the American and Mexican Governments hope to reach an amicable settlement of the differences growing out of the presence of American soldiers in Mexico and bandit raids along the border. The American members of the commission are:

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

George Gray of Wilmington, Del., former member of the Federal Judiciary, and until recently Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit.

Dr. John R. Mott of New York, who has been General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation since 1895, and is General Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

The Mexican members of the commission, whose names were announced several weeks ago, are:

Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, who was formerly special agent of the Constitutionalist faction of Mexico in Washington.

Alberto Pani, President of the Mexican National Railways.

Ignacio Bonillas, Sub-Secretary in the Mexican Department of Communications.

Commission to Meet Soon.

With the announcement of the appointment of the American members of the commission, it is expected that the Mexican members will start for this country immediately. Both Governments are understood to be eager to proceed with the work of the commission, as soon as possible, and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-designate, has been instructed to arrange details of the time and place for the sessions of the convention with Secretary Lansing. The understanding is that the sessions will be held at some resort on the Atlantic Coast, but details have not been settled. Asbury Park has been frequently mentioned in inner circles here as the probable place for the commission's sessions.

Powers of the Conferees.

The Mexican Commissioners have been instructed to give preferential consideration in the conferences to the question of the early withdrawal of the American forces. When it became known to President Wilson that this had been done inquiries were made to ascertain whether the de facto Government would assent to the proposal in one of Secretary Lansing's recent notes for broadening the scope of the commission so as to embrace matters other than the questions of a withdrawal of the American forces and an arrangement for joint protection of the border against future raids. The de facto Government gave assurances through Mr. Arredondo that it accepted the suggestion of this Government for such a broadening of the powers of the commission.

The Mexican Commissioners are expected to insist from the beginning on the withdrawal of the American forces. There is every indication that this request will be granted, in view of the fact that General Funston, in response to a recent inquiry from Washington, has indicated that the American forces may be safely withdrawn. When the joint commission meets its members will not have plenary power. They will confer freely with their respective Governments and neither side is expected to yield anything without express authority from its Government.

It is regarded as probable here that withdrawal of the Pershing expedition would be followed soon by the recall of the National Guard from the border. Some high officers of the army believe that with Pershing's men added to the border patrol, and the additional men provided under the new army bill, General Funston would have a sufficient force of regulars adequately to protect the border.

It has been suggested that out of the discussion of economic conditions in Mexico might come assurances that would make it possible for American financial and commercial interests to offer aid in the rehabilitation of the Mexican Republic.

Secretary Lane, who will head the American group, was the first member selected. Associate Justice Brandeis was President Wilson's second choice, but after a conference with Chief Justice White he decided his duties would not permit him to serve.

Judge Gray has had much experience on international bodies, and since 1900 has been a member of the International Permanent Court of Arbitration under The Hague Convention. President Wilson once offered the post of Minister to China to Dr. Mott, who declined it.

Of the Mexican Commissioners Messrs.

Continued on Page 4.

35 Zeppelins Destroyed Since War Began; Announcement Made in House of Commons

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—Major Baird, representative of the Aerial Board in the House of Commons, replying last night to criticism of the air defenses during the recent Zeppelin raids, announced that since the war began the Entente Allies had accounted for thirty-five Zeppelins.

"There have been thirty-four raids on England," said Major Baird, "in ten of which no casualties were suffered, while in the remainder the number of killed was 334 civilians and 50 military men. Nobody can say that these casualties, deplorable as they are, will have any influence on the conduct of the war, provided the honorable members of the House do not give utterance to such ill-chosen statements as have been made in the House of Commons tonight.

"Members of the House of Commons ought to be leaders of the people. They should encourage the people, not create panic. Lord French has a very complete system of air defense, and it is being improved daily, while the British Flying Corps has a record superior to any other nation."

FREEDOM IN MEXICO ASKED BY CATHOLICS

They Deny Fomenting Strife There and Refrain from Criticising President.

BAN LAID ON ALL "POLITICS"

The Federation's Peace Resolution Merely Says Pope Should Have Hearing in Council of Nations.

The bitterness against the Wilson Administration for its handling of the Mexican situation, which had been apparent in committee reports and private utterances of "Catholic Week" leaders, was not allowed to appear in the final action on the Mexican question taken yesterday by the National Federation of Catholic Societies, representing a membership of 3,000,000.

In taking this stand the Federation adhered to its constitutional proscription against any action of possible political construction and sustained the oft-repeated declaration of its officers during the last week, that the Catholics assembled here would supply no material for a Republican campaign document.

Thus in marked contrast to the vivid language of committee reports, embodied in National Secretary Anthony Matre's annual report, the resolution merely asked "for religious liberty for Roman Catholics in Mexico." Whether the resolution as adopted was framed without a struggle no one would say. It was adopted without a murmur.

One who played a leading part in drafting the resolution explained that, though it started with a long preamble asserting the innocence of the Church, and of its lay and clerical leaders, in the tumult south of the Rio Grande, this did not mean that Catholics had assumed a defensive attitude.

"We merely started by answering the accusations against us by Carranza's diplomats, part of the press of this country, and many American Protestants," he said.

The Mexican Resolution.

The resolution, which Federation leaders said represented the exact attitude of 20,000,000 American lay and ecclesiastical Catholics, reads:

Ever anxious to place before our fellow-citizens the truth regarding the Catholic Church and all the aim and purposes of its members, this Federation hereby places on record and invites thoughtful attention to the following statements regarding the attitude of American Catholics toward their persecuted co-religionists and toward those who are not their co-religionists in Mexico:

First—At no time since the beginning of the sad outrages against religion in Mexico has the Church or any official body of the Church or any of her leaders lent aid, financial or otherwise, to the stirring up of strife, either here or elsewhere, against any person or group claiming to be a Government or even a faction in Mexico.

Second—The only money raised by American Catholics to aid Mexicans in their present sad plight was raised and expended for charitable purposes, to wit: The relief of the refugees, the establishment of a seminary for Mexican ecclesiastical students in Castroville, Texas, transportation and appeals for further charity.

Third—At no time and under no circumstances have the exiled Archbishops and Bishops asked their fellow-Catholics in the United States to aid in revolutionary movements or to agitate for the bringing about of American intervention.

Fourth—What the Catholics of the United States ask in connection with Mexico is that, whatever form of Government be established in Mexico, with the aid and friendship of our own country, it shall grant and guarantee liberty of conscience and freedom of worship as they exist in our United States and which are denied in Mexico by unjust laws.

The Peace Resolution.

Second in interest only to the Mexican question was the resolution regarding peace in Europe, adopted by the delegates, who sweltered all day in the cathedral college in order to get most of the important business of the convention out of the way.

Here again definite action was characterized by more conservatism than had been displayed in less formal proceedings. The resolution merely called upon Pope Benedict XV. to take part in the restoration of tranquillity, and not characterizing him as the only person possibly able to bring about that result. The resolution, also unanimously adopted, reads:

We recall with just pride the remarkable work accomplished by our Holy Father for the relief of the war-stricken sufferers, and more especially for the return to their homes of the permanently disabled prisoners of the various contending nations.

We pledge to him our most loyal support in his unceasing efforts to restore a just and lasting peace.

As the representative of the Prince of Peace and the common spiritual father of so many millions among all the nations of the earth, he is the logical arbiter to whom the warring peoples can turn for a disinterested and impartial settlement of all their difficulties in accordance with the sacred principles of justice and humanity.

The unbiased judgment of history supports the demand that the voice of the common father of all Christendom, whose mind is untainted with national rivalries and whose heart embraces all the nations of the earth in truest love, may be heard in the council of the nations for the securing and the cementing of a permanent peace.

Divorce Reform Called For.

The Federation readopted generally the resolutions of its 1915 convention, expressing its attitude on matters in which it is interested. To emphasize its importance the Catholic theatre movement and the Federation's belief that a crusade should be waged against indecency in theatre and motion pic-

Continued on Page 4.

PANAMA-JAPAN DEAL BACKED BY A GERMAN

Dr. Paul Albrecht Said to Have Sold Isthmian Grant to Japanese in Havana.

FAILED TO FLOAT IT HERE

Panama Official Admits Concession to Spaniard, but Asserts That He Failed to Meet the Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—It is learned here that a German named Dr. Paul Albrecht is connected with the tract of San Blas Indian land in Panama which Washington hears is intended for Japanese colonization. Dr. Albrecht organized in Panama what was termed the Quick Exchange Company, and operated in Panama, trying to float this same San Blas Indian tract in the United States.

Albrecht left Panama suddenly and opened offices in New Orleans, where he was connected with another German named Neumann, and organized what was termed the Pan-American Estate and Planting Company, obtaining a charter at Wilmington, Del., and selling considerable stock.

The Spaniard, Fernandez, in whose name the concession was obtained, got in touch with Albrecht and the latter came to Havana, where the two reached an agreement whereby Fernandez was to return to Panama and obtain the concession. After obtaining the concession fruitless efforts were made to float the scheme in the United States, but finally, it is reported, Fernandez interested capital in Havana, which supposedly was advanced by Japanese.

The papers incorporating the Pan-American Estate and Planting Company, to which Fernandez transferred the concession, were drawn at Wilmington on Aug. 23, 1913, filed and recorded at Panama on March 12, 1914, and approved by José Maria Fernandez, Governor of Panama Province, on Aug. 9, 1915. This was approved by Hector Valdez, Sub-Secretary of Government and Justice, on the same date. Hector Valdez is a cousin of the President-elect.

President-elect Valdes of Panama now denies any knowledge of Japanese interest in the concession to Fernandez, and his secretary issued a statement today saying Valdes never knew that the land in question had been granted for colonization by Japanese.

"Dr. Valdes has had absolutely nothing to do with the concession referred to," said his secretary. "Some time last year, while passing through this city from Colon to Washington, he was introduced to a certain Mr. Fernandez, evidently the person alluded to in the cables, who merely wanted some information about general conditions in Panama before going to the Isthmus. He was consulted simply because he was a citizen of Panama, and therefore apt to know the laws and conditions there.

"On the other hand, you will easily understand how absurd it really is to imagine that any Panama Government would venture to make a land concession for the purpose mentioned in the cables and in the circumstances stated, when it is obvious that it would inevitably meet with just and logical opposition in United States Government circles. As a matter of fact, Dr. Valdes dislikes very much that the concession is intended for the Japanese. Dr. Belisario Porras, the present President of Panama, is too keen-sighted, able and tactful a statesman to have made any concessions of the nature of the one reported, and it would be impossible to find in Panama a Government capable of committing such a blunder as the one mentioned in the cables."

DENIAL IN PANAMA.

Grant Made to Spaniard, but Deal Failed, Says Lefevre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 22.—Foreign Secretary Lefevre, in an interview tonight, denied categorically that any concession was held by Japanese in Panama.

Some time ago a Spaniard named Manuel Fernandez of Almeria, Spain, applied for a land concession on the San Blas coast of the isthmus. It was granted on the stipulation that a deposit of $2,000 be made before Aug. 1. The deposit was not made and the concession lapsed.

It is denied that any coaling station grant has been made or is contemplated by the present administration. Word from President-elect Valdez, received here, denies he has any connection with the matter.

Fernandez left here disgruntled, and went to Spain via Havana. It is believed here that the promoter carried credentials from prominent Algerians, but that he had no funds of his own.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—At the Japanese Embassy today it was said that published reports of alleged Japanese aggressions in the Isthmus of Panama for acquisition of a coaling station were considered part of propaganda to alarm the United States and so ridiculous as to make a statement of denial unnecessary.

Cristobal Sanchiz, campaign secretary to President-elect Valdez of Panama, arrived here yesterday and asserted emphatically that Dr. Valdes had neither promised and concessions to any Japanese or Spaniard, nor promised such a concession.

"I wish to say most emphatically that no aid was given by Dr. Valdez to any one desiring such a concession," said Mr. Sanchiz. "I known that a Spaniard named Fernandez was seeking a land grant and he called on Dr. Valdes several times in order to enlist his assistance. He refused absolutely to have anything to do with it. Dr. Valdes knows nothing of any land grant at the Atlantic side of the canal to be used by Japan or any one else."

Speaking of the land grant Mr. Sanchiz said that he understood that Fernandez had been trying to obtain a letter from Valdez indorsing his scheme so that Dr. Porras would think Valdes was behind the plan.

RUMANIAN ARMY MOBILIZED FOR WAR AS FIVE ALLIES STRIKE IN BALKANS; RUSSIANS IN FORCE JOIN THE SERBIANS

Bucharest Drops Gayety in Shadow of War; German Observer Says Nation Is Preparing

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—The King of Rumania received the German and Austrian Ministers to Bucharest in private audience on Monday, according to a Cologne dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Amsterdam. The Ministers were received first separately and afterward jointly. It was the longest audience ever granted by the Rumanian King to the Teutonic representatives.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (via London.)—Rumania is preparing for war, according to Dr. Lederer, Bucharest correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt. A telegraphic dispatch from Dr. Lederer dated Sunday says:

"There is ground for some uneasiness as to the attitude of Rumania. The outward life of the city is greatly changed. Gay Bucharest has become a grave city, and all like signs in public life indicate that everybody is preparing for eventualities and that the country is getting ready for war.

"I still believe that Bratiano is playing a game with Russia. In political negotiations at Bucharest von Hindenburg is now playing the foremost rôle."

PARIS, Aug. 22.—All the morning newspapers comment at length on the possibility of Rumania joining in the war. The meetings that are in progress in Bucharest are taken to mean that all the various developments in the situation are being seriously considered. The statement is made on good authority that the number of Rumanian troops that can be mobilized exceeds 800,000.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 21, (via London, Aug. 22.)—The Budapest Az Est, which is usually well informed on the Rumanian situation, today prints a dispatch from its Bucharest correspondent saying that the agitation for war, which in the last few days has been at fever heat, has suddenly cooled down. It is stated that possibly the end of the mobilization is responsible for the change, if not the serious words uttered in the Hungarian Parliament.

[This is the first hint of a Rumanian mobilization that has been permitted to pass the allied censorship. Almost nothing on the Rumanian military situation from the Entente viewpoint has come through since the Balkan situation in its present phase reached a critical stage.]

The Bucharest dispatch adds that there is no doubt that Premier Bratiano has reached an understanding with the Entente, so that further negotiations are unnecessary now for actual participation in the war. Meanwhile the semi-official Rumanian press is savagely attacking the Conservative organs which undertook to discuss mobilization and related measures.

More ammunition from France and Russia is asserted to be arriving.

ALLIED CENTRE ADVANCING

French Storm the Vardar Heights While British Halt Foe on Struma.

BOTH WINGS FALLING BACK

Russian General to Command Joint Muscovite-Serb Army—Czar Sending 80,000 Men.

GREECE GREATLY EXCITED

Hellenic Soldiers Killed in Clash with Bulgars, but King Stops Fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The allied forces have captured a series of heights west of the Vardar River on the Saloniki front, according to the official report of the French War Office today. British artillery has checked the advance of skirmishers of the Central Powers in a sector of the Struma front, thirty-five miles northeast of Saloniki.

The statement of the French War Office reads:

The battle continued on Aug. 21 on the whole front of the allied armies on the Saloniki line. In the centre the British-French forces have violently bombarded Bulgarian positions on both sides of Lake Doiran, while our infantry established itself on the southern spurs of the Veles Mountains.

West of the Vardar our troops have occupied a line of heights near Ljumnica and have maintained their positions at all points in spite of violent counterattacks by the enemy.

The Serbian Army has continued its progress in the mountainous zone between the Cerna and Moglenica Rivers.

On the two wings the enemy, at the cost of very heavy losses, has succeeded in pushing back our advance detachments. On one end of the line the covering detachment which attacked on Aug. 20 west of Seres Bulgarian forces, more than a division in strength, in order to delay their march, has fallen back on the Struma. All the passages of the river are solidly held by the Allies. On the extreme left wing the Serbian Army, after a very hot battle lasting two days, which was undertaken to retard the advance of the right wing of the Bulgarians, has retaken its principal defensive position in the neighborhood of Lake Ostrovo.

The British War Office statement given out today, reads:

On the Doiran front the situation is unchanged. On the Struma front we destroyed the railway bridge at Angista station on Sunday.

Our mounted troops, working in conjunction with the French, successfully located the enemy on a front extending from Seres to Savjak, (north of the Struma.) Yesterday morning advance enemy skirmishers toward Kopriva Bridge were stopped by our artillery, which also dispersed enemy working parties intrenching opposite Kamarjan and Cavdarmah.

An advance brigade of a Russian army which it is said will total 80,000 men has been landed at Saloniki. This news has just been released after being held up for three weeks by the censor. The Russians will operate with the Serbians; the joint forces being under command of a Russian General.

The arrival of the Czar's troops, followed by the debarkation of an Italian army, has created a profound impression throughout Greece. The excitement has been increased, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by the fact that since Sunday Greek troops have been fighting the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Seres. The Greek commander at Seres has called to arms all the reservists in that locality, says the dispatch. That the fighting is of a stubborn character is indicated by the fact that a large number of Greek soldiers have been killed.

The correspondent of The Evening News at Athens, however, says it is understood there that Greek Army Headquarters ordered the Seres division to retire. Orders have been given that all further hostilities must be avoided.

Berlin Report of Early Successes.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London, Aug. 22.)—Dispatches received here from the Balkans indicate that the Germans and Bulgarians are advancing on the entire Macedonian front. There are no indications as to the objective of the Bulgarians on the eastern end of the fighting line, but the opinion is held here that General Sarrail's right flank may soon be hard pressed.

An immediate result of the Bulgarian offensive is that the Central Powers are once more in direct contact with Greece.

All the Serbian positions on the Malka Niezeplanina, east of Banica, on the Macedonian front, have been captured by troops of the Central Powers, the War Office announced today. The French have been driven over the Struma between Buthkova and Tahinos. The text of the announcement follows:

All the Serbian positions on the

LOOK FOR OUR AID IN PEACE MAKING

How England's Thought Tends in Considering Her Post-Bellum Problems.

ASQUITH'S NOTABLE PHRASE

A Policy Silently Taking Shape Which May Influence Whole Course of World Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson's declaration to the railway Presidents, urging a settlement of the labor situation on the ground that every ounce of American energy and initiative should be mobilized to meet the extraordinary situation which will follow the European war, reopens a question which has been a subject of frequent discussion in all the belligerent countries.

The economic problems which the war will leave, and the special situation in which America will find itself, have caused no little disquietude in all the great European countries, except perhaps Russia. In some quarters highly colored pictures have been painted of a Europe economically, financially and industrially ruined, and a United States fattening on the results of a gigantic conflict waged, as the entente powers believe, for the ideals of civilization, and, as some of Germany's population think, in defense of the fatherland.

In Germany, France and England alike these views have provoked much feeling, and occasionally some caustic comment in the press. In its most concrete form this feeling has found expression in assertions that the United States, having remained out of the war, could be allowed to play no part in making peace. I am speaking, of course, of public feeling, not of governmental policy, for none of the Governments concerned has taken an attitude which conceivably might preclude the possibility of American intervention under circumstances which would render America's good offices highly desirable.

There has been made recently, however, one official statement which is perhaps the most important yet uttered on this subject. Oddly enough, though of the highest interest to America, it seems, judging by the latest American papers to hand, to have entirely escaped notice in the United States. I refer to Mr. Asquith's speech at Queen's Hall on the anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war.

In his peroration the Premier made a statement which most of his audience interpreted as a suggestion of the part which the United States could play in the world after the war, and a possible American contribution to the common task of progress and humanity. The Prime Minister's words may be requoted in full in the light of President Wilson's statement of yesterday that America could no longer remain isolated and provincial, and must be ready to play her part as one of the dominant influences in the world's affairs.

"Early in the war," said the Premier, "I quoted a sentence which Mr. Gladstone used in 1870. 'The greatest triumph of our time,' he said, 'will be the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing idea of Euro-

Continued on Page 3.

CZAR'S TROOPS FACE BULGARS

Empire's Flag Expected to Have Great Moral Effect on King Ferdinand's People.

LANDED THREE WEEKS AGO

Both Russians and Italians Cheered by Allied Soldiers On Their Arrival.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—By the censor's release today of Athens dispatches of July 31, London learns for the first time of the arrival of an advance brigade of Russians at Saloniki, some coming from the Persian Gulf and others from France. The censor released at the same time a dispatch from Ward Price, the official press representative at Saloniki, describing the arrival of the Russians and Italians. Of the Russians he says:

"There they were, cap tilted at a rakish angle, in workmanlike linen blouse and blanket slung across the body, the big Russians with stolid faces. The fine build of the men struck one immediately, and by the time the bands finished playing all the national anthems of the Allies the Russians were showing they had activity as well as weight by doubling down the steep gangway with all their kit on to the dock. When the men were drawn up with the young, active-looking General at their head, with bayonets fixed and the white and gold standard unfurled, their quality was even more apparent. Splendid 'troupes de choc,' a French staff officer called them. Their martial bearing impressed the Greek population as much as it had struck the Allies.

"For the most part these Russians had seen fighting already on the Russian front, as shown by the medals won for gallantry in the field, which not a few of them wore, and all had volunteered for this voyage to a front across the seas."

Describing the disembarkation of the Italians Ward Price

"In neat uniforms of grey green with helmets of blue steel, marching in columns, the small sized but active looking Italian infantry were a long time passing the saluting point at the quay. It was not only an imposing military spectacle, but I suppose really unique one. Almost all the Allies here on this Greek waterside were gathered elbow to elbow as spectators in a crowd or in their appointed places as troops taking part in the ceremony, soldiers of thfose many and widely different races that are fighting for our cause. There stood a group of Frenchmen bearded and sunburnt and then Englishmen and then Russians and then Serbs. On the outskirts of the crowd was the baby face and narrow eye slits of the Annamite and close to him the laughing Senegalese and there i a dignified Indian transport driver in his turban.

"One thing that caught the eye was that many of the Italian regimental colors that were carried past had bullet holes which told of their earlier experience on the Isonzo or in the Trentino. News of the fall of Gorizia arriving on the same day gave a special lustre to these martial doings, and many shouts of

Continued on Page 2.

Malka Niezeplanina have been taken and the attack is progressing. The enemy, who several times commenced counterattacks on Dzemaat-Jeri and in the Moglena region has been sanguinarily repulsed.

Between the Buthkova and Tahinos Lake French forces have been driven over the Struma. Further east the Smijnica Planina ridge has been captured.

Towns and Villages Seized by Bulgars

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Official announcement is made by the Sofia War Office that on Aug. 18 the Bulgarian left wing began a general offensive, advancing in the Struma Valley, occupying Demi Hissar and establishing itself on the left bank of the Struma after repulsing the British and French near Seres.

The seizure of the road between Florina and Keritza, as well as that between Koritsa and Kastoria, is also announced in the statement, which bears the date of Aug. 20, and reads as follows:

On account of the military operations of the Entente in the Vardar Valley, extending east of the Struma north of Tachimo Lake, our left wing began on Aug. 18 a general offensive, Bulgarian troops advanced in the Struma Valley, occupied the town of Demi Hissar and after an engagement near the town of Seres, repulsed the British and French on the right bank of the Struma and occupied the left bank between Butkova and Tachimo lakes. Detachments, following their orders, advanced between the Struma and the Mesta.

In the Vardar Valley British and French troops have been during the last ten days unsuccessfully attacking our advance positions south and southwest of the town of Doiran, suffering heavy losses from our infantry and artillery fire.

Our right wing, after a victory over the Serbians near Florina, successfully pursued our plans. Yesterday we occupied the railway stations of Banica and Ekshisu, on the railroad from Saloniki to Florina and re-established railroad connection with Monastir. South of Presba Lake we occupied the villages of Zuedabilithsa and Bresnitza, thus interrupting definitely connections between Koritsa and Florina as well as between Koritsa and Kastoria.

Bulgar Advance Rapid.

SOFIA, Aug. 21, (via London, Aug. 22.)—Further advances for the Bulgarians in the Struma Valley on the Macedonian front are announced in today's official statement by Bulgarian Army headquarters. The Bulgarians have also penetrated further southward from Florina on the western flank where they have reached the Malaria ridge. The capture of a strongly defended position by Bulgarians pushing from the east toward Florina, on the Niezeblanina ridge, is likewise announced. The statement follows:

On Sunday our troops advanced in the Struma Valley. Our troops operating between Tahinos and Buthlova lake repulsed the enemy to the right bank. We occupied the villages of Hasmatar, Barakildkouneya, Kumli, Ellasan, Poderoro, Nevolen, Yenikos, Karadjokol, Bala, Chrishan, and Kamila, where we established ourselves. We dispersed a French brigade which was composed of the first four battalions of the Eighth Regiment of African Chasseurs, three Zouave battalions, and a detachment of horse artillery, capturing forty prisoners. The French left many dead and wounded.

Our troops operating southward from Florina reached the Malaria ridge. Our troops advancing in an easterly direction toward Florina attacked and captured a strongly fortified position on the Niezeplanina ridge, defended by two regiments of the Serbian Danube division. We took an entire company, with three officers, prisoner. Our advance is proceeding.

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—The occupation of Kastoria and Corytsa by the Bulgarian troops is confirmed. News from an official source says that the German Field Marshal, August von Mackensen, is with the Bulgarians.

The military movements of the Entente Allies are hindered by the flight of the civil population before the Bulgarian advance.

The German and Bulgarian Governments have given a written undertaking to Greece that their troops will not enter Kavala, Drama, and Seres.

Scene of Chief Allied Drive on Saloniki Front

The Anglo-French forces advancing in the centre of the battle front are shelling the Bulgar positions on both sides of Lake Doiran, (1.) West of the Vardar the French have captured heigh ts near Ljumnica, (2.) British troops are operating on a line from Seres to Savjak, (3.)

BRITISH TIGHTEN GRIP ON THIEPVAL

Advance on a Half-Mile Front Near Pozieres and Draw Line Closer Around the Salient.

THEY GET INTO GUILLEMONT

But Are Driven Out Again by the Germans—French Reach Outskirts of Clery.

BERLIN ADMITS A SETBACK

Teutons Say, However, Repeated English Attacks North of the Somme Were Repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Heavy fighting continued today on the British front between the Ancre and the Somme with results in favor of the British.

North of Bazentin, where the British are pushing closer to the village of Martinpuich, the War Office tonight reports the capture of a further 100 yards of German trenches.

Northwest of Posières the British report considerable progress. Last night they advanced on a front of a half a mile in this region, establishing new positions at a crossroad just outside of Mouquet farm. On the left wing of this advance, General Haig's troops have advanced to within 1,000 yards of Thiepval, the fortified village which has resisted all attacks. A part of the Leipsig redoubt, which protects the village from the southeast, is in British hands.

Further to the east the Germans are fighting stubbornly to hold the village of Guillemont. Berlin admits today that the British penetrated the village, but says they were driven out again.

Meanwhile the French are devoting their attention to the village of Cléry, which position alone prevents them from attacking Péronne from the north. Heavy fighting in the outskirts of the village is reported today.

South of the Somme, the French improved their positions east of Soyecourt, taking several portions of trenches with some prisoners.

The British statement this afternoon says:

In Guillemont the enemy's garrison is still maintaining an obstinate resistance in spite of very heavy losses from our artillery bombardments.

In the vicinity of Pozières we have again made considerable progress. We have advanced on a front of a half mile and are established at a road junction just outside of Mouquet Farm and have pushed forward along the right of the Pozières-Miraumount road.

In the Leipsic salient (in the vicinity of Thiepval) we extended our gains and advanced our positions to within 1,000 yards of Thiepval. Over 100 more prisoners were taken.

The statement issued this evening:

Between Martinpuich and Bazentin we gained further hundred yards of enemy trenches. South of Guillemont we carried out a successful enterprise in the enemy's lines and captured one of his machine guns. Hostile artillery was active today along our front.

As a result of yesterday's operations south of Thiepval and near Mouquet Farm we took 164 prisoners.

Further north on the British front there is nothing to report except considerable hostile artillery activity opposite Aix-Noulette and south of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

French Report Progress.

The French report of last night's operations on the Somme says:

North of the Somme the artillery continued to be active on a large portion of the front. During the night we made some progress in the outskirts of Cléry.

In the wood which our troops took on Aug. 20, south of Guillemont, we captured two more field guns, bringing up to eight the number of guns which fell into our hands in this engagement.

South of the Somme minor operations enabled us to occupy several portions of trenches southwest of Estrees and east of Soyecourt. We took prisoners.

Northwest of Soissons one of our detachments succeeded in carrying out a surprise attack on a German trench on Vingre Nouvron Plateau. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The situation on the French front is unchanged, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office tonight, which reads:

An artillery duel is in progress on both banks of the Somme and at Fleury in the Verdun sector. A successful surprise attack by us north of Maurepas resulted in the capture of some prisoners.

We repulsed bombing attacks on one of our works in the Vaux-Chapitre Wood.

Berlin Admits Loss of Salient.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.—Heavy attacks by both the British and French on the Somme front have been repulsed by German troops, the War Office announced today. The British attacked between Thiepval and Pozières and only succeeded in capturing one advanced salient.

South of the Somme trenches lost to the French in an attack were recaptured by a German counterattack.

The official statement regarding operations on the western front is as follows:

North of the Somme the engagements are again of large scope.

Repeated British attacks against our salient front between Thiepval and Pozières were repulsed. One advanced salient was lost. The enemy's storming column northeast of Pozières and near Foureaux Wood broke down under our fire.

There has been tenacious fighting in the vicinity of Guillemont, which the enemy temporarily penetrated. A Württemberg infantry regiment victoriously repulsed all attacks. The village is firmly in our hands.

Several separate attacks by the French in the vicinity of Maurepas were definitely without success.

South of the Somme fresh French forces attacked in the Estrées-Soyecourt sector. Trenches that were lost have been recaptured by a counterattack. One officer and eighty men remainded in our hands.

BRITISH GUNS CREEP FORWARD

German Positions North of Somme Abandoned One by One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The statement made by the German Commander in Chief on the Somme to Cyril Brown, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, in a recent interview, to the effect that at the beginning of the British offensive he was only able to place batteries at every 800 yards of the line of defense, whereas he was now able to concentrate batteries at intervals of every 100 yards, attracted attention at the British headquarters in France. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs under Sunday's date:

"This may possibly be true, for it is certain that the Germans have hurried up every available gun. But the German Commander is in an infinitely worse position in regard to being able to emplace his artillery effectively than at the beginning of the British offensive. The value of the larger proportion of guns in the field can only be measured by the ability to use them successfully. When we talk about fighting for position the phrase means primarily gun positions. The ponderous process of creeping forward is always going on, which means that the German artillery must be, a way slowly withdrawing or courting destruction.

"As an artillery officer put it to me, the time is rapidly approaching when the German gunners from Beaumont-Hamel to Bapaume must choose between Scylla and Charybdis. They must either stop and be knocked out or get out, for we are fighting a great winning battle of position."

RUSSIANS BEAT BACK TURKS

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—The Russian Army of the Caucasus has gained further ground from the Turks, occupying considerable territory west of Lake Van, in Armenia, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

The fighting in the direction of Diarbekr is developing favorably to us. We occupied a considerable portion of enemy territory west of Lake Van, where an entire company of the Seventeenth Regiment fell into our hands.

West of the Eastern Euphrates we captured ten officers, one physician, and 215 askaris, as well as four machine guns and three light guns.

SEES WAR'S STORM ENGULF THIEPVAL

Correspondent from Across a Valley Witnesses the Hurricane of Shell Fire.

AND THEN THE BRITISH RUSH

Few Germans Left Alive in Trenches on the Ridge—Most in the Dugouts Surrender.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 22.—The artillery commander drew his patent curtain of fire and never in all the seven weeks of the Somme battle has the correspondent witnessed anything equal to the "show," as the officers call every action, in the taking of one of the spurs of Thiepval Ridge yesterday afternoon.

Ever since July 1 when the British failed in their effort to storm it, Thiepval Ridge has glared at the British, who had kept hammering it with gunfire. The Germans seem to set the same store by it as they did by the heights of Ginchy and Guillemont, on their other flank.

In front of the position conquered yesterday the British infantry had been cut up by machine gun fire on July 1. The trenches were just as strong as then, with deep dugouts, the result of two years' building. Prisoners taken early in the offensive said the British never could obtain a foothold on that ridge. Those taken yesterday, who had been at Verdun, said they suffered nothing there equivalent to the deluge of British shells, and that it was impossible for human beings to endure such tornadoes.

On a thousand-yard front, both the first German line and the support trench was taken. One pair of eyes could not see more detail than the correspondent saw yesterday. The British and Germans engaged were outlined as clearly as a play around second base could be seen from a grandstand. A home company of the National Guard, doing skirmish drill in camp, could not be more distinct when seen from the sidelines. It was the very finesse of war.

With the clear air of a bright afternoon over his shoulder, one looked across the tiny valley toward a slope. There the bare ground was cut with the slash of a new British trench, and beyond that, across an area of dead grass and wavy maize, was the old first line German trench.

A Niagara rush of screams from capsules of concentrated hell tore through the air and began bursting over it. Their flashes hugged it in an infernal ecstacy, sweeping it with myriads of bullets and fragments, shooting forked tongues of death into its burrows. To show a head and escape being hit, and hit more than once was as hopeless as to stand up in a thick hailstorm without being hit by an icy pellet. Some Germans had trusted in flight rather than sticking to a dugout, when the first dash of projectiles came, were seen running toward the open way from this swath of destruction.

Now, out of the British trench appeared a row of khaki tinted mushrooms, the steel hemlets the British soldiers wear, then their heads and shoulders and full forms as the charge went over the parapet. Every man was in full equipment with all its details visible, every figure uniform with all others to the last item, as they moved across the field of dead grass briskly and steadily ominous, wicked staccato of German machine guns coming into action with the British machine gunner could live at his post in that trench.

The British line opened to go around shell craters or other obstacles and then closed up. Occasionally a figure dropped and was lost in the grass. Right into the face of that curtain of death from shells going only a few feet over their heads, they were moving. Then, suddenly as it was laid, the curtain of shell fire lifted. Not a single shell out of the thousands had burst short.

Now the British were egoing over the German parapet, their bayonets glistening in the sun, as they descended into the trench, the earth seemed to have opened with little clouds of smoke from bursting bombs rose from the trench. There was hot work proceeding out of sight in the burrows.

One after another, as if they were coming to the top of stairs, heads and shoulders appeared out of the trench. Each German had his hands up and in file the prisoners moved past a Briton standing on the parapet. These Germans, who had not waited to be bombed out of their dugouts, but had surrendered, kept jogging it at top speed back toward the British first line trenches.

What about the Germans who had fled back toward the German support trench? A light machine gun the British had put up rattled into their backs. Ahead of them the British curtain of fire, now lifted on to the German support trench. They semeed to disappear into the earth, some shot down, some wounded, others seeking security in shell craters. Few all survive.

One figure alone holds the stage for a fraction of a minute there in that lifeless space around them. Tall and bold, a German officer stands up on the edge of a communication trench.

WOMAN SPY PUT TO DEATH.

France Permits Press Announcement of Execution of Felice Pfaad.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The execution of a woman as a spy is reported today in a Havas dispatch from Marseilles.

According to this information, Félice Pfaad was put to death this morning at the Lighthouse Shooting Range, having been convicted of espionage by the Council of War of the Fifteenth Region.

Of the belligerent nations Great Britain alone officially announces the executions of spies, but without giving the names of the culprits. Germany allows press agencies to announce convictions, but not executions; France both convictions and executions.

Félice Pfaad was convicted on May 18, and on July 27, her appeal having been rejected by the Supreme Court, the sentence became valid.

So far as the records show, she is the first woman to suffer death for espionage in this war, unless the sentence of Anna Benassy, condemned to death by a German courtmartial at Liége, Oct. 27, 1915, was carried out. But of that there is no record. Edith Cavell was not accused of espionage. Accounts of the execution of women by Belgian authorities in the early days of the war all came from unofficial German sources.

From German sources also come a statement, during the Cavell discussion, in October, 1915, that Margarete Schmidt, a German woman, had been executed by the French at Nancy in March of that year and that another German woman, Ottilie Moss, had been executed at Bourges in May, for the same crime—espionage.

RUSSIA TO HONOR VERDUN.

City Will Be Decorated for Its Heroic Defense.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Russian Government has conferred the Cross of St. George upon the city of Verdun in recognition of its heroic defense. A dispatch from Petrograd says a special delegation will leave the Russian capital this week to present the decoration to the Mayor of Verdun as representative of the city.

Monsignor Ginisty, Bishop of Verdun, who since the bombardment of that citadel has been staying at Bar-le-Duc, celebrated mass in Vassincourt, which was the scene of bloody combats in September, 1914. Ringing of bells joyously announced the arrival of the Bishop of the Frontier, as he is known.

Monsignor Ginisty delivered a stirring address on victory, which, he said, is "promised and assured."

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SAY U-BOAT FIRED ON AMERICAN SHIP

Berlin Gets a Note from Washington Revealing Attack on the Owego by a Submarine.

STATE DEPARTMENT SILENT

Germans Deny Any Knowledge of the Incident—U-Boat May Have Been Austrian.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 19, (Delayed.)—Concerning the American note in the case of the steamer Owego, said to have been fired upon by a submarine, the statement was made this morning that the German naval authorities had received no information of any sort in this connection, the American note being the first intimation here concerning the matter. Efforts were being made by the authorities, it was said, to clear up the case.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 22.—It is understood that the American steamer Owego arrived in Rotterdam about a week ago and that her Captain reported he had been fired upon by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary Lansing declined today to comment on the case of the steamer Owego, concerning which, according to Berlin, an inquiry has been addressed to the German Government seeking to ascertain whether that vessel was fired at by a German submarine, and, if so, under what circumstances.

When Mr. Lansing returned from his month's vacation last week he let it be known that inquiries had been made regarding the case of "some steamer," carrying Americans, that had been fired on by a submarine in the Mediterranean. It was learned from a credible source tonight that the Owego is the vessel he referred to.

It is intimated that the State Department itself has very little information regarding the case. It appears that the Owego, with some Americans on board, was fired on ten times by a submarine in the Mediterranean, and reported the incident first by wireless and later on reaching port.

The State Department has been unable to learn the identity of the submarine or whether the Owego was fired upon without warning or while trying to escape. According to the information submitted by persons on board the steamer the submarine displayed no flag.

It is expected that an inquiry will now be addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government, as the inquiry has not already gone from Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna.

The steamer Owego, Captain Barlow, sailed from New York July 19 for Rotterdam, arriving at the latter port on the 31st. Owego is a vessel of 2,612 tons and was built by the Union Dry Dock Company of Buffalo. The steamer was long in the Erie Railroad lake line fleet, but came out from the lines last August and was engaged in coastwise trade until March. Since that time the vessel has been in the overseas trade, having made a trip to the Mediterranean from New York before proceeding on her present trip to Rotterdam.

ADMITS A SUBMARINE WAS RAMMED IN FIGHT

One German Report Says She Was Undamaged, Another that She Was Slightly Damaged.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Two reports of the fighting in the North Sea on Saturday have been issued by the Admiralty. One says:

The German Admiralty states that the British Admiralty's report of Aug. 21 in regard to the ramming of a German submarine is correct. The German submarine had destroyed a small British cruiser of the Chatham class, which was being towed, when a British destroyer attempted to ram her, and damaged her slightly. The submarine returned safely to port. The British report that another German submarine was destroyed can be passed on only when all the submarines have reported.

The British attempt to deny that a British destroyer was destroyed and that damages were inflicted on a British battleship have been disposed of already by the German report of Aug. 20, which holds good in all particulars. Furthermore, the British report that the German High Sea fleet retreated before the British High Sea forces is certain'y a product of imagination, as no such British forces made an appearance.

A later statement from the Admiralty, giving additional details of the North Sea action, was issued today as follows:

Detailed reports in regard to the success of German submarines are now at hand. A German submarine at about 5 P. M. on Aug. 19 sighted five small British cruisers steaming southeastward, accompanied by two flotillas of destroyers, behind which were six battle cruisers, strongly protected by destroyers. The submarine succeeded in firing on (torpedoing?) one of the protecting destroyers, which had four funnels, and apparently was of the Mohawk type. In a short time the destroyer which had been hit sank, her stern rising high above the water.

Immediately the entire British squadron turned on its heels. The submarine thereupon attacked a small cruiser of the Chatham type, discharging two shots. The ship immediately showed a heavy list and stopped. On account of the strong protection given by the British ships it was not until two and one-half hours later that the submarine succeeded in renewing the attack on the cruiser, which at that time was being towed. Just as it fired another shot the submarine observed a destroyer, which, about 300 yards away, was proceeding toward the submarine at top speed in an attempt to ram it.

The submarine immediately plunged deep into the water. A moment later a loud detonation was heard above.

Hostile destroyers pursued the submarine until dark. It has returned undamaged.

The small cruiser which was severely damaged was destroyed later on by another German submarine.

REPORTS WAR HAS LESSENED INSANITY

Dr. Graham, an Irish Alienist, Finds Nerve Disorders Helped by This "Great Tonic."

LIFE SEEN IN NEW ASPECT

"Idleness and Ennui Have Lost Their Hold on Women of Middle Class," He Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An interesting sidelight on President Wilson's remark about the world going mad is given in the annual report of Dr. William Graham of Belfast, one of the most highly reputed Irish alienists. Dr. Graham presents a remarkable picture of the tonic value of war. He says:

"It has become commonplace since August, 1914, to say the world is growing mad and there is a widespread popular notion that the distress and agony of a conflict so terrible as the present one must end in a profound psychic disturbance and alienation. That the fact is indisputable that insanity, like crime, has lessened during the period of the war."

So far as the future is concerned Dr. Graham is equally encouraging. He says:

"The problem of the probable influence of war upon the mental life of a nation and upon insanity is not an isolated one. It is implicated in the general economic, psychological and physical state of the community at a given time. The present war will have a powerful bearing on these factors and so will deeply affect the mental health. The need of our time is the mobilization of all forces that weaken, deterrent, humanitarian, ethical, social and religious, to help the nation to make permanent the lessons in loss and sorrow.

"There are solid grounds for the hope that, especial not exclusively among women, we shall find a great diminution in those neurotic disorders that form a part of the mental abnormality of thousands of men who have gone or are preparing to go to the front, who have all their life been subject to the bondage of neurasthenic weakness and incapacity or of psychasthenic fears or hypochondriac fancies. They have never known what it is to live, but at the call they have flung from off them the spell of ancient inhibitions and long-established impracticalities and have gone forth to face wounds and death. Only when summoned to possible surrender of life have they learned how wonderful a thing is the physical regime under which these men are compelled to live can have nothing but the best effect on those subject to its discipline.

"Especially significant is the change coming over the lives of women of the middle classes. These sheltered daughters of the merchant or professional man, victims of mid-Victorian traditions of gentility, are now falling into line with their sisters of the upper and the humbler social ranks, and are discovering that life is something greater than the latest novel from Mudie's, or a game of tennis, or even the tepid gossip of the church newspaper. Idleness and ennui have lost their hold. Healthy and unselfish activity is now the prevailing fashion among war-enfranchised women. It has set them free from the benumbing conventionalities that threatened to stifle their psychic energy, and so far it has contributed to the soundness of mind and nerve among the mighty sociological forces which the present world conflict set in motion.

"And the least will be the new value set upon all sorts of good work and the new dignity which will crown the worker with the ever-widening circle of women's interests. A new barrier against mental disorder has been erected. War is war. It is the destroyer of culture, art, education, the finest fruits of humanity, but the human mind has a strange power of wringing out of the worst evils some great and far-reaching good."

LOOK FOR OUR AID IN PEACE MAKING

Continued from Page 1.

pean policies.' Mr. Gladstone worked all his life for that noble purpose, but he did not live to see its attainment. By the victory of the Allies the enthronement of public right here in Europe will pass from the domain of ideals and of aspirations into that of concrete and achieved realities. What does public right mean? I will tell you what I understand it to mean—an equal level of opportunity and of independence as between small States and great States; as between weak and strong safeguards, resting upon the common will of Europe, and I hope not of Europe alone; against aggression; against international covetousness and bad faith; against the wanton recourse, in case of dispute, to the use of force and the disturbance of the peace, and finally, as a result of it all, a great partnership of nations, federated together in the joint pursuit of a freer and fuller life for the countless millions who by their efforts and their sacrifice, generation after generation, maintain progress and enrich the inheritance of humanity."

As he uttered the phrase, "and as I hope, not of Europe alone," Mr. Asquith spoke with quiet emphasis, which men who know him well say was characteristic.

It might be suggested that such an interpolation was a slight thing upon which to build up a theory as to the British Government's view of American co-operation in such a vast and complex question as the future safeguarding of the world's peace. As a matter of fact it is quite unlikely that the British Cabinet has arrived at any definite position in the matter, but Mr. Asquith has a habit of indicating the direction his mind is taking and the course of his policy by just such remarks as that in the Queen's Hall speech.

Some of the men who know him best have deduced that the Prime Minister in his survey of post bellum possibilities has come to the conclusion that American assistance in securing a lasting peace not only is desirable but essential, and that he is hopeful of America's influence being successfully exerted to that end.

It has been pointed out that the ideals which he contemplates are practically synonymous with the platform of the American League to Enforce Peace, and when the declaration, made by Viscount, then Sir Edward Grey, to Theodore Marburg, some months ago on the same subject is recalled, there would seem to be at least some justification for belief that such a British policy is taking shape.

TEUTONS CHECK RUSSIAN ATTACKS

Fierce Fighting Is in Progress Along the Stokhod Front and in Galicia.

CARPATHIAN LINES HOLD

All Attempts by Czar's Forces to Break Through Passes to Hungary Fail, Vienna Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Russian official communications today report that the situation on the western front is unchanged, but the German and Austrian official statements show that heavy fighting is going on along the fronts of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Archduke Charles Francis.

The Austrian communication says the Russians renewed their attacks against General Count von Boem-Ermolli, but that except for a small portion of a trench, which is still being fought for, all positions remain in the hands of the Austrians, despite the fearful sacrifices by the Russians. The Austrians also claim to have repulsed strong Russian attacks on the western bank of the severe losses in the fighting.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Russians are continuing efforts to force their way across the Carpathians through the pass south of Kolomea, near the Bukowina border, but are meeting with effective resistance from the Teutonic troops there, according to the Austro-Hungarian statement of Aug. 21, which follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—West of the Moldava, Bukowina, and on the heights south and southwest of Zabie, where during our occupation two officers, 188 men, and five machine guns were brought in, the enemy made many attempts to regain lost ground. On both sides of Tartar Pass the fighting is continuing, with the situation unchanged.

On the railroad south of Wielone a hostile detachment was repulsed.

On the Bystritza-Hòwcverska (south of Stanislau, Galicia,) and north of the Dniester the situation is quiet.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Near Smolary (in the Stokhod region, near the Kovel-Sarny Railroad,) and south of Stobychva we conducted minor successful enterprises. Near Ruska-Cherbische all Russian attempts to enlarge their positions on the west bank of the Stokhod broke down under heavy losses.

The statement issued by the Berlin War Office today follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—On the Stokhod the Russians are continuing their stubborn attacks in the region of Ruska-Cherbische. Bavarian cavalry and Austro-Hungarian dragoons repulsed the enemy on each occasion with most severe loss to him and made prisoner 2 officers and 270 men, besides capturing 4 machine guns. Successful attacks against enemy advance posts near Smolary resulted in the capture of 50 prisoners and 2 machine guns.

In the Lub and Grabereka sector and further to the south Russian attacks broke down, generally speaking, in our curtain of fire. Near Pieniaki and Zwyzyn the enemy penetrated a small portion of a trench, and near Zwyzyn he has not yet been driven out.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—Repeated counterattacks on both sides of the Charny-Chermosh (Carpathian region) against our new positions on the Stepanski and on Kreta height met with no success whatever.

WARNS TURKS TO AVERT ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Washington Sends Word to Constantinople to Prevent Repetition of Horrors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Instructions were sent by Secretary Lansing today to the American Embassy in Constantinople directing the Chargé d'Affaires to appeal to the Ottoman Government "in the name of humanity" to prevent any massacre of Armenians, now refugees in northwestern Persia, during the Turkish military operations in Persia.

There has been considerable fighting in northwestern Persia, where a number of the Armenians, who were driven into exile by the Turks, took refuge, and in view of possible military operations in which Turkish soldiery may be engaged along the Persian frontier it has been considered wise to make this appeal to the Sublime Porte so that Turkey may be forewarned in advance that the civilized world would look with horror on the massacre or persecution. A Petrograd official announcement this afternoon declared that in Persia Russian detachments had defeated Turkish cavalry in the region of Uchnu.

The State Department has made repeated appeals to the Turkish Government in behalf of the Armenians, thousands of whom have been massacred without mercy or driven into the deserts of Syria and Mesopotamia to starve. Last September the State Department placed an informal request before Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that he use his influence with the German Government to interfere in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation on the Saloniki front is at present of most absorbing interest. For the first time in the war we find all of the Entente Powers represented in a single offensive movement. The French, British, and Serbians have occupied the front before Saloniki since the overrunning of Serbia last December. The Italians contented themselves with a heavy flank guard estimated at from 170,000 to 200,000 men at Aviona. But within the last week they have landed an additional force to co-operate with the other allies in a drive north. Now the Russians have added a contingent, so that all will participate in this grandiose movement to enter Hungary by the back door and destroy the grip which Germany obtained on the east by opening up the Oriental Railroad.

From a military standpoint this polyglot family is apt to find it somewhat difficult to work together, due to the difference in language and the fact that there cannot be any common tongue. It creates a series of weak points at the junction of the various sections of the front held by the various nationalities. This has been, as far as we are aware, offset to a certain extent by not mixing the forces, but assigning each to a certain section. At the same time certain difficulties will of necessity be encountered.

At the same time, this move of the Allies has injected severe political complications into the situation which will produce a great effect on the military situation. It is impossible that Germany and Italy should continue to preserve their present status of being officially at peace. On this front Italy will be fighting Germany, and a declaration of war must follow. Germany will then be able to assist Austria on the Gorizia front, provided she has the assistance to give.

This is not at all to Germany's liking. She does not want war with Italy, principally because of the large investments of German capital in that country. To declare war will mean that all of this investment will be sequestered and probably lost to the German Empire completely. It is one of the indirect costs of the war which all the powers involved have to suffer. In the case of Italy and Germany it will fall particularly heavy on Germany, as she has been the only country of Europe to feed freely Italian enterprises.

Bulgaria's way also will be beset with troubles, and it would not be surprising to find the greatest of these troubles internal. Fighting against the Russians will be apt to provoke not a little hostility in Sofia, which may break out into open rebellion. Rumania, in addition, will see the Italians, speaking the same Latin tongue, fighting close to her borders. There is no conflict of interests as between the two. They are, in fact, bound together by the community of language. Altogether this international potpourri will add to a war already complicated, every military and international confusion that one can imagine. For this reason it is likely to prove the most interesting, if not the most decisive, incident in the entire war.

To take up the military features of the preliminary campaign, a glance at the map will show the Allies walled in behind an almost unbroken maze of mountains. These mountains are, to all practical purposes, impenetrable. That is, from the standpoint of the Allies it is impossible to advance over them. To attempt to do so would confront them with the same problem, on possibly a somewhat lesser scale, that has confronted Italy in Trentino and Istria. We have seen how slow Italy's progress has been. That of the Allies would be just as slow. In such a case the great Saloniki drive would mean less than nothing.

The lines of advance of the Allies are therefore limited to those breaks in the mountain wall through which come the main rivers which flow southward into the Mediterranean or into the minor gulfs which break from it. There is, however, another consideration which must be constantly borne in mind in making calculations on this new front. That is, the means of communication and supply. In no other war theatre are road lines so conspicuous for their absence.

The centre of the railroad system in this whole region is Saloniki. From it a number of railroads radiate which feed into the different sections of the battle area. One runs southward and then curves to the west, following a very winding and tortuous path by way of Vodena and Florina to Monastir, where it terminates. This runs from Saloniki to the western shores of Lake Petrsko is in the hands of the Allies. Yesterday, however, the Bulgarians reported taking the village of Ekshisu, a railroad point just south of Banica. Previously they had taken Banica and the station at Florina, so that from the first of these points to Monastir the railroad is in the hands of the Teutonic allies.

From Saloniki we find two more roads penetrating the country to the north. One follows closely the valley of the Vardar, winding in and out between the high mountains which flank it on either side and passes through Ghevgheli and on to Krepulu and Uskub. From Saloniki to a point just south of Ghevgheli it is in the hands of the Allies; from that point on, of the Teutons. A third road runs north from Saloniki to Doiran, at which point it forks eastward, crosses the Struma, and also winding about the mountain ridges, passes through Demirhissar, Seres and on to Drama.

The Allies hold the station at Doiran, and have occupied a series of heights south of the Veles Mountains between Lake Doiran and the Struma. Apparently it is secure in allied control as far as Doiran. Beyond that point as far as the Struma it is probably of little use to any one as it is cut first by one and then by the other. As for other roads there are practically none. One fairly good one is found between Saloniki and Seres; another from Saloniki to Monastir. This is all. The paucity of supply lines is thus apparent.

The lines of advance of the Allies are therefore limited to the following: First, there is the valley of the Struma. This line has a railroad running parallel with it for a small part of the way, that is, as far as Demirhissar. From the latter village north, there is no railroad but a metaled dirt road completely through the mountains. It therefore can be used if automobile transports are available, as they undoubtedly are.

The second is the line of the Vardar. This holds out much greater possibilities. It is paralleled almost for its entire length by the railroad from Saloniki to Uskub. In addition several first-class metal highways branch from the railroad, which give a greater diversity to the campaign. One of these crosses the railroad at Krivolak coming from Prilip and running to Ishtib.

A third is the valley of the Cherna River. This is rather unimportant by comparison due to poor communicating lines. There is no railroad and no good dirt road in the entire valley. Finally, there is the line to Monastir and from Monastir north. This is simply a good metal road beyond Monastir and a railroad to that point. This is the most direct line to the reconquest of Serbia.

These are the lines which it is possible to follow. As to which one the great effort will be made on, future developments will have to show.

CZAR'S TROOPS FACE BULGARS

Continued from Page 1.

'Viva l'Italia' met the little brown men as they stepped out alertly for the first time along the uneven highways of this ill-paved town."

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—After a conference of the French, British, Serbian, and Russian commanders at Saloniki today it was decided that the newly-arrived Russian forces should take up positions with the Serbian troops on the southern frontier of Serbia.

The Serbo-Russian force was placed under a combined staff of which Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia is the nominal commander. The Russian General Friederictsz is in actual command.

SALONIKI, July 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The offensive of the Entente Allies in Macedonia is being delayed until Russian forces arrive here. Both the Bulgarians, who constitute the majority of the troops of the Central Powers on the Greco-Serbian frontier, and the French and British are looking forward to the coming of the Russians. The Entente troops await the Russians as brothers in arms, and the Bulgarian common soldier is racial and religious "brother" to the Russian soldier.

Some 80,000 Russian troops are expected. At least a division will come from France and the remainder will probably come from the Persian Gulf. The latter, having effected a junction with the British troops in Mesopotamia, are now marching toward the Persian Gulf, where they will embark on British and French transports and will come to Saloniki by way of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

It is not that any very large number of additional troops is required for the Saloniki offensive, the French military authorities here say, but the Russian uniform and the Russian flag in the trenches around Saloniki are expected to have a moral effect upon the Bulgarian. Deserters from the Bulgarian army, a few of whom trickle into the Allied lines in Macedonia every day or so, ask first: "Where are the Russians?" When they learn that the expected Russian troops have not yet arrived, they appear to be relieved. Some of the deserters say that the Bulgarian common soldier is by no means anxious to meet his "little brother" of the north on the field of battle.

ATHENS, July 31, (via London, Aug. 22.)—[Delayed by Censor.]—An advance brigade of Russian troops has arrived at Saloniki to join the Entente Allies in the fighting in the Balkans.

The arrival of the Russians has created a profound impression here. Even the Royalists, who have consistently opposed participation in the war by Greece on the side of the Entente Allies, seemed almost stunned by the news that Russian troops had arrived to take a part in the campaign which under other conditions might have been taken by the Greek Army.

The general feeling here is that the bringing in of Russian troops has dispelled definitely the dream of a greater Greece which was conceived a year and a half ago by the then Premier Venizelos, who carried Greece well on the way toward entrance in the war with the Entente Allies.

It is regarded as possible that the presence of Russian forces in Macedonia will effect a change in the attitude of Bulgaria.

In some quarters irritation is displayed at the recent foreign policy of the Greek Government, which is said to have overlooked the interests of this nation.

ITALIAN CONTINGENT LARGE.

Adjustment of Political Differences Shown by Its Participation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In connection with the Balkan news the following statement made last November by the Serbian Minister of War is recalled:

"The participation of Italy on the Balkan front meets with difficulties owing to a divergence of views regarding Albania. Russia's intervention will be effected after a concentration of the allied armies in the Balkans.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Italian contingent of troops landing at Saloniki is of important proportions, according to information here, and is regarded as deeply significant, indicating an important reinforcement of the already large army of the Entente Allies, composed mainly of French, British, and Serbian troops. The Italian movement also is construed as showing that comprehensive political agreements have been arranged in advance, as hitherto it was understood Italy would refrain from participation in the Balkan campaign out of consideration for Greek sensibilities over the predominance of their influence in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The participation of the Italians in the Balkan campaign also is considered as clear evidence of the international spirit prevailing among the

BRITAIN DERIDES HINTS OF FAMINE

Food Supplies Are Ample, Board of Trade Official Tells Times Correspondent.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT GROW

Bread Not So Costly as Here—In a "Comfortable Position" as to Meat, It Is Stated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An official of the Board of Trade, in discussing today with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES Great Britain's food situation, did not hesitate to admit that there had been an advance of 60 per cent. in food prices since the war began, but he pointed out that prices had risen the world over as a natural consequence of the European conflict.

"Far from Great Britain being on the point of facing a food shortage," he said, "she is tremendously well off. We have got all we need to eat, and, while prices are high, Great Britain has nothing to fear in the way of famine.

"Great Britain has to depend quite largely upon importations for her food supply. We get a considerable part of it from America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and from South American countries. With the shortage of ships due to British military and naval needs we are unable to get imports in as freely as before the war, and this is one reason why prices have been raised. While the poorer families of Great Britain may feel the pinch in some things there is more money among the country's workers than before the war, and the bulk of the people are able to stand the pressure of the higher prices.

Reduction to Black Bread Absurd.

"It is ridiculous to hear the reports that are being spread about that England is on the verge of being reduced to a black bread and no meat diet. Nothing could be further from the truth. The actual fact is that the material for black bread hardly exists in this country. We have ample wheat to make white bread, and there is not the slightest probability of the supply running low so as to create anything like a shortage or even so that anything approaching the necessity of bread rations will be reached.

"To show exactly what Great Britain's position is regarding bread, all I need to do is to quote figures of the imports of wheat and flour now as compared with those before the war. For eleven months to July of this year we have imported approximately 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, besides having produced 75,000,000 bushels of our own. As against this take pre-war figures of 1913-14, when we imported 193,000,000 bushels, while growing 56,000,000 of our own. That means that with the war on we have had this year 275,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, as against 231,000,000 in 1913-14. That shows on its face that Great Britain is better off than before the war.

"When we consider the fact that bread has risen in price, it must be pointed out that this is due mainly to the prices charged by wheat growers. Illustrative of this is the rise in New York from $1.26 per bushel for Manitoba wheat on July 5 to $1.65 last week. We have got to have wheat and we have to pay the price for it. With the prospect ahead of a smaller wheat crop in America this Fall prices may be high, but we do not anticipate they will go as high as they are now.

"I might also remark that while people talk of bread being high here it is really costing 4½ cents a loaf of one pound, while in America today I understand they are charging 5 cents for the same weight loaf. So our price, even with the war on, is less than in America.."

No Alarm About Meat.

"Now, when we come to meat it must be admitted that the situation is a bit different, but there's nothing to cause the slightest alarm. Great Britain today, besides her own needs, has to ship a considerable quantity to her armies in France, Saloniki, and Egypt, while her allies in part are drawing on the same sources of supply. While actual imports of meat to Great Britain are less now than before the war, that gives no accurate idea of the true situation in the British Isles. In time of peace 60 per cent. of the meat consumed in the British Isles is home grown, and from reports we get from cattle growers there is no reason to believe that there has been any falling off.

"As to imported beef and mutton it is true that there has been a falling off, but as against that we have imported immensely greater quantities of ham and bacon. In seven months of this year 300,000 tons of ham and bacon have come to Great Britain, as against 200,000 tons in the same period of 1914.

Any Change for the Better.

"It can be put down with all firmness that Great Britain, far from facing a meat famine is in a fairly comfortable position and with no prospect of a change, except for the better. Now as to the prevailing high prices for meat the real fact is that it is only the requirements of the army that cause it. Great Britain uses for the most part her homegrown cattle. The demand being so great for the meat prices have gone up. In considering prices, one has to calculate that there are thousands of women now doing heavy work who ne need meat while before the war they led sedentary lives, eating little meat. Because of all this demand taken in relation to the needs of the army, prices naturally have gone up.

"As regards potatoes the British crop always has been nearly sufficient for her needs. In all staple necessities Great Britain is exceedingly well off and there is not the shadow of likelihood of any change in the future, except for the better. While it is idle, perhaps, to prophesy, everything points to a reduction of prices in the near future rather than a rise."

UNDERWOOD BLOOMS AS BEST DRESSED MAN

Dons Latest Summer Attire and Issues Sartorial Challenge To All Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio always addressed President F. D. Underwood of the Erie as "Mr. Underwood," whom almost everybody calls "Fred."

It was more than a quarter of a century ago that Mr. Underwood was a Superintendent on the Soo system. He took a liking to a young engineer on his division and made Daniel Willard Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Willard started then to address his superior as "Mr. Underwood," and he has kept it up.

Mr. Underwood summoned about him this morning the correspondents who yesterday noted that he went around in his shirt sleeves and had not joined in the Palm Beach garb affected by most of the railroad executives because of the high temperature here. He was dressed today, however, in white shoes, a new Palm Beach suit, a silk shirt, silk collar and tie, and Panama hat, with light gray band.

"Look here, boys," he said. "I want to announce that Elisha Lee and Hale Holden have nothing on me. I am now a candidate for the honor of the best-dressed man in Washington, Senators and Congressmen and Presidents not barred. Please remember that."

And the newly nifty Erie President walked away "to find out what the news is."

Elbert H. Gary in Peking.

PEKING, China, Aug. 22.—Elbert H. Gary of New York, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, has arrived in Peking from Manila. He was presented today to President Li Yuan-hung by the American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinsch. Mr. Gary will go to Japan tomorrow.

SAY LUST OF POWER CONVICTED STIELOW

Lawyers Who Will Appeal Today for a New Trial Declare Political Ambition Played Part.

PROMISE NEW TESTIMONY

And Hope to Prove the Erwin King Alibi a Myth, While Establishing Farmhand's Innocence.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Lawyers who will argue before Supreme Court Justice Rodenbeck tomorrow for a new trial for Charles F. Stielow, convicted of the murders of Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott, announced after a conference tonight they would enter court prepared to show that a mercenary spirit, blood lust, political ambition and the coveting of power and fame had much influence in the procedure which put Stielow within eighteen minutes of death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison.

They grant the probability that District Attorney John C. Knickerbocker has been sincere in his prosecution of Stielow, but they charge that he was overzealous and that his fixed conviction of the farmhand's guilt and the enthusiasm with which he has opposed the theory that Erwin King is the real slayer are carryin him beyond the humanitarian line.

King confessed, as did Stielow, and, like Stielow also, he afterward recanted. His confession, however, was enough to persuade Supreme Court Justice Guy in New York City to grant an order requiring Mr. Knickerbocker to show cause why a new trial should not be granted to Stielow. It is this order which will be argued tomorrow, and counsel for the convicted man say they have testimony of a sensational character to offer in the belief that it will show King's proffered alibi a myth and establish that another than Stielow fired the shots that killed the farmer and his housekeeper.

This afternoon Arthur E. Sutherland, who resigned from the Supreme Court bench on last Feb. 1, to resume the practice of law, was added to the array of counsel already interested in Stielow's behalf, which includes James W. Osborne, Stuart M. Kohn, and Mrs. Grace Humiston. Kohn is in Rochester tonight, as is Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, which has assisted in the efforts to save Stielow.

It is Kohn who asserts that he trapped George W. Newton, a Buffalo detective, into an admission that vicious and illegal methods, including threats, promises, and mental torture, were resorted to in getting Stielow to confess, and the story of the trap laid for Newton in New York by the attorney is expected to be part of the evidence offered tomorrow. The dictagraph reproduction of Newton's utterances, wherein Kohn says the detective boasted of his perfidy, and documents signed by the detective, which, according to the lawyer, constitute a confession, are expected to be presented in court.

AMERICANS ABROAD ON SCIENCE MISSION

Drs. Welch and Hale Studying Organization and Development in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent says that Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. George Ellery Hale of Carnegie Solar Observatory, Pasadena, Cal., who are now in England, the correspondent understands, as commissioners from the President of the United States to inquire into the organization of scientific development in connection with education and industry, have been in touch with many eminent English authorities and with the Board of Trade.

They will shortly proceed to France.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 29 contained a letter from Dr. Hale describing the organization of the National Research Council. This council was the result of the acceptance by President Wilson of the National Academy of Science, offer to organize the scientific resources of educational and research institutions in the interests of national preparedness.

PASSED THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Norwegian Ship Saw U-Boat in the Regular Steamer Track on Aug. 6.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 22.—Captain Olsen of the Norwegian steamer Alf, which arrived here today, says that on Aug. 6 he passed the German merchant submarine Deutschland, proceeding at a very moderate rate of speed in an east and southeasterly direction.

Seeing the craft low in the water, with masts both fore and aft, but with no sails set, Captain Olsen thought she was a sailing ship in distress. When he started toward her the submarine submerged, but soon rose to the surface again. She was in the regular steamer track south of Cape Race, longitude 51 west, latitude 41.40.

DANISH ISLANDERS DIVIDED OVER SALE

Foreign Interests in Danish West Indies Oppose Transfer, Population Partly Favor It.

GERMAN LINE IN OPPOSITION

Hamburg-American Officials Threaten to Remove the Headquarters If Treaty Is Consummated.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Opinion on the Island of St. Thomas is divided as to the desirability of the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States, as proposed in the pending treaty between the United States and Denmark. That the chief foreign interests on the island are opposed to the change in sovereignty there seems no doubt, while there is by no means a unanimity of opinion among the inhabitants themselves, largely, it appears, because of the uncertainty as to what use the harbor of St. Thomas, the island's chief asset, would be put to under the proposed new ownership.

So far there has been little public discussion of the subject, although not a little astonishment or resentment is freely expressed because the inhabitants were not consulted by the authorities in Copenhagen before the negotiations had progressed so far.

Uneasiness among the people as to the changes the transfer would necessitate has to do with the new laws, the system of taxation, and the introduction of foreign capital that would follow, but most of all with the status of the splendid harbor, with the possibilities and development of which the life and welfare of the inhabitants are linked. The fear is expressed that if the harbor were turned into a fortified base, in connection with the Panama Canal defenses, the development of St. Thomas as a commercial port might be interfered with or stopped.

The chief foreign interests connected with St. Thomas at present are the Hamburg-American Line, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London, which maintains a floating dock and repair shop, and also the West India and Panama Telegraph Company of London. St. Thomas is the West Indian headquarters of the Hamburg-American Line, which maintained during normal times two well-equipped docks with large quantities of coal and other supplies for its ships, which called here regularly, thus giving employment to a large number of laborers and others, and the Government in return gave the line great facilities, such as the transhipping and the storing of cargo in transit in its warehouses without customs inspection, and other similar facilities.

With the transfer of the island to the Americans, it is thought that these facilities might be curtailed, or perhaps abolished. It is even asserted that the officials of the Hamburg-American Line have expressed the opinion that under these conditions, if the transfer is consummated, there is a possibility that its headquarters will be removed to the Dutch island of Curacao.

Notwithstanding this great feeling of uncertainty and division of opinion there are many who think there are great possibilities for improved conditions for St. Thomas, basing their opinion on the reliance that should the transfer occur, American foresight, pride, and business methods would redeem the declining island, benefiting it just as Porto Rico has been benefited. They believe that the United States, possessed of the essentials that make for progress, will not rashly change the existing conditions, but study the problem carefully and do its utmost for the island, especially its harbor, and that it will consider also the possibility of introducing and promoting agriculture.

DANISH PARTIES CAN'T AGREE.

Proposal of Radicals for Representation in Cabinet Likely to Fail.

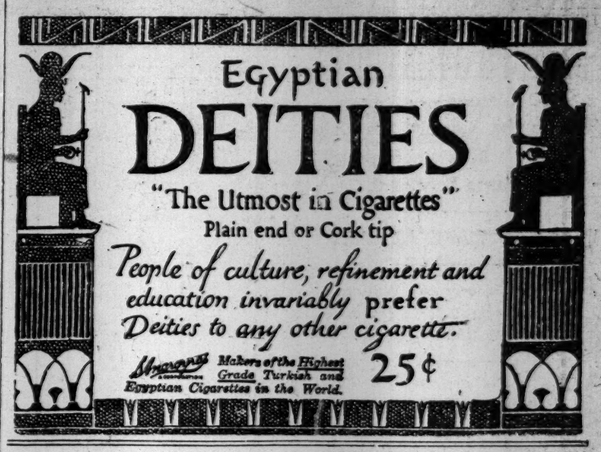
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.—Several parties held secret meetings today on the subject of the coalition Cabinet. The Radicals proposed that each party should have three members in the new Cabinet, with the present Foreign Minister, Scavenius, keeping his seat as a representative of the nation's foreign policies. This proposal is regarded as the final effort to fulfill the King's wishes. All negotiations were postponed to give the parties time to discuss the matter tomorrow. The Moderates and Conservatives are not expected to agree.

The chances still seem to be that the question of the sale of the West Indies will be settled by a plebiscite.

Among the passengers on the Hellig Slav, arriving yesterday from Copenhagen, was Count Frederik Moltke, who has come over to purchase supplies for this Government. He said that there was a strong opposition in Denmark to the sale of the West India Islands to this country. The people were satisfied with the price, he stated, but were opposed for sentimental reasons to hauling down the flag.

Marius I. Nyeboe, a Danish shipowner and explorer, who is on his way to Greenland, was of the same opinion as Count Moltke regarding opposition to the sale of the islands in Denmark.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RAILWAY HEADS GO TO PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

into effect the eight-hour day they are asked to grant. What the President said in reply none of the committeemen would reveal. Heretofore, according to the railroad men, Mr. Wilson has dealt with this phase of the subject only in the most general terms.

The conference did not develop any actual plan, but the three railway executives sought President Wilson's views on various phases of the matter so that they could be outlined to the rest of the committee tomorrow. The railway executives are said to realize that Mr. Wilson cannot recede from the position he has publicly taken, and some of them are convinced now that about all they can hope for is to win some concessions.

Among the more than 600 representatives of the railroad brotherhoods in Washington there was evident today a feeling of restlessness, and there were many inquiries of leaders as to how long they must remain. It is not expected that this feeling will lead to any open revolt unless the conference between President Wilson and the executives are prolonged. Some of the leaders told inquirers today that they would not have to stay in Washington more than forty-eight hours.

The Cabinet discussed the situation at today's meeting, and in the opinion of some members the danger of a strike has been greatly lessened.

After many hours of discussion of the ultimatum of President Wilson, the presidents and managers this morning decided to appoint a committee of eight of the most prominent railroad officials of the country to conduct negotiations, with the right giving advice. The following committee was announced this morning:

Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; W. A. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania; Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern; R. S. Lovett, Receiver of the Union Pacific; E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé, A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central; Frank Trumbull, Chairman Chesapeake and Ohio, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The committeemen went into executive session at the Metropolitan Club and soon reports began to circulate that they were preparing a new proposal to submit to President Wilson which should provide for acceptance of his eight-hour day principle, but that the proposed Federal Commission should have the power to decide upon its application, the railroad Presidents holding that the President could have his way about giving the men the eight-hour day, but that the wage increases, totaling $53,000,000, be left to arbitration. Thus, the report went, the railroads would gain their contention for the preservation of arbitration.

Split in Committee Reported.

The committee considered the following points: How much could be saved by modified application of the President's terms; how the settlement would affect future demands for the eight-hour day by the 1,000,000 railroad workers who are not members of the brotherhoods; how the extra cost of maintenance would affect the borrowing power of the railroads, and the prospects of getting an increase in freight rates from the Interstate Commerce Commission if they gave in to the President.

It was reported that there was a split in the membership of the committee, some of the Presidents favoring immediate acceptance of President Wilson's terms, while a majority held out for either refusing to accept them or entering into negotiations to get into a trading position, whereby they could bargain their concession of the eight-hour day for concessions in its application whereby it would not cost so dearly. It was argued that Mr. Wilson's terms were general and theoretical and that in actual practice they would work a hardship of which he did not know.

All during the day there were rumors that a settlement was near, and just as many reports that the railroad leaders would fight to the last ditch. But the general impression was that the railroad Presidents had come to realize that they could not afford to stand out against the President of the United States, and that though they were dying hard they would give in. While many managers and Presidents favored further conferences with President Wilson, the calmer heads thought such a procedure would not be countenanced by the White House and that they must either take or leave the proposal President Wilson made last week.

Swelter While Waiting.

With the temperature at well over 100, the railroad executives who were not in the inner conference perspired and waited about all day for developments, as anxiously tracing every report as the scores of newspaper men working on the story.

Several hundred of the brotherhood Chairmen visited the Capitol today at the invitation of Vice President Marshall. They were shown about the building and talked to many Congressmen about the strike.

While members of Congress stand ready to take action if necessary, the disposition is to leave the matter in the hands of President Wilson until he asks that something be done.

"I have every confidence that the President will be able to handle the situation," said Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. "No steps are contemplated by Congress now, but if any such steps should become necessary, they would be taken at once."

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, also a member of the Senate Commerce Commission, said he, too, believed that President Wilson would be able to settle the crisis. "But if legislation should be needed to prevent a tieup of the country's commerce," he said, "Congress would jam it through in a hurry."

It is known that the Administration is considering a law providing for permanent arbitration, whatever the outcome of the present situation. Whether such a measure will be put before this Congress or the next has not been decided.

A. B. Garretson, head of the Conductors; W. S. Stone, head of the Engineers; W. S. Carter, head of the Firemen, and W. G. Lee, head of the Trainmen, tonight issued a statement in reply to the railroads' formal plea yesterday for arbitration. The declaration, coming at a crucial time in the negotiations, complicated the situation by outlining a stand against arbitration much more general than any they had before taken. The statement of the labor leaders said:

"The attitude of those who dominate the policies of the railway companies toward arbitration, to one who is familiar, first, with the history of the enactment of the Newlands act; second, with the practical working out thereof, and, third, with the way that awards that have been handed down have been applied by these same railway officials, would furnish all the elements of comedy were it not for the fact that it contains also each and every one of the elements of tragedy. Laughter and tears would lie so close together that they would almost be indistinguishable.

"It is true that the executives of the four brotherhoods advocated the passage of the Newlands act and they did so under the mistaken belief (which subsequent experience has shattered) that its terms would be carried out in good faith by the representatives of the companies.

"The sincerity of this new-born and loudly proclaimed belief, as expressed by the spokesman of the railway Presidents, that 'it is essentially the common right of every citizen, of whatever station in life, to be heard, to have his day in court,' and 'we stand for the principle of arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes,' and the further statement by the Chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers: 'If we are to throw arbitration into the scrapheap, what hopes can there be in America for industrial peace in the future?' is best shown by the attitude of these railway companies who are so loudly proclaiming the virtues of arbitration and their undying adherence thereto; by the attitude of those same companies toward arbitration on a long list of properties which they absolutely own and control, but which they have refused to include in the present negotiations, and to the men on which lines they are refusing their 'day in court,' so feelingly referred to by the spokesman of the railway Presidents.

"As an example, under date of June 27 we insisted that the following list of roads owned and controlled by the property named therein should be represented by the National Conference Committee of Managers, but met only obstinate refusal."

Here follows a list of more than 100 smaller roads owned by larger systems.

"These properties employ comparatively small numbers of men, and on account of that fact the railway managements feel that demands for these properties do not constitute a menace as they do on the larger properties," the statement says. "The right to their 'day in court' is continuously refused, and any arrangement, settlement, or agreement to arbitrate made with the Managers' Committee would not apply on those lines. Thus the actual position of the Conference Committee and of the Presidents above it is that on lines where the men are not strong enough to force a hearing there is 'nothing to arbitrate,' while on lines where a costly contest could be precipitated arbitration becomes the dearest principle connected with the settlement of industrial strife.

"It might be pertinent at this time to refer to the fact that the Conference Committee of Managers and their supporters have excluded the army of colored brakemen and firemen employed on the Southern railways from all benefits that might be granted in these negotiations or from all arbitrations that might arise. Are they, or are they not entitled to their 'day in court'?

"Likewise the white fireman employed on those lines where the negro predominates; why is he excluded from the benefits of this beneficent plan of arbitration?

"Also, the hostlers on eighteen of the leading properties that are represented by the Conference Committee, if arbitration is so desirable, why will those companies not grant that boon to those men?

"It is somewhat refreshing to read the statement of an Eastern railway President that 'the entire country is in the grasp of the four executives of labor unions.' There is no doubt that the gentleman in question is an authority on what a country being in the grasp of a few men means. It is a matter of fairly common knowledge that the gentleman in question, with two others, meets at an annual dinner and fixes the price at which anthracite coal will be marketed for the ensuing year.

"Judging by precedent, wherein every instance that a 5 per cent. per ton increase has been granted to the miners for producing coal has resulted in a 25 per cent. ton increase in price to the consumer, the query naturally follows, If the gentlemen had a free hand, where would freight rates go if the conditions asked for were granted were it not for Government supervision of rates?

"The extreme solicitude on the part of the railway Presidents for the 80 per cent. of unorganized employes and their rights becomes farcical when it is known that on a large number of those lines it is a dischargeable offense on any of their railways for those 80 per cent. to take any steps toward organizing for the purpose of bettering their wage or working conditions. These unorganized employes realize better than any one else can that their only hope for better wages, shorter hours, or better working conditions lies in their being established by organized labor."

Hundreds Back Arbitration Plan.

The result of the railroads' plea for the support of public opinion in their fight for arbitration is shown by the receipt of more than 900 telegrams today from individual and commercial organizations in all parts of the United States. In addition to urging the railroad Presidents to stand firm for arbitration, the telegrams protest against the possibility of increased freight rates as a result of the eight-hour day.

Hale Holden, President of the Burlington, and E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, have been especially favored with the telegraphic appeals. A typical telegram from a farmer of the corn belt reads:

"It is not right that the farmers should be taxed additional rates to support political rule and the eight-hour day for society in general and preferred labor unions in particular, when we who produce from the soil with our labor cannot stand any additional burden nor raise sufficient nutriment to feed men and animals on any such rule."

Another message to Mr. Holden from a Kansas farmer reads:

"An eight-hour day may be approved by society for politicians, but we farmers, who are employers and producers, cannot work on any such basis and produce sufficient crops."

Still another message from a Western farmer says:

"I am a farmer and obliged to work over eight hours. If the President, as the press indicates, thinks society has accepted the eight-hour day universally he is mistaken. This may be a political working basis, but it is not an economical basis and not a right precedent to be established by forcing us to contribute in railroad charges by considering the demands of the railway employes."

Grave Mistake to Yield.

John G. Shedd, President of Marshall Field & Co., sent this telegram to the railroad Presidents:

"Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1916.

"The business community strongly commends position taken by the railroads thus far. It will be a very grave mistake for you to yield to present suggestion and will jeopardize every industry in this country. It is probably difficult for you in the heat of argument to realize ho wrapidly public sentiment is crystallizing in favor of your contention for arbitration.

"JOHN G. SHEDD."

S. M. Hastings, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, sent this telegram to the railroad executives:

"Shippers generally in the Middle West and employers of labor feel that your cause is their cause and stand ready to back you in every way possible. We want you to know that you are not standing alone, that you have our support, and we are doing all we can to back you up in the position you have taken. Be firm and stand for arbitration."

President Wilson also received many messages. E. Emberson, Chairman of the Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association of Oklahoma, sent this message to the White House:

"As Chairman of the Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association of Oklahoma, I have been requested to inform you we are strongly in favor of maintaining the principle of arbitration in the present labor difficulties. The organizations you are in conference with are, of course, anxious for the railroads to grant them ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. We ask you as the head of the Government not to permit the unions to take advantage of the transportation companies or other industries, thereby placing a burden on the farmers and merchants, and further request that any differences existing between the railroads and their employes be submitted to arbitration so conditions and the interests of the whole country may be considered before the decision is reached. I believe the farmers and merchants of the entire country will stand behind you in carrying out the above principles."

E. B. Leigh of Chicago sent this message to the White House:

"Terrible as a railroad strike would be, it were better than the abandonment of the principle of arbitration and surrender to the domination of force. Having five industries in five different parts of the country, we urgently bespeak your protection of labor generally, business and the best interests of the whole people."

The Adams and Westlake Company, Chicago, sent a message to the railroad executives, saying:

"Have just wired President Wilson as follows: While the welfare of our employes and our business depends on the uninterrupted operation of railway service, and the tying up of railway traffic by a general strike would be the greatest calamity to the American people that could happen short of war, yet we are unalterably for arbitration of all points in controversy, and urge that you exercise your great influence to the end that all differences between the contending parties be arbitrated."

The Pittsburgh Industrial Commission, and Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Sharon (Penn.) Board of Trade, and the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce also sent telegrams to President Wilson protesting against the settlement of the railroad dispute on any other basis than arbitration.

Secretary W. E. Marrow of the Louisville Board of Trade wired President Wilson as follows:

"At a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade of the city of Louisville, called to consider the crisis arising out of the demands made by the railroad train employes upon the railroad companies of the country, the following resolution was this day passed with directions that a duly attested copy thereof be forwarded to the President:

"Resolved, That, while applauding and approving the purpose of the President to effect a settlement of the controversy that has arisen between the railroad train employes and the railroad companies, it is our firm conviction that the great American principle of arbitration should not be either minimized or compromised in effecting such a settlement. We recognize that one of the parties to the controversy, the railroad trainmen, through their unions, threaten to inflict incalculable loss and damage upon the business interests of the country unless the demands they have made are complied with. We do not believe that the Government of the United States should be deterred by the threat, no matter from what quarter proceeding. The principle at stake, the rights of the people of the United States and the railroad companies, should be upheld in its integrity. We are not impressed by the claim that the demand of the trainmen is for an eight-hour day. All familiar with the situation know that the eight-hour day is not and cannot be made applicable to railroad train service, and that the demand, made under the cover of the eight-hour day, is really and in fact a demand for a very large increase in pay to the class of employes making it. Whether the demand can be or should be complied with is a question which should be submitted to arbitration precedent to the fixing of the unit day, rather than subsequent to it. The welfare of the people, which is the supreme law, should govern us."

ELLIOTT FOR ARBITRATION.

New Haven Chairman on the Way from Montana to Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 22.—Standing by the principle of arbitration, which he maintains should be upheld in the interest of 100,000,000 American citizens, Howard Elliott, Chairman and President of the New Haven Railroad, summoned from his ranch in Montana, where he was spending his vacation, passed through Fargo late today, bound for Washington to meet President Wilson.

"If Garretson and other brotherhood men are granted an eight-hour day with ten-hour pay, and they retain under the new schedule every advantage which they now possess, it will mean a 25 per cent. increase in wages, and will necessitate curtailment of pending improvements," said Mr. Elliott.

Dealing with the question of arbitration, Mr. Elliott contended in conversation here that the issue had passed the point of being simply a controversy over hours and wages, and that it was now out on the broader ground of the rights of the American people as related to settlement of wage and working condition disputes without recourse to violence.

RAILWAYS WIDELY OWNED.

C. H. Markham Offers Figures to Refute Statement of Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In reply to the statement of the brotherhoods, made yesterday in New York, that all of the railroad executives now in conference in New York were controlled by a few financiers in Wall Street, C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, issued a statement tonight in which he said:

"Some of the newspapers today published a statement issued by the brotherhoods seeking to show that the railroads of the United States are owned by a few large holders of their securities instead of by hundreds of thousands of small investors. This is a marked instance of inaccurate generalization. It is stated that 'to a very considerable extent the stock of the American railroads is owned by the railroads themselves,' and the Pennsylvania Railroad is mentioned as the owner of stock in several hundred subsidiary companies and other railroads. This is true and in the total of 622,000 stockholders shown by the reports of the railways to the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1914, there are undoubtedly many duplications of this kind, which, however, do not affect the result any great extent.

"Investigation made by the Railways Executive Advisory Committee show that in the returns for 1915 most of these duplications are shown, and it is possible to ascertain to what extent railway stock is held by railway companies and by the public. In 1915 the total capital stock of $8,638,000,000 was held by 626,122 stockholders, with an average holding of $13,796 each.

"For all roads with gross earnings of over $1,000,000 the commission has required a report in each case of the names and holdings of the twenty largest stockholders, which will include in most cases the intercorporate holdings. Of the 978,318 stockholders in roads of this class, 588 are found to be railway corporations, leaving 607,930, most of whom are individuals, with an average holding of $9,882 par value each. While this number undoubtedly contains individuals who own stock in more than one railroad, it also includes those who hold in one name stock in a single railway for the accounts of several different persons. Also stock frequently stands in the name of an executor or trustee for the benefit of a number of individuals.

"Instead of railway stock being held by a comparatively few persons in Wall Street, as is often claimed, the bulk of such securities are held by small investors, outnumbering the members of the train service brotherhoods who are now threatening to tie up the roads by two to one. The stock of the Pennsylvania, for example, is owned by about 93,000 stockholders, and that of the Santa Fé by over 42,000. Even the Illinois Central, one of the smaller lines, has about 11,000. The Directors and officers of the railroads do not own them; they are merely the Trustees and servants of the people who have invested their savings in the transportation service.

"These 600,000 stockholders, moreover, by no means include all of the owners of the railroads. The bonds are even more widely distributed among the public, although in a more indirect way. A list of the railway bondholders is not available, but it is known that the insurance companies, representing about 30,000,000 policyholders, have $1,500,000,000 invested in railway securities, and the savings banks of the country, with 11,000,000 depositors, are estimated to hold something like $800,000,000 in railway securities. Railways, therefore are found to be the basis for the investments of a large proportion of the people. Instead of being the property of a few individuals, the American railroads are, in fact, one of our most democratic institutions."

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MEXICO ENCOURAGES JAPAN'S OVERTURES

Though the Republic Distrusts Nippon's Motives, Says a Carranza Confidant.

FEARS TO MAKE AN ENEMY

De Facto Government Willing to Have Important Ports Fortified by the United States.

"The reports circulated recently to the effect that Japanese have been trying to gain a foothold in Mexico, and that they have practically sought to make an ally of the Mexican Government, are not without good foundation. It cannot be denied that the Mexican Government has encouraged rather than discouraged the advances made by the Japanese. And yet, anomalous as the position may appear at first glance, the Mexican fears the motives of the Japanese even more than does any of that American group which sees menace to America in every move made by the little Oriental empire."

This statement was made yesterday by a Canadian who has lived in Mexico for sixteen years, and has just arrived in New York on a short vacation. For a number of years he has represented American newspapers in Mexico City, and his personal acquaintance with Venustiano Carranza, the head of the de facto Government, and Alvaro Obregon, its War Minister, has been so intimate and long standing that his dispatches have often been referred to as coming from "an inspired source." He toured Mexico as a member of Carranza's private party last year, and has traveled over a considerable part of the country in Obregon's private car. His statements regarding the attitude of the men at the head of the de facto Government of Mexico toward the Japanese can be considered as unofficially authentic.

"The present Government of Mexico feels secure in its position, and its leaders have no longer any fear of being overthrown by revolutionists," he said. "They are now trying to look ahead. And, although no overtures whatever have been made to Washington on the subject up to this time, I am in a position to state that, instead of wishing to antagonize the American Government, the present Mexican Government would like to unite with the Government of the United States in an offensive and defensive alliance.

Fears to Show Real Attitude.

"The reason Mexico has not been able during the recent past to show her real attitude toward any foreign Government that has made overtures to her has been that she felt she could not afford to alienate any possible friendships whatever. She has been badly in need of friends, even though she knew their motives in befriending her, or suspected that at the bottom they were really founded on secret hostility of the foreign Government to the United States.

"When war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent it was reported that Japan had offered material aid to the Mexican Government in the event that such a war should be brought about. Without going into the question of the nature of this offer, it can be said that at that time Mexico couldn't afford to turn down any offer of help.

"Looking into the future, the present rulers of Mexico fear that if the United States becomes embroiled with any powerful foreign nation Mexico would be the battlefield on which the war would be largely fought, and would be more helpless even than Belgium was in the present European war, for Mexico has none of the great fortresses that Belgium had to withhold an army while she whipped her own army into fighting shape. The officials of the Southern Republic are now convinced that, with America's increased navy and the results of her present preparedness program, a foreign power attacking the United States would without much formality decide that the easiest way to strike America would be through the back door of the United States through Mexico. Mexico's ports are not fortified, and from them railroad lines run directly to the American border.

"'Mexico has only a small army, judged by the standards established by the present European war, and judged by the same standards it is miserably equipped. And so her officials know that she would be practically helpless to repulse any considerable foreign army that elected to tramp across Mexico to reach the United States.

"'About the only thing we could do in such a case,' a Mexican army official said to me last year, 'would be to dynamite our railroad bridges and trust to God.'

"The Government of Mexico, I can state at present, would be ready to go farther than a mere treaty with the United States. It would be ready—if the United States were to make the suggestion—to make an agreement whereby the United States would actually unite with the Mexican Government in fortifying the strategically important ports of Mexico, so that an invading force could be held off at least temporarily, and the Government would be willing to make an agreement whereby American forces should be given ready access to Mexican territory, in case of such a war, to meet an invading force at the ports, instead of awaiting its arrival at the American border.

Alliance with America.

"In other words, a suggestion of an alliance without any reservations on Mexico's part would be very welcome to the Mexican Government at the present time. I don't think it probable that the Mexican Government will make any overtures along these lines; it would want any such suggestion to come originally from this country, and the officials who approve such a plan realize that it would meet with no small degree of opposition among the 'Gringo hater' class in Mexico, but they feel convinced that this opposition would die out after a short time and that such an agreement would be of incalculable value both to Mexico and the United States—to Mexico as an insurance against the fate of Belgium, to the United States as a strategical move in the direction of preparedness against future foes.

"Mexico also feels, of course, that such a treaty would prove the foundation for a genuine and lasting friendship between the two Governments and would after a short time wipe out forever the inborn feeling of distrust that so many Mexicans, particularly of the lower classes, feel toward the United States, and that has been the underlying cause of so much of the friction between the two countries during recent years.

"There are several very serious questions that arise when such an alliance is considered. One is: Might not these very fortifications which it is suggested that the United States help to build be used against the United States in the event of a war between the United States and Mexico? Another is: Might not such an alliance drag the United States into an unwelcome war with some foreign power as a result of some future action on Mexico's part? Thinking that these questions would be asked in America should an alliance be considered, I asked the Mexican officials about these things when the subject was broached in Mexico City.

"'In the first place,' they said, 'such an alliance would minimize, would almost end, the possibility of war between the United States and Mexico. Secondly, stipulations might be made that Mexico should not fortify the border between the United States and Mexico—this would merely be proof of the good faith of Mexico in entering the agreement. The logical points of ingress into Mexico for American armies are border points. The port fortifications would in no way make Mexico impregnable to America.' That was the answer given to the first question. The reply to the second was:

"'As for the possibility of America being dragged into a foreign war on account of Mexico—that is a more serious question. It is so serious that it would justify precautionary stipulations in the agreement, on the part of the American Government. The Mexican Government would understand the necessity for such precautionary stipulations and would assent to them—that is the attitude of the present Mexican Government. There is another aspect of this phase of the situation, however, based on conditions already existent, and conditions in the making of which Mexico had no part. Your Monroe Doctrine creates this other aspect. Without any alliance of the sort suggested at present, your Monroe Doctrine caused you to bring pressure to bear on the French which enabled us to end the iron régime of Maximilian.

As to Dangers of War.

"'In short, there is already as great danger of the United States being dragged into war with another country through Mexico as there would be after such an alliance became effective—though, needless to say, it is our hope that it will never be necessary to fight such a war, for the burden of it would fall as much on the Mexican Republic as on the United States. It would be only fair for Mexico to grant stipulations that would minimize this danger.'

Another question was asked of the correspondent, who was being interviewed instead of doing the interviewing. American military strategists often have pointed to the military importance to the United States of Lower California, because a whole army fleet and any number of army transports could easily find shelter in the Gulf of California, between this strip of land and the Mexican mainland. The correspondent said that this question had not been brought up in Mexico City and that he could only venture a conjecture on it. He did not think that the Mexican Government would cede Lower California under any conditions, or sell it to the United States, partly because the rank and file of the Mexican people could not be brought to agree to any such step. But he thought it not improbable that in such an alliance as suggested Mexico might consent to turn over the fortification of Lower California entirely to the United States, provided Lower California remained still a part of Mexico and its civil government remained entirely in Mexican hands. The much-discussed "Mexican pride" would make the granting of further powers in Lower California impossible, in that further powers there would infringe on Mexican sovereignty, he said.

The principal ports in Mexico that would have to be fortified, the correspondent said, would be Vera Cruz, the terminus of the railroad to Mexico City; Puerto Mexico, terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, which crosses Mexico to the Pacific Coast; Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad; Tampico, terminus of the railroad leading directly to American border points, and Mazatlan, terminus of the line into Sonora, the Mexican State just south of the Arizona border.

There were about 25,000 Japanese who had colonized in Mexico up to the present time, the correspondent said, and in the Mexican Army there were Japanese officers, including one Major, four Captains, and minor officers in larger numbers. These officers, however, he said, were not in close touch with the higher Mexican officials, and associated principally with the lower classes. The colonists were not absorbed into the nation in Mexico any more than they were in this country, and were feared as a nation within a nation, while there were not a few far-sighted Mexicans who suspected that the growing number of Japanese colonists might some day prove the most serious sort of a menace to Mexican sovereignty.

The "yellow peril," he said, was as much of a nightmare to the Mexican as to any other people on earth, but coupled with the fear was the necessity just at the present time of avoiding carefully any indication of distrust.

PERSHING PRAISES TROOPS.

Reviews "Finest Body of Men" He Ever Commanded.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Aug. 21, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M., Aug. 22.)—Warlike efficiency radiated from the ranks of the troops of his command who passed in review today before General Pershing, leader of the expedition.

"The finest body of men I ever had the pleasure of commanding," declared the General after the last wagon rumbled past, "and fit for any action."

Perfectly drilled and equipped, the 5,000 men made an impressive spectacle. A picturesque touch was the appearance of three aeroplanes, which flied through the morning mist and skimmed just above the moving columns.

FREEDOM IN MEXICO ASKED BY CATHOLICS

Continued from Page 1.

tures were made the subjects of a separate resolution.

The section of the general resolution devoted to the Catholic press contained high praise for the work done by the Catholic Press Association in improving denominational publications.

This section on divorce was unanimously reaffirmed, as expressing the present position of the Federation.

Divorce with permission to remarry is not only an offense against the law of God, but a menace to civilization and an assassin of family life, which is the foundation of the nation.

We urge Catholics by every form of propaganda to stimulate and cultivate a sound public opinion against absolute divorce and to labor for a reform of the existing lax divorce laws. We heartily commend the position taken by the Catholic Lawyers League, whose members decline to take the cases of clients suing for absolute divorce for the purpose of remarriage.

To the resolution urging Catholic education among the Indians, this section concerning negroes was added:

Solicitous for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the ten millions of colored people in the United States, we regard with satisfaction the splendid work being done for them by the various organizations. We pledge our loyal support and heartily commend all those zealous, self-sacrificing religious who devote their lives so heartily to the evangelization of the colored people.

"Cheap" Magazines Assailed.

Charles T. Daly, Secretary of the Boston Diocesan Union, urged the convention to adopt the Boston plan of representation, that is the selection of delegates by dioceses, instead of by States and counties, allowing one delegate for each 10,000 Federation members. National societies would be represented by delegates as at present.

This was more democratic and representative than the present plan, it was said, and would place each unit in closer touch with the Bishop of the diocese. The convention will act on the suggestion today.

John S. Sumner, who succeeded the late Anthony Comstock as Secretary of the New York Society for the Supression of Vice, urged that one or two Catholics become members of the society's Board of Managers.

"We are not bigots," he said, "and I am frank to say to you that we realize that the Catholic newspapers are giving us far greater support in our work than the Protestant newspapers, and we want to show our appreciation by having some of your faith assist in directing our affairs."

Mr. Sumner told the delegates one of the chief concerns of the society was "the plague of cheap magazines which refer to themselves contented as snappy, spicy or saucy or something like that. These stories are read almost exclusively by half educated girls and young women anxious to get away from the heavy grind of life and the frame of mind to appreciate the good fortune of the heroine of the stories, who gets away with her indiscretions."

Francis E. Slattery of Boston, in a fiery speech, defended Catholics, asserted that the faithful had been persecuted in all ages, and cited many facts of history to prove that Roman Catholics ever had been loyal American patriots.

"My friends, Benedict Arnold was no Catholic," he cried.

CATHOLICS VOTE FOR DRILLS.

Young Men's Union Unanimous for Preparedness.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union at the second session of its annual convention in the Hotel Vanderbilt as part of "Catholic Week" yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon all its members to act as a unit in securing national preparedness.

The members as individuals were urged to communicate with the Representatives of their districts and exert pressure toward securing an adequate army and anvy.

The delegates adopted enthusiastically a motion calling upon them to form rifle clubs and prepare themselves to take an active part in defending the country if they should be needed. It was brought out that the organization which was formed to safeguard young men as they emerged into the realities of adult life, had an active and justified interest in military affairs, since 15,000 of its members were serving with the various National Guard regiments now along the Mexican border.

The annual report showed that 51,000 members had been added during the last year, bringing the total to 218,000. The 25 cents-a-week savings fund by which young men were induced not to spend all their pocket money uselessly, totaled $2,000,000 in the course of the year. It was returned to the savers in four quarterly dividends which gave hundreds sufficient funds in hand to take vacation trips or secure educational facilities.

The 457 delegates from twenty-two States adopted a resolution declaring that, inasmuch as the Constitution of Mexico of 1810 was modeled on the Constitution of the United States, and involved the granting to every man the fundamental right to worship God as he saw fit, the Government of the United States, whatever the outcome of troubles in Mexico, should finally recognize no Government there which did not guarantee absolute religious liberty to residents of whatsoever faith.

It was announced that the union had joined the Amateur Athletic Union and that in furtherance of its desire to promote athletic sports among its members it had arranged to hold two field meets each year.

These officers were re-elected for the coming year: President, Michael J. Slattery of Philadelphia; First Vice President, M. F. Fitzpatrick of Baltimore; Second Vice President, G. R. Golterman of Wilmington; Secretary, Sylvester A. Hauck, Jr., of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Harry R. Murray of Philadelphia.

The visiting members of the Catholic Young Men's National Union were the dinner guests of the Archdiocesan Union of New York, at the Park Avenue Hotel last night. Congressman Murray Hulbert presided, and the speakers included Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of the Diocese of New York, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, Acting Mayor Frank J. Dowling, Father John J. McCahill, John F. McGeehan, and Michael J. Slattery, the last named the President of the National Union.

Bishop Hayes was notified during the dinner of his elevation as Spiritual Director of the Union as the successor of Bishop Thomas J. Shahan.

GIBBONS DEPLORES STRIKES.

Cardinal Says Too Much Severity Toward Capital Is Harmful.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 22.—"If we have strikes we are hurting the poor, and naturally my sympathy is with the poor," declared Cardinal Gibbons today when he was asked to express his opinion regarding the eight-hour day. "The laborer is worthy of his hire, but if we are too severe toward capital we will beggar the nation."

The Cardinal also expressed the opinion that teaching the small boy the thought that he is as good as any other individual is wrong, because "inequality stimulates energy among men." The Cardinal asserted that all members of the Catholic Church were working for the integrity and great destiny of the United States, and spoke of the love which the Pope had for America.

His Eminence said that he believed in universal military training for the youth of the United States, declaring that it taught obedience and obedience taught self-reliance. He said that he hoped that the boys would understand that "obedience is not an act of servility paid to man, but an act of homage paid to God, the source of all authority."

The Cardinal is at Spring Lake on his annual visit to Papal Marquis Martin Maloney at Ballingary.

DESECRATION IN MEXICO.

Bishop Currier Tells German Catholics of Conditions There.

The German Catholic Central Verein Convention delegates attended solemn high mass in St. Joseph's Church, in East Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday morning before continuing their business sessions in the Park Avenue Hotel.

President Joseph Frey read a telegram from Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, asking the Verein to hold its next convention there. It was tabled for future consideration. Former Bishop Charles Warren Currier from Cuba, now in repose, spoke on the Mexican situation, saying in part:

"Everything that is dearest to the hearts of Catholics has been desecrated by ruffians. Our Government is fraternizing with Carranza, and is causing our Church a great injustice."

The convention sent to President Wilson a telegram urging the passage of the Kern-McGillicuddy Federal employes compensation bill.

VEREIN HONORS WHITMAN.

Zipf of St. Louis Calls on Catholics to Aid Civic Progress.

"We have now in America some 16,000,000 Catholics. That means at least 3,000,000 voters. Quite a figure for the bringing about of proper conditions. That is almost as many votes as the Republican Party polled at the last general election. That very number places in our hands a power to be used in works of social and civic betterment, in works of mercy and peace," James F. Zipf of St. Louis, President of the Gonzaga Union, told a crowded mass meeting, held under the auspices of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein in Cooper Union last night.

"I do not contend now for a religious party," he continued, as his hearers applauded him. "We are too big for partisanship, but our influence should be cast where it will best serve the holy principles for which we stand.

"We must bring into public life a spirit of liberty and toleration. When we are organized and do speak, there is no genuine American ear so deaf but that it will hear the thunder of our voice."

A few moments before President Joseph Frey introduced Governor Whitman as "the man who, when the great wave of villification and calumny was sweeping against us, when the rage of bitterness was beating against us, went up and down the State telling the people it was shameful and almost criminal for people to try to start dissension among the citizens. Give him a welcome, for he is worthy of it."

Governor Whitman said:

"Some men who get into the Executive Office at Albany seem to think there lies the centre of things. They are wrong. Where the homes are, there the centre of things lies, and your home life is the greatest thing of all.

"So long as the homes are pure and good, so long as the boys and girls are directed aright and taught to depend upon the influences their fathers and mothers knew, this country is safe and always will be. That is why it is such a pleasure to come to you."

Governor, you won't find a more loyal peoplpe anywhere," Mr. Frey responded. "Some of the big newspapers think they can do our thinking for us, but, Governor, I tell you these people think for themselves and the morning after election the papers will know we have been thinking and thinking hard."

William Burgess, Chairman of the local committee on arrangements, introduced President Frey. Father Heinrich Kunig of Brooklyn spoke in German on the future of the Verein.

Papal Delegate John Bonzano, who got a standing greeting, declared that "Roman Catholic" and "patriot" were synonymous terms and praised the work of the New York press in reporting "Catholic Week."

Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Toledo called false allegations that the Roman Catholic hierarchy and laity were divided in their respective attitudes toward the European war.

NO CATHOLIC WOMEN'S UNION.

Motion to Form One Defeated After Spirited Debate.

For the first time since the opening of "Catholic Week," the atmosphere of peace and harmony which has characterized the deliberations of all the bodies concerned turned to one of tumult and storm yesterday, during a meeting in Cathedral College of the women's section of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, at which the proposal to establish an autonomous national woman's body was decisively beaten after a bitter debate.

Some of those who participated asserted afterward that the session was entirely good humored, but the fact remained that Miss Helen Haney of Boston, Mass., who presided, relinquished her authority in the midst of the debate to Father Slattery of Boston. Father Slattery found a score of women trying to talk at once when he took the chair, and had to pound noisily with his gavel for several minutes before he could restore order.

The proposal for a separate women's organization was beaten by a vote of 58 to 16 in the women's convention, but it will be fought out again on the floor of the general convention today.

PRESIDENT NAMES MEXICO CONFEREES

Continued from Page 1.

Bonillas and Pani are both engineers, and Bonillas is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DAMAGE IN CAMPS REPAIRED.

Regiments at McAllen, After Storm, Prepare for Hike.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 21, (via Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 22.)—The service of the signal corps continues, seventy-two hours after the hurricane of last Friday, to be the only means of communication between the camps of the New York division and the outer world. All traces of the storm here were shown to have been removed this morning at the weekly inspection that could not be held Saturday.

The Second, Seventh and Twenty-third infantry are completing preparations for the hike which they start tomorrow morning, and in the field the Third, Fourteenth and Seventy-first infantry regiments, with signal corps wireless section, are continuing their swing around the eighty-four mile circle. The Seventy-first probably will return today to Sterling Ranch, the Fourteenth to Laguna Seca, and the Third to Monte Christi.

The Seventy-first and Fourteenth are still seeking a place to spend their Federal pay, which reached them after the dispatch car carrying the $50,000 needed had lost a wheel in a mudhole. Lieutenant G. C. Kuehnle had to mount an army guard over the car during twenty-one hours of the storm before a mule train could be got to take it out.

Thirty-eight more men of the cavalry and Second, Third, Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth infantry have been sent to New York for discharge under the dependents provision. Unlike the twenty-four sent home a week ago, they will not have to go to Camp Whitman, but will proceed to Ft. Hamilton, where they will be released formally from the service. War Department orders require that such men shall be sent to State mobilization camps. Camp Whitman is now deserted, and since the recruits enlisted for the new regiments now on the border are being gathered at Ft. Hamilton, permission has been received to classify the fort as a New York mobilization point.

BILL TO ABOLISH THE PALE.

Reported Plan In Russia to Give Jews Rights of Others.

That a bill is to be introduced in the Russian Imperial Duma, when it convenes in November, abolishing the pale and giving the Jews the same rights as other Russians, was reported in a news agency dispatch reaching this city yesterday, Professor Paul Millukov of Moskow University, it was said, made the announcement in Petrograd on his return from England, France, and Italy, where he has toured with other members of the Duma.

Herman Bernstein, editor of the American Hebrew, who is intimately in touch with conditions in Russia, said that such a solution of the Jewish question would go far toward solving the problems of the entire empire.

"It was quite natural that the result of the visit of the members of the Duma to the countries of Russia's enlightened allies should yield good results," he said. "In England, France and Italy the Liberal as well as the Conservative members convinced themselves that anti-Jewish discrimination was extremely unpopular.

"After Count Witte's visit to America, where he acquainted himself with what the Russian Jewish immigrants have accomplished here upon terms of equality, he went back to Russia convinced that the only way of solving the Jewish question was by granting them equal rights with the Russian people. The same is now true of the Duma representatives who have just returned from their tour. Professor Millukov, whose statement is quoted, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, has always championed equal rights for the Jews. Bills in favor of the emancipation of the Jews in Russia were introduced several times in the Duma by the progressive factions, but the reactionaries have always defeated them.

"That the emancipation of the Jews of Russia would help in solving the general Jewish question, I have no doubt. But it seems to me that the solution of the Jewish question would also help in solving the general Russian problem and in reforming the great empire, which has a bright future before it."

German War Enthusiasm on Wane.

Richard Rogers, a counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who returned on the Hellig Olav from a trip to Germany, said that the attitude of the people had changed toward the war and the soldiers did not go singing through the streets when they were on the way to the railroad station to entrain for the front.

American Members of the Joint Commission on Mexico

DR. JOHN R. MOTT.
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FRANKLIN K. LANE.
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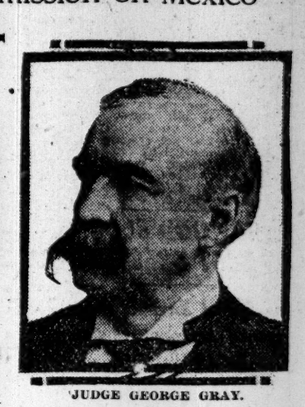

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.

20 KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Munitions Factory in Yorkshire and Other Property Was Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The munitions factory in Yorkshire, in which an explosion occurred yesterday, was demolished, but the loss of life was not as serious as first reported, says an official statement issued here this evening. The explosion was preceded by a fire, which gave sufficient warning to enable most of the workers to escape. The statement follows:

The explosion in the Yorkshire munitions factory began with a fire outside one of the smaller magazines, which exploded. This was followed at short intervals by further explosions until the largest magazine exploded and caused the greater part of the damage. The loss of life is not so serious as it first seemed, due to the fact that the fire, which preceded the first explosion, gave sufficient warning to enable most of the men and all of the women workers to escape.

The munitions works were virtually demolished and some works close by were set on fire and burned down. With this exception the neighboring works escaped substantial damage. A quantity of rolling stock on railway sidings was destroyed by fire, and the bursting of one of the fire engines caused the death of a number of firemen.

The bodies of twenty persons killed by the explosion have been recovered. Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions, gave this information in the House of Commons today.

CHURCHILL SEES LONG WAR.

He Urges Increased Supplies to Aid Russia's Big Offensive.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—On the presentation of the motion today for the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Summer vacation, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, initiated a debate on the conduct of the war. He said there was no certainty of a speedy ending of the conflict. German armies were more numerous and better equipped than ever, but what reserves they had was another matter.

Colonel Churchill urged that the country should be organized for a long war, and that food supplies and prices should be put on a war basis. He also recommended the chartering of all shipping at Admiralty rates, thus putting an end to the rise in freights, which he characterized as a national scandal. Instead of restricting consumption by the agency of increased prices the opposite, he said, should take control of the distribution of food supplies at home and overseas.

The long eastern front, Colonel Churchill argued, was the most vulnerable, and the inexhaustible armies which Russia was able to bring into operation should be utilized fully. On that account he urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to permit financial considerations to stand in the way of providing Russia to her utmost needs with munitions and equipment upon which, he said, everything now depended.

In reply to a question Premier Asquith said that he could not undertake to summon Parliament during the coming recess if any proposals were made regarding terms of peace.

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To use Resinol Soap means that each time you cleanse your face you give it a "beauty treatment" with the soothing, healing Resinol medication. If aided, in severe cases, by a little Resinol Ointment, this usually leaves the complexion naturally clear and fresh. It is equally effective in protecting delicate skins from the effects of summer's sun, heat and dust. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and

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Tickets on sale evening trains, Sept. 1. All trains Sept. 2, 3, 4. Return leave the Falls not later than Sept. 5.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th and 42d Sts.
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The American Federation of Catholic Societies
to visit the
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Silverware, Statuary
and noteworthy examples of
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Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits, $16.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $21.50
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Genuine Palm Beach & Mohair Suits Reduced to $8.00
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Announce Their
Final Clearance Sale
Fine Summer Shirts
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Pure Silk Shirts . . Reduced to . . 2.85
Tub silk with satin stripes, exclusive patterns, high quality.
Woven Madras Shirts
1.65 Formerly $2 & $2.50
Imported and domestic madras of superior quality, all sizes and sleeve lengths up to 36.
Fine Tub Silk Shirts 3.95
Value $5.00 & $5.50
Crepe de Chine Shirts 5.85
Former Prices to $7.50

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TODAY ONLY
We only make these clearances semi-annually. You may secure unrestricted choice of NEW PIANOS selling regularly at $250, $275, $300 and $325. TODAY ONLY ... $190
$5 Down, $5 Month
BETTER THAN RENTING
PLAYER-PIANOS regularly SELLING AT $450, $475, $500 and $550 will be OFFERED TODAY only at $390. These PLAYER-PIANOS are 88 NOTE (the full keyboard) and have all the expression devices known to the art, enabling anyone to render the most difficult music artistically. Today only..... $390
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
12 ROLLS OF MUSIC FREE AND FINE BENCH WITH PLAYER
All Are Fully Guaranteed
Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange.
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TWO BOOKS BY

PRESIDENT WILSON,

The President of the United States

President Wilson analyzes the office of President, discusses the President as a party leader and in his relations to Congress and the Cabinet, in his just-published book. Of peculiar interest at this moment.

On Being Human

"Here is the world humanity has made. Will you take full citizenship in it?"

This is the theme of the book. Then the author shows in what the real humanity consists and how it may best be attained. "With his customary charm of manner and delicate instinct for the nuances and subtleties of words, Mr. Wilson writes of human qualities in books and men. He makes a plea for serenity and wisdom."—*Newark News.*

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SAVE SUNDAY PICTURES.

Binder to preserve the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Beginning at 8:30 A. M. Today

Saks Lightweight Suits for Men

Formerly $28 to $38

now reduced to

$20

(A small charge for alterations)

¶ There isn't much to be added to the above announcement and there isn't much needed! They are Saks Suits, they are exclusively this season's suits, and they embrace examples of every fabric and model endorsed by Metropolitan taste in higher-priced clothes this Summer. In fact, the variety is unusual, because it offers the diversity of many lines rather than the more limited latitude of one. That's all—and it's enough.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

3 DIE, 15 PROSTRATED YEAR'S HOTTEST DAY

Thermometer Goes to 94 After the Most Oppressive Night in Fifteen Years.

COOLER WEATHER TODAY

Low Humidity Saves New Yorkers from Greater Suffering —Hot Up State.

Hour.	Temperature.	Humidity.
8 A. M.	80	68
9 A. M.	82	58
10 A. M.	82	53
11 A. M.	86	50
12 M.	88	42
1 P. M.	90	38
2 P. M.	92	33
3 P. M.	94	40
4 P. M.	89	47
5 P. M.	85	53
6 P. M.	82	57
7 P. M.	80	61
8 P. M.	78	64

Forecast: Generally fair Wednesday, cooler by night. Thursday, fair, continued cool weather, light west to northwest winds.

Higher temperature than had been recorded here in two years, and which was only two degrees below the maximum for August in forty-six years, caused three deaths and fifteen prostrations in New York City yesterday. The thermometer reached its highest point, 94 degrees, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after the hottest night experienced by New York City in fifteen years.

Low barometric pressure, which, the forecaster said last night, is passing off to sea, was responsible for the unusual records of Monday night and yesterday. On Monday night the temperature reached 83 degrees, which, with a minimum reading of 79 degrees, established a mean temperature greater than during any night since July 2, 1901.

Devitalized by this heat, many persons found the weather unusually hard to bear yesterday. The thermometer climbed steadily from early morning till mid afternoon, but low humidity kept down the number of deaths and prostrations. Even with a temperature record of 94 degrees, New York City was much more fortunate than several other cities in New York State. Syracuse reporting a maximum temperature of 98 degrees during the day, the highest ever reported in that city.

Deaths.

BOND, JOHN, 2 years, 371 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

SCANNEL, HAROLD, 9 years, 408 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn.

ZUERES, MOHOKAS, 46 years, 3 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

Prostrations.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, 42 years, 577 East 181st Street, machinist; stricken at 165th Street and Sedgwick Avenue. Taken home.

BALFORD, THOMAS, 27 years, 510 West Forty-ninth Street, laborer; overcome on Second Avenue elevated train. Taken home.

DILLON, GEORGE, 35 years, 1,939 Madison Avenue, ironworker; overcome while at work on Third Avenue elevated structure at Eightieth Street and seriously injured in fall to street. Flower Hospital.

GLEICSER, SADIE, 19 years, 324 East Nineteenth Street; stricken at 23 Waverly Place. Sent home.

HAMMELL, FREDERICK, 25 years, registered at Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street; stricken at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street; removed to Polyclinic Hospital.

LUDEL, JACOB, 19 years, 545 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, mechanic; overcome at 535 Pearl Street; sent home.

LOCKWOOD, GEORGE, 40 years, 2 Webster Place, Brooklyn, fireman; overcome at home and taken to Volunteer Hospital.

MARTIN, JAMES, 29 years, 79 Morton Street, teamster; prostrated at 618 Washington Street; sent to Bellevue Hospital.

McCARTHY, JAMES, 23 years, 1,826 Washington Avenue, Bronx; overcome at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

PETERSON, JOHN, 68 years, 2,497 Belmont Avenue, Bronx, carpenter; prostrated at 145th Street and Broadway; at St. Lawrence Hospital.

PLATZ, IRENE, 24 years, 542 Kosciuske Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 117 Wooster Street; sent home.

SHOEMAKER, JAMES, 40 years, 9 Bowery, laborer; overcome at James Street and the Bowery; removed Volunteer Hospital.

SHETBONE, JULIUS, 20 years, 207 West Twenty-seventh Street; taken ill at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue; taken home.

WALLACE, MICHAEL, 35 years old, 52 State Street, Brooklyn; prostrated on Pier 50, North River; at Bellevue Hospital.

WHITLID, EDWARD, 43 years, 248 Third Avenue, porter; overcome at 111 Broadway; sent to Hudson Street Hospital.

Few Cities Hotter Than New York.

The temperature in the city was 80 degrees at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Of the 175 cities in the United States and Canada, where observations are taken daily by the United States Weather Bureau, only five reported a higher temperature at that hour. These were Baltimore, 82; Erie, Penn., 82; Key West, Fla., 84; Philadelphia, 84, and Savannah, Ga., 82. Only seven other cities reported temperatures as high as New York City. They were Atlanta, Ga., Atlantic City, Cleveland, Fort Smith, Ark., Fort Worth, Texas, Miama, Fla., and Toledo, Ohio.

The extraordinary heat on Monday night was attributed by the United States Weather Bureau to a hot wave that had deserted the North Central States where it had caused suffering for several days. The temperature that had risen to 98 degrees in Chicago on Monday dropped with a rush as the wave moved toward the Atlantic Coast, and it was four degrees cooler there at 8 o'clok yesterday morning than in New York City at the same hour. The coolest spot in the United States and Canada at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was Flagstaff, Ariz., which reported only 40 degrees.

The mercury in New York City ascended steadily during the early part of the day and reached 90 degrees at 1 P. M., but fortunately for those who were in the city, the humidity was not high. Registering 63 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, the amount of moisture in the air decreased until it registered 33 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time, however, the temperature had risen to 92. Then, for some reason, the humidity began to increase, and rose to 40 degrees at 3 o'clock. The temperature at that time was 94 degrees, and those who could do so sought out shady spots and kept as quiet as possible.

Brooklyn seemed to suffer more from the heat, for some reason, than any of the other boroughs, and three deaths there during the day were attributed to the weather. None of the other borcughs had reported any deaths up to 10 o'clock last night.

The following storm warning was issued by the Weather Bureau at Washington yesterday afternoon.

"Tropical disturbances of small diameter but great intensity passed over Porto Rico early this morning, and is moving northwestward rapidly. All vessels navigating waters southeast of the Bahamas are advised to exercise caution during the next twenty-four hours."

RELIEF PREDICTED TODAY.

Washington Weather Bureau Says Cool Wave Is on Its Way.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The intense heat wave that enveloped the eastern section of the country today will be dissipated by tomorrow night, if the Weather Bureau's expectations come true, though the relief will be only for a few days. Low pressure areas over Manitoba and the St. Lawrence Valley, which were the immediate cause of the high temperature, are moving eastward and are expected to draw cooler air from the upper lake region in their wake.

The forecaster said tonight that today's hot weather was made bearable by the fact that humidity was not as high as usual with temperatures. New high records for August were recorded at Scranton, Penn., and Syracuse, N. Y., were the official thermometers registered 98.

This was Washington's hottest day of the Summer. At the Weather Bureau the record was 97 degrees, but in the Weather Bureau's street kiosk the official thermometer registered 107 at 3 o'clock.

SAW SON DROP 4 STORIES.

Mother Accuses Baker of Throwing Boy Off Fire Escape.

Because of the heat, so Mrs. so Mrs. Rebecca Kirsch told Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon, she put her three small children on the fire escape in the rear of their home on the fourth floor of 331 East 101st Street yesterday noon and took a seat in the window to watch them. Max, 6 years old, was restless and climbed to the landing on the floor above.

As the mother leaned from the window, calling to the boy to return, she said she saw Abraham Shapiro, a baker, who works night and sleeps by day, lean from the window, grasp the youngster, and shake him. Shapiro made as though to throw the child from the fire escape and Mrs. Kirsch shouted frenzied appeals to him, but despite her cries Shapiro, she asserted, tossed the child out into the air and little Max fell four stories into the yard.

The terrified mother ran downstairs, her cries arousing the tenement, and an abulance was called in which the boy was taken to Reception Hospital, where it was found he had internal injuries and probably a fracture of the skull. Shapiro was arrested. Magistrate Ten Eyck held the man in $1,000 bail for examinlon this morning, although he denied the charge. Inspector Faurot asked the Magistrates in both Night Courts not to accept bail for Shapiro after he had investigated the case.

'BLUE FLEET' SAILS TO MEET INVADERS

Admiral Helm Dispatches Destroyers and Scouts to Hunt for Theoretical Enemy.

MAYO 600 MILES OFF COAST

And Must Land Army Which He Is Convoying Before Sept. 1 in Order to Win War Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The annual war game of the main fleet of the United States Navy began at 6 o'clock this morning, when news was flashed by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral James M. Helm, stationed off Block Island, that a powerful "Red" enemy fleet, convoying transports laden with an invading army, was within 600 miles of the Atlantic coast.

At 4 o'clock this morning the "Red" enemy fleet, consisting of fifteen battleships, including eight dreadnoughts, commanded by Admiral Mayo, was at a point about 600 miles due East of Cape Hatteras, and planning to effect a landing for the "Red's" army somewhere on the North Atlantic coast between Cape Hatteras and Portland, Me. This information was received by wireless by the Navy Department from a theoretical merchant steamer bound from New York for Gibraltar. Orders from Washington directed Rear Admiral Helm to locate, intercept, and, if possible, annihilate the "Red" fleet.

In command of his "Blue" defensive fleet of twelve battleships, accompanied by three divisions of destroyers, a number of scout cruisers and submarines, Rear Admiral Helm sailed early this morning from his base near Block Island. His destroyers and scouting vessels moved forward in fan-shape formation, and tonight are 200 miles from the coast in a far-flung line scanning the darkened horizon for the "Red" vessels. The scouts of the "Blue" fleet are about thirty miles apart in a southeasterly direction. Behind them are two control vessels, to which information is radiographed to be relayed to the main fleet commander.

Messages from the "Red" fleet have been picked up by the Arlington raido station and delivered at the Navy Department, where a force of naval officers is trying to decipher them. These messages are sent in a "Red" cipher, which is not known to the "Blue" commander. The key to this cipher is locked in a safe in the Navy Department for consultation after the game is over. In the office of Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, is a long table, containing a chart on which is being plotted every move of the "Blue" fleet.

The umpire of the war game is Rear Admiral Knight, President of the Naval War College at Newport. He is receiving messages from both sides and following the progress of their manoeuvring.

The vessels composing the "Red" enemy fleet are:

BATTLESHIPS.

Wyoming, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Florida, New Hampshire, Utah, New York, Delaware, Texas, Navada, Minnesota, Michigan, South Carolina, and Vermont.

DESTROYERS.

Wadsworth, Conyngham, McDougal, Porter, Tucker, and Cassin.

TRAIN.

Fuel ships Cyclops, Nereus, and Jason; repair ship Vestal, and seagoing tugs Ontario and Sonoma.

The units composing the "Blue" Defensive Fleet are:

BATTLESHIPS.

Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Missouri.

DESTROYERS.

O'Brien, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Paulding, Warrington, Duncan, Walke, Sterrett, Ericsson, Winslow, Balch, Aylwin, Benham, Cushing, McCall, and Nicholson.

AUXILIARIES.

Melville, Baltimore, Lebanon, Dubuque, Prometheus, Jupiter, Culgoa, Columbia, McDonough, Worden, Ozark, Tallahassee, and Bushnell.

SUBMARINES.

D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, L-1, L-3, L-4, L-9, L-10, L-11, and M-1.

The battleship Pennsylvania has been assigned to Admiral Knight for use as his flagship, while he is serving as umpire, and during part of the war game the umpire will be on this battleship, which will operate independently of both fleets. Admiral Mayo has until Sept. 1 to which to carry out his plans to evade the Blue Fleet and make a landing. All but 40 per cent. of the officers and men on board the Blue, or reserve fleet's main vessels, consists of naval militia men and civilians who are now receiving their first instruction on a broad scale in war conditions under the direction of the Navy Department.

VIVIANI PREDICTS LONG WAR.

Ex-Premier Foresees Hard Fight to Crush Prussian Militarism.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A difficult and prolonged struggle before the war is ended was prophesied today by ex-Premier Viviani, who is Minister of Justice in the present Cabinet. In an address before the General Council of the Department of Creuse, held at Guerst, he said:

"Although victory is certain, it will require hard and prolonged efforts to break Prussian militarism and prevent recurrence of its crimes. There can be no peace before the attainment of victory, before adequate reparation is made and before justice triumphs."

In an address before the General Council of the Department of Aub enveu, M. Martin, ex-Minister of Justice, said:

"The French will not submit to the peace of the German Emperor, who boasted he would force his adversaries to accept peace on bended knees. They will accept only such a peace as assures them legitimate reparations, as well as their independence and security, and they will bear patiently all sacrifices in order that, in conjunction with the efforts of their faithful allies, such a peace may be imposed."

Dr. Baylis Pleads Not Guilty.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, the Director General of the Allies' Hospitals Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, none of which, it was said, ever reached Europe, pleaded not guilty to three indictments of grand larceny, when arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. Dr. Baylis asked for an immediate trial, but Judge Rosalsky told him that it was the rule to hear only prison cases in the Summer term. He will probably be tried early in the Fall.

BLACK TOM VERDICT IN.

Lehigh Valley and Storage Company Blamed—Talk of Indictments.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the National Storage Company were censured in the verdict of the jury in Coroner Charles Hoffman's court in Jersey City, which completed yesterday its inquest into the death of Policeman John Doherty, who was killed by the explosion on Black Tom Island on last July 30. After finding that Doherty had come to his death in this way, the verdict continued:

"The said explosion was caused by fire, and we censure the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the lessee, and the National Storage Company, as the lessor, for their grave lack of fire precaution when such dangerous commodities as dynamite, powder, and loaded shells are awaiting shipment in such close proximity to the dwelling places of millions of human beings."

Assistant Prosecutor James W. McCarthy, who conducted the inquest, said indictments would be asked at the session of the September Grand Jury for manslaughter in the cases of the responsible officers of the companies, and for maintaining a nuisance in the cases of the directors of the companies concerned.

DARED TO LOVE AN ENEMY.

German Woman Gets Three Months' Sentence for "Shameless Conduct."

The following account of the punishment visited by the German military authorities upon a Strassburg seamstress for having dared to fall in love with a French prisoner of war is credited to the Staatsanzeiger of the Duchy of Anhalt of July 27 by the Neue Generation, a German reform magazine:

"Paula Müller, a seamtress, was compelled to appear before the extraordinary military court in Strassburg to answer a charge of unworthy conduct toward an enemy prisoner. The defendant, together with a friend, had visited a hospital where a relative of her friend lay. Thus she became acquainted with a French prisoner to whom she at once lost her heart. When the Frenchman was transported to the interior of Germany she continued to correspond with him, and in one of her letters expressed the hope of soon being reunited with the object of her love on the soil of France.

"Despite the fact that the defendant was a young person, the military court, in view of the shameless conduct, pronounced a sentence of three months' imprisonment."

TIFFANY & CO.

DIAMONDS

IN MODERN SETTINGS

TOLEDO CROOKS' BUSY NIGHT

More Than 100 Robberies Follow the Reduction of the Police Force.

TOLEDO, Aug. 22.—Toledo crooks took advantage last night of the reduced police force which went into effect early in the evening. More than one hundred robberies, such as holdups, house breaking, pocket picking and other minor crimes were reported up to 3 o'clock this morning. There were but few arrests.

The city's police force was cut one-third because of a shortage of funds caused in a measure by the failure of two recent bond issues totaling nearly $2,000,000.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PURCHASES BILLED OCTOBER 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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at $25 Formerly $65 to $125

For *Morning—Afternoon* or *Evening*—an assembling of broken lines, in various models and materials—including styles suitable for *practically any occasion*—mostly one-of-a-kind.

(Prompt selection is advised)

Absolute Clearance of Handsome Silk Wraps

Formerly $65, $75, $95, $125 to $175

at $25—$35—$45—$55

Afternoon and Evening styles; including marabou-trimmed effects.

Reception, Dinner and Garden Party Gowns—Formerly to $150 $45 & $65

Of organdie, net, batiste, voile, Georgette crepe, taffeta, satin and chiffon—including exquisite hand-made effects.

Silk Suits—Formerly to $135, at $28

A final "close-out" of high-class styles in taffeta and novelty silks.

$10 to $25 SMART PARASOLS—to close at..$3, $5, $8

$35 SATIN GEORGETTE SPORTS SKIRTS—at.....$28

$10 to $12 OUTING SKIRTS (in wash materials).....$5

What a farce to talk efficiency in the face of this!

YOU are due, right now as you read this, to get down to bedrock on this correspondence thing.

It is *finished* typewriting you pay for—not shorthand sessions that tie up the works and waste the time of the man who dictates, the girl who takes it and the *other* fellow who is waiting his turn to dictate. To say nothing of the dollars and cents you waste when you pay for non-productive work.

Of course, if you still *want* to have every letter written twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter; if you want your typewriter standing idle a couple of hours a day adding to overhead; if you still want to take your typists away from the work you pay them for; if you still object to saving at least a third on every letter you write—why, all right!

But, if you want efficiency and economy and a personal convenience in dictation beyond anything you imagined possible, you need The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

(From a letter written by Clifford Seasongood, Attorney, 32 Nassau St.)

"Not so much for your sake as for the sake of having my friends share good things with me, I have constantly advised their installing your machines, assuring them that I have found the same most accurate, labor saving and convenient. I can assure you that it will be a pleasure for me at any time to inform your friends how much comfort I have obtained from the use of your machines and the excellent service your Company gives."

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Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr......

T1

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

CANDIDATES RUSH TO FILE PETITIONS.

Flood of Primary Ballot Designations in the Last Legal Hours.

TRAVIS GETS 37,140 NAMES

Bacon's Fight for the Federal Senate Nomination Is Indorsed by 13,000 Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—The time for filing nominating petitions for the primary election with the Secretary of State expired at midnight last night. A flood of petitions poured into the Secretary's office in the last two hours, but the most important petitions, which place the names of candidates in the primary ballot, were received well ahead of the closing hour.

The Democratic State ticket petition, having 20,000 signatures, was received about 6 o'clock in the evening. It contained the names of all the candidates of the Saratoga conference. There were no individual petitions.

In the case of the Republican and Progressive tickets, the candidates in most cases went abroad and gathered many times the required number of signatures. For instance, Controller Travis had 37,140 names on his petition, which was the largest; Francis M. Hugo, candidate for Secretary of State, had 24,000 names, when 3,000 would have sufficed. James L. Wells, would-be State Treasurer, had 16,138 signatures. Governor Whitman had no individual petition. The petition with the full list of candidates, including Calder for United States Senator, was signed by 12,000 persons.

John Stewart filed Robert Bacon's petition for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. It contained 13,000 signatures. The individual petition of W. M. Calder, his rival, had 22,000 signatures. While many of the candidates strove to get a mass of unnecessary signatures, other failed to obtain enough to comply with the law, and as a result several candidates will learn that their names cannot go on the primary ballot. In a number of Congressional and Senatorial districts there will be contests among the Republicans, most of which grow out of the new apportionment which was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

The Whitman Progressive State ticket petition was the last to be received by the Secretary of State. This was brought to Albany by Robert C. Shepard of Kings County and designated the present Republican State officials as the Progressive Party candidates. The attached petitions were signed by 4,790 persons.

The Progressive State ticket headed by Samuel Seabury for Governor was filed two hours earlier. It contained the names of Bainbridge Colby for United States Senator, Almet F. Jenks for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Cuthbert W. Pound for Associate Judge. It had 2,174 signatures. William Orr, secretary to Governor Whitman, filed the Republican State ticket petition, containing 20,190 names.

It was well on toward midnight when two messengers arrived from New York with the Independence League State ticket petition. It contained 732 signatures. It was headed with Whitman for Governor, Jenks for Chief Judge, Norton for Associate Judge, and Colby for United States Senator. The same messengers brought the league's petition for Philip A. Brennan for the Second District Justiceship. Previously the Independence League Seabury petition containing 317 names was filed. It contained only the Gubernatorial candidate's name.

The ballots of the primaries will bear the names of these candidates:

For Governor—Samuel Seabury, Democrat and Progressive; Charles S. Whitman, Republican, Progressive, and Independence League; William M. Bennett, Republican.

For United States Senator—William F. McCombs, Democrat; Robert Bacon, Republican; William M. Calder, Republican; Thomas F. Conway, Democrat; Joseph D. Cannon, Socialist; William Church Osborne, Democrat; Bainbridge Colby, Progressive.

For Chief Judge, Court of Appeals—Almet F. Jenks, Democrat and Progressive; Frank H. Hiscock, Republican; Louis B. Bondin, Socialist.

For Associate Judge, Court of Appeals—Cuthbert W. Pound, Republican and Progressive; Hezekiah D. Wilcox, Socialist; John T. Norton, Democrat.

Supreme Court Petitions.

These petitions were filed by candidates for nomination as Supreme Court Justices:

Second District—George J. Dowling, Democrat and Progressive; Philip A. Brennan, Democrat and American; James C. Cropsey, Republican; Morris Wolfman, Socialist.

Third District—Wesley O. Howard, Republican and Progressive; Charles E. Nichols, Republican; George H. Smith, Democrat; A. Mayella, Socialist.

Sixth District—Walter Lloyd Smith, Republican and Democrat; Elon G. Clark, Socialist.

Seventh District—A. J. Rodenbeck, Republican; Robert F. Thompson, Republican; William Richards, Socialist.

Eighth District—George W. Cole, Republican; Wesley C. Dudley, Republican; Robert Steiner, Socialist; William G. Roberts, Socialist; Walter L. Bliss, Prohibition.

For Congress Nominations.

These petitions for nominations to Congress were filed:

First District—Frederick C. Hicks, Republican and Progressive; Lathrop Brown, Independence League, American, Progressive, and Democrat; Rudy J. Brossman, Socialist, John A. Duryea, Prohibition.

Twenty-fourth District—Fred M. Weiss, Republican; Benjamin L. Fairchild, Republican; Arthur W. Lawrence, Republican; James A. Hamilton, Democrat; Patrick Brody, Independence League; Mary J. Schonberg, Socialist; Charles Lowy, Progressive.

Twenty-fifth District—James W. Husted, Republican; Chester D. Pugsley, Independence League; Herman Kobbe, Socialist.

Twenty-sixth District—Edmund Platt, Republican; Rosslyn M. Cox, Democrat; William C. Ramsdell, Prohibition; Henry Schefer, Socialist.

Twenty-seventh District—Charles B. Ward, Republican; Edward A. Smiley, Progressive; James O. Woodward, Democrat; Samuel J. Minkier, Socialist.

Twenty-eighth District—Rollin B. Sanford, Republican and Progressive; Michael F. Collins, Democrat; Allin Depew, Socialist.

Twenty-ninth District—James S. Parker, Republican; Charles E. Robbins, Prohibition; Walter B. Corbin, Socialist.

Thirtieth District—William B. Charles, Republican; Alexander T. Blessing, Democrat; Cyrus Durey, Republican; Henry S. Deforest, Republican; Herbert M. Merrill, Socialist; George R. Lunn, Democrat and Progressive; George E. Stockwell, Prohibition.

Thirty-first District—Bertrand H. Snell, Republican; Franklin B. Wallace, Prohibition; Henry Dodd, Socialist.

Thirty-second District—Luther W. Mott, Republican, Progressive, and Independence League; Otto Pfaff, Democrat.

Thirty-third District—Homer P. Snyder, Republican and Progressive; Fred L. Mould, Prohibition; Carl F. Loysen, Socialist; Charles A. Talcott, Democrat.

Thirty-fourth District—George W. Fairchild, Republican; Samuel A. Jones, Republican; Cortland A. Wilber, Democrat; Joseph White, Socialist.

Thirty-fifth District—Walter W. Magee, Republican; Arlington H. Malley, Democrat; Gustav A. Strebel, Socialist.

Thirty-sixth District—Norman J. Gould, Republican; P. Wright, Socialist.

Thirty-seventh District—Henry H. Fratt, Republican; Joseph G. Roth, Socialist; Edwin S. Underhill, Democrat.

Thirty-ninth District—Henry G. Danforth, Republican; Archie D. Sanders, Republican; William Schartner, Progressive; David A. White, Democrat; William Hitsdorf, Socialist.

Fortieth District—Stephen Wallace Dempsey, Republican; John G. Wallenmeir, Jr., Republican; Andrew B. Gilfillan, Democrat; George A. Till, Socialist; Elbert A. Stevens, Prohibition.

Forty-third District—Charles M. Hamilton, Republican; Albert F. French, Democrat; Ralph L. Eberman, Socialist.

State Senate Petitions.

These petitions for the State Senate were filed:

First District—George L. Thompson, Republican and Progressive; George M. Goodale, Democrat; George A. Jackson, Progressive; T. Hinckley, Socialist.

Twenty-third District—George Cromwell, Republican; Walter E. Sharrot, Prohibition; Edward P. Doyle, Progressive; Rudolph Rochaw, Socialist.

Twenty-fifth District—John D. Stivers, Republican; William J. Duffy, Democrat; J. C. Hogan, Socialist.

Twenty-sixth District—James A. Zickler, Democrat; James E. Towner, Republican; Charles C. Brown, Socialist; William E. Peabody, Prohibition.

Twenty-seventh District—Charles W. Walton, Republican and Progressive; Luther Losterhout, Prohibition; Frederick D. Woolhiser, Socialist; Alfred D. Van Buren, Democrat.

Thirtieth District—George H. Whitney, Republican; Frederick W. Kavanaugh, Republican; August N. Peterson, Prohibition.

Thirty-first District—Arden L. Norton, Republican; James W. Yelverton, Republican and Progressive; Perry E. Taylor, Democrat; John I. Wickham, Socialist.

Thirty-second District—Franklin W. Cristman, Republican; Theodore Douglas Robinson, Republican and Progressive; W. Frank Rasbach, Democrat; Park J. Dill, Socialist; Albert H. Stetson, Prohibition.

Thirty-third District—James A. Emerson, Republican; W. Irvin Griffin, Democrat; John Q. Reynolds, Socialist.

Thirty-fourth District—N. Monroe Marshall, Republican; Charles W. McClair, Prohibition; George E. Brassard, Socialist.

Thirty-fifth District—Elon R. Brown, Republican; James Gray, Democrat.

Thirty-seventh District—Aden P. Brown, Republican; C. H. Swan, Democrat; John S. Freeman, Socialist.

Thirty-ninth District—William H. Hill, Republican and Progressive; Ralph W. France, Democrat; Albert L. Wiley, Prohibition; John S. Freeman, Socialist.

Fortieth District—Charles J. Hewitt, Republican.

Forty-first District—Morris S. Halliday, Republican. Cornelius O. Seabring, Democrat; William P. Clapp, Socialist; Willis Hopkins, Prohibition.

Forty-second District—William A. Carson, Republican; F. A. Perrin, Socialist.

Forty-third District—Charles D. Newton, Republican; Robert Pratt, Democrat; Otto F. Vollgraff, Socialist; Frank J. Kennedy, Prohibition.

Forty-fourth District—John Knight, Republican; George E. Brown, Prohibition; Flood A. Loop, Socialist.

Forty-seventh District—George F. Thompson, Republican; Howard C. Thompson, Republican; Robert Pratt, Democrat; Otto F. Vollgraff, Socialist; Frank J. Kennedy, Prohibition.

Forty-fourth District—John Knight, Republican; George E. Brown, Prohibition; Flood A. Loop, Socialist.

Forty-seventh District—George F. Thompson, Republican; Howard C. Thompson, Republican; Mortimer A. Ferderspiel, Progressive; Marc W. Cole, Democrat; Perry E. Wellman, Prohibition; Thomas Justice, Socialist.

Fifty-first District—George E. Spring, Republican; George Pierce, Democrat; F. R. Shafer, Socialist.

CLARK REFUNDS PARTY CASH

Speaker of the House Pays Own Expenses on Maine Tour.

Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, is preparing an itinerary for William J. Bryan, it was announced at Democratic headquarters yesterday. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will speak in every Middle West and Western State, with the exception of Missouri and Michigan. The former Secretary of State's speaking tour will begin about Sept. 15, probably in Ohio, and will continue up to Election Day.

When he finishes with Mr. Bryan, Chairman Cummings will begin on an itinerary for former Governor Martin H. Glynn, who will make a speaking tour from New York to California, beginning some time after Sept. 9.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, greatly surprised members of the Campaign Committee yesterday by returning to Chairman Cummings the money advanced to him for expenses in the opening of the Democratic campaign in Maine. The Speaker made several speeches in that State and, as has been the custom, a check was forwarded to him. In a letter received by Mr. Cummings yesterday, inclosing the check, Speaker Clark explained that making speeches for the Democratic Party at his own expense was the only way he could contribute to the cause.

Mr. McCormick left for the Chicago headquarters last night to confer with the National Committeemen of the West. He will return on Friday.

BACON FOR SENATOR GIVES HIS PLATFORM

Files Petition and Declares for International Law and the Power to Enforce It.

CRITICISES MEXICO POLICY

Sees in Protective Tariff Means for Mobilizing Industry for Use in War if Need Should Come.

Having filed his petition with more than 10,000 names for a place on the Republican Senatorial primary ticket against William M. Calder, the organization candidate, Robert Bacon issued a statement last night defining his attitude toward what he considers the important issues.

Americanism, a new international agreement to punish violation of treaties, and respect for the rights of smaller nations, and national, industrial, and military preparedness are the vital matters which Mr. Bacon promises to work for if he is elected. After saying that the primary law is a direct invitation from the people Mr. Bacon sets forth his views on international law thus:

"There is today no more important national need than a better knowledge of the rights and duties imposed by international law; rights which we should have the courage to enforce, and duties which we should have the spirit to perform.

"Between nations, as between individuals, there must be laws so moral and far-reaching in conception, so sanctioned in national conscience and material readiness as to place their enforcement beyond doubt. These laws should control and regulate the conduct of every nation, large or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, in its relations with every other nation.

"We must insist that the large powers shall treat a small nation as the United States has treated Cuba. If there have been violations of our trade rights as neutrals, it is our right to protest, it is our duty to protest."

Mr. Bacon criticizes what he terms the Administration's lack of Mexican policy. He says he has disagreed with it for three years, and that the destruction of life and property, the outrages and anarchy which have resulted "were inevitable in the eyes of every student of Mexican conditions and history."

Regarding preparedness, Mr. Bacon says:

"The next great issue of the present day is, in my opinion, national preparedness, which, I believe, can only come about through universal national service, which shall weld and integrate us into a nation upon principles more truly democratic than any which we have hitherto put into practice.

"I place my faith in the wisdom of the fathers of this country, as expressed in the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, which imposed obligatory military training and service upon the nation; and I believe that Congress should immediately re-enact the principle of that law, which reads as follows: 'Every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45 years shall be enrolled in the militia.'

"This policy is not only right, just, and necessary, but it is in accordance with the true spirit of democracy and of equality.

"It is not enough, however, to marshal men and material.

"We must prepare to mobilize industrially as well. Therefore, the protection of a tariff, just and efficient, is imperative. A policy which gave us national impetus is best calculated to rebuild and continue prosperity.

"The world is rapidly becoming a protectionist world."

Mr. Bacon will begin his campaign this week by appointing a committee of 100 and will start on an up-State speaking tour on Saturday, appearing first at Jamestown.

In view of his candidacy, Mr. Bacon resigned yesterday as President of the National Security League. For eighteen months he had devoted much time to the work of the league, especially to its campaign for an adequate army and navy. He resigned, as he explained in a letter to the league, "in order that my candidacy may not be construed as affecting in any way the nonpartisan character of the league."

FILE PETITIONS HERE.

Candidates Throng Board of Elections with Primary Signatures.

There was a rush around midnight at the Board of Elections in the Municipal Building on the part of candidates for every office in the State to file their petitions in accordance with the primary law. The time for filing such petitions expired at midnight, except in the case of candidates for Presidential Electors, who have until Oct. 8. Less than 50 per cent. of the designating petitions had been filed up to 6 o'clock. It was explained at the offices of the board that the recent Supreme Court decision on the Assembly boundaries of the city had set back the work of obtaining signatures to the petitions.

The most interesting primary fights this year will be that between Governor Whitman and Judge Samuel Seabury in the Progressive primaries, the fight between William M. Calder and Robert Bacon for the United States Senatorship nomination in the Republican primaries, and the contest between William F. McCombs and ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway for the nomination of United States Senator in the Democratic primaries. Governor Whitman, who has been, in the city for the last two days conferring with political leaders, was informed that more than 20,000 signatures had been obtained for his designating petition in the Republican primaries and more than 4,000 in the Progressive primaries. William M. Bennett has filed a petition as a candidate for Governor against Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries.

One of the most important petitions filed last night was by the friends of James T. O'Neill for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney in Kings County. O'Neill, who lives at 520 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, is running in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, Senator William Bennett Carswell. Edward P. Doyle of Richmond, S. I., who has been active in the fight against the establishment of a garbage reducing plant there, is to be the Democratic designee for State Senator in the Twenty-third Senatorial District, which comprises Richmand and Rockland Counties. His Republican opponent is George Cromwell, the present Senator.

In place of Representative W. R. Oglesby, in the Bronx-Westchester district, the Democrats have designated Senator James A. Hamilton in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District. In the Twentieth Congressional District Senator Irving I. Joseph was designated to run against Isaac Selgel, Republican. In the Twentieth Senatorial District Assemblyman Salvatore A. Cotillo has been designated for Senator by the Democrats. In the Twelfth Senatorial District Jacob Koenig has been designated in the place of Harry W. Doll, while in the Eleventh Senatorial District Barney Downing will take the place of Christopher D. Sullivan, who is the designee for Congress in place of George W. Loft.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District Walter M. Chandler, now the Progressive member of Congress, has been designated by the Republicans, while Michael Schaap, formerly a Progressive, has been designated by the Democrats for member of Congress. In the Twelfth Congressional District Henry M. Goldfogle, former member of Congress, but who was defeated two years ago by Meyer London, Socialist, is again the Democratic designee against London.

Senator du Pont Is Renominated.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 22.—Colonel Henry A. du Pont was renominated for the United States Senate at the Republican State Convention late this afternoon.

HITCHCOCK TO AID WILLCOX.

Advisory Committee of Eleven Named by Republican Chairman.

With the appointment yesterday of an Advisory Committee to assist William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, affairs at the Republican National Headquarters, 511 Fifth Avenue, are expected to get out of the doldrums this week. There has been much dissatisfaction of late over the way things have been going, and the Republican campaign managers hope that the new committee will set a new pace.

In the new lineup, the influence of the Old Guard is expected practically to pass away. As had been prophesied, Frank H. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1908 and foe of W. Murray Crane, Senator Penrose, and other old-line leaders, was put on the Advisory Committee. In naming him Chairman Wilcox, it was said, acted under the explicit directions of Charles E. Hughes. Hitchcock from now on is expected to be a potent factor in the campaign. There are eleven members of the Advisory Committee, as follows:

R. Livingston Boockman, Governor of Rhode Island; Theodore E. Burton, former Senator for Ohio; Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and former Controller of the Treasury; A. O. Eberhardt, former Governor of Minnesota; Charles W. Fulton, former United States Senator for Oregon; Frank H. Hitchcock; Raymond Robins, Chairman of the Chicago Progressive Convention, and formerly Chairman of the Illinois State Progressive Committee; Victor Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, and formerly member of the Republican National Committee for Nebraska; John Wanamaker, William L. Ward of New York, and James Wilson of Iowa, former Secretary of Agriculture. While the committee will merely advise, several members, including Mr. Hitchcock, will frequently consult with Chairman Willcox and will have much to do with the handling of the campaign. Chairman Willcox is bending every effort to smooth out the friction that has developed among members of the Campaign Committee and he said he intends to establish more discipline.

Harold G. Aron, Secretary of the New York State Hughes Alliance, left last night on a tour of the State to begin organizing branches in all counties.

WILSON NOTIFICATION PLANS

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Further plans for the notification of President Wilson were made here today at a meeting of the General Committee appointed to arrange for the event. The main ceremony will take place at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, at 4 o'clock on Sept. 2, and will be preceded at 1 o'clock by a luncheon given by President and Mrs. Wilson to the Notification and Reception Committee members and their wives.

Committees were appointed at today's meeting as follows:

Transportation—Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn and John P. Egan of Jersey City, John R. Hardin of Newark, and T. A. Adams of Montclair.

Seating and Police—Edward Farrington and Samuel Schleimer of New Brunswick, Wilbur A. Beecroft of Allenhurst, and George A. Steele of Eatontown.

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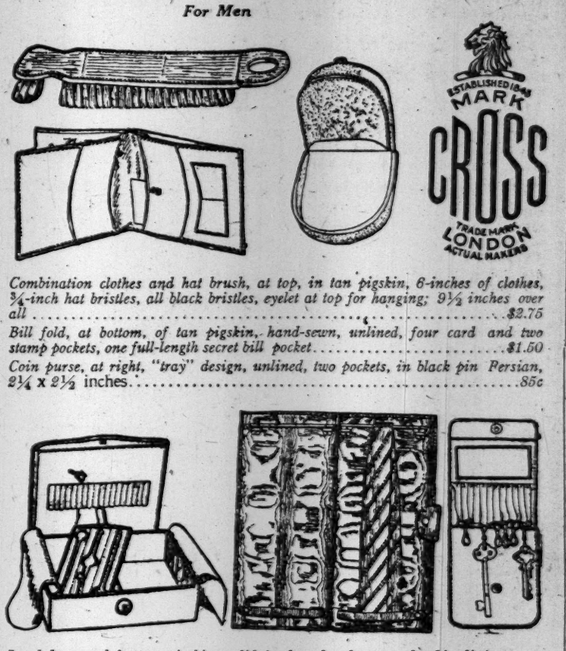

Combination clothes and hat brush, at top, in tan pigskin, 6-inches of clothes, ¾-inch hat bristles, all black bristles, eyelet at top for hanging; 9½ inches over all.....$2.75

Bill fold, at bottom, of tan pigskin, hand-sewn, unlined, four card and two stamp pockets, one full-length secret bill pocket.....$1.50

Coin purse, at right, "tray" design, unlined, two pockets, in black pin Persian, 2¼ x 2½ inches.....85c

Jewel box, at left, tan pigskin, solid leather, hand-sewn, doeskin lining, tray for studs, pin row in cover. Size: 5 x 4 inches.....$6.25

Tie hanger, centre, in colored morocco leather, moire silk lining, metal bar at top, with hook for hanging, strap fastenings at bottom to secure ties. Size: 14 x 6¼ inches folded.....$5.00

Key case, at right, in tan pigskin, straps and swivels for twelve keys, all fitting into extension pocket; cleansable celluloid slate above for indexing keys.....$2.50

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A STATEMENT
BY THE
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

There is increasing evidence that New York's Fresh Milk Supply will shortly engage the serious attention of the people of the City and State.

The Joint Legislative Committee of which Senator Wicks is Chairman is now conducting an inquiry into the conditions of this important industry.

The District Attorney of New York County is investigating the question as to whether there has been a combination among the distributors to increase the price to the consumer.

Commissioner Dillon of the New York State Department of Foods and Markets has made a study of the situation, and is frequently quoted in the public press as to the conclusions he has reached.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures is reported to have made a survey of the milk conditions as affecting the City, and has given a statement of his views to the newspapers.

It is also reported that the milk producers are organizing with the assistance of those who directed the recent "strike" of the dairymen of the Chicago district, with the view of forcing a substantial increase in the price of milk to be paid to the New York State dairymen at the expiration of the present contracts on October 1, 1916.

We are of the opinion that this subject is of such vital interest to the great dairy interests of the State, and to the vast population of the metropolitan district, that the Borden Company, in justice to itself, and relying on the fairmindedness of all the parties to the possible controversy, whether they be directly or indirectly interested, should state the facts, and give such information and experience as it has gained during the many years in which it has conducted its business in this community.

The present time, therefore, seems to be opportune for the presentation of THE BORDEN FRESH MILK POLICY:

First, as to the general attitude of the Company. It does not believe that its permanent interest or the permanent interest of the producer or consumer will be served if the retail price of fresh milk is advanced to a point where, by comparison with the cost of other food products on the basis of equal food values, the consumption of milk would be reduced. On the contrary, we believe that the interests of the three parties are much more interdependent and inseparable than is generally supposed. A failure fairly and properly to adjust the difference between the costs of production and distribution and the cost to the consumer will inevitably be to the detriment of all.

Our retail customers in the metropolitan district are now receiving the bulk of their milk at nine cents per quart, known as Grade "B." We have made advances effective only on the more costly packages. There will be no necessity for any advance on Grade "B" quarts unless we are confronted with conditions not now existing.

Second, as to the Producer. If the dairyman receives too little, the vitally important dairy industry will wane, and the consumer will suffer from increased prices due to reduced production. In our opinion, this is one of the causes that has contributed to the recent increase we have made in respect to certain of our products, but it does not necessarily follow that the solution of this phase of the problem is an arbitrary and general increase in the price to be paid to the dairyman. In other words, if a true understanding of the situation is to be had, a distinction must be drawn between those dairy farmers who maintain superior herds producing a high yield per cow, and who have adopted modern and businesslike methods of dairy farming, and those farmers who maintain low yield cows and follow wasteful and unbusinesslike methods.

From the foregoing, however, we are not to be understood as saying that there should be no increase in the price paid to the dairymen, but we merely intend to show that there are many factors to be taken into consideration.

Third, as to the Consumer. If he pays for his milk more than its PROPER cost plus a proper profit to the dairyman and the distributor, it can hardly be disputed that he is unjustly injured. If, on the other hand, he pays less than such cost and profit, he gains only a very temporary advantage which will be more than offset by higher prices later due to a reduced production, or by an inferior quality of milk, or by poorer service, or by all three combined. If the distributor pays more for his milk, and does not correspondingly increase the retail price, it means a reduction in the safe-guards at present maintained to insure pure and clean milk supply, or a reduced service to the public, or a possible reduction in wages to our employees, or a reduction in our profits to the vanishing point.

Fourth, as to the Distributor. At this point it is only fair that we should state that we consider a fair return for our contribution to the milk industry in the State and City to be a just demand. We are subject to the keenest competition, supplying as we do, as near as can be determined, only about 20% of the fresh milk sold in the Metropolitan District. The very nature of the fresh milk business, involving the handling of such a delicate and perishable product, coupled with the maze of local regulations and State laws, creates a business hazard not commonly experienced. The Company made a net profit of approximately one-quarter of one cent (.0026) a quart in our last fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which is equivalent to only 3¼% on the total net sales in this eastern district, or about 5.15% on the value of the direct investment in this branch of the business, without allowing any amount whatsoever for the value of our trade name and good-will, which, after nearly sixty years of business, have a large and very real value as daily evidenced by communications from our patrons, and a value which is recognized by the courts of the State as property on which the owner is entitled to a return.

As a constructive suggestion we submit that greater ben[illegible] would come to all concerned if fresh milk were not only purchased, but sold on the basis of supply and demand. This would mean a fluctuating selling price rather than a fixed selling price against a fluctuating purchase price as now prevails. Such a plan would, we think, be fairer to both producer and consumer, and would tend to stabilize production. The success of such a plan, however, being an innovation in this market, would be very largely dependent upon the co-operation of the consumer.

We desire further to express our belief that the daily fresh milk supply of the Metropolitan District can best be handled by private enterprise. We are necessarily forced to practice the strictest economy, and adopt the safest and most modern practices in order to hold our trade, and survive in the highly competitive field in which our business is conducted.

Therefore, we repeat that this problem is a general problem affecting many interests and should be solved according to the facts, and to accepted business practices and in a spirit of fair play. With this general object in view, The Borden Company announces its intention of putting its books and records which pertain to this branch of its business at the disposal of the Wicks Committee, or of the District Attorney, and to furnish all information in its possession bearing on this problem to the end that a just and, as far as may be, a lasting solution may be found in disclosing some rational constructive plan that will equitably co-ordinate in protecting the interests of all concerned.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
FARM PRODUCTS DIVISION

DEMOCRAT MAKES ESTIMATE IN MAINE

Republican Plurality of 6,000 Indicated Now, Attorney General Pattangall Asserts.

20,000 DOUBTFUL VOTES

And Republicans Will Have to Fight, He Says, for Every One of Those.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 22.—The nearest thing to a statement reflecting in figures the political situation in Maine as the State campaign is beginning was obtained by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES today from Attorney General N. R. Pattangall, who is in command of the Democratic forces in the State.

"On a canvass at this time," said Mr. Pattangall, "the State would show a plurality of about 6,000 in favor of the Republican ticket. That is generally the condition on the eve of a campaign; but the canvass would show also some 20,000 doubtful or independent votes. The Republicans will have to fight for every independent vote they get in this campaign."

While Mr. Pattangall later made it clear that the Democratic leaders had made a preliminary canvass, he did not say whether his estimate was made as a result of that canvass. Mr. Pattangall made it clear, however, that his statement had reference not to the 8,000 foot-loose Progressives who voted for Halbert P. Gardner, the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1914, but to a floating vote that was a factor in Maine elections before the Progressive split occurred.

"A misapprehension has gone abroad with regard to the political complexion of the State of Maine," said Mr. Pattangall. "Maine is being put down as a strongly Republican State. An examination of election figures will quickly dispel that notion."

A survey of the election returns since 1904 in years when a State campaign was held shows these pluralities in round numbers:

	Plurality.	
	Rep.	Dem.
1904	8,000	....
1906	8,000	....
1908	7,000	....
1910	....	8,000
1912	3,000	....
1914	....	3,000

"The preliminary canvass we have made," said Mr. Pattangall, "should not in any sense be regarded as conclusive in its bearing on the result of the September election. It has, however, demonstrated one tremendously significant fact. President Wilson in this State is much stronger than his party. This refers to every county with the exception of three, where the canvass has not been completed. This fact will help us a great deal in our State campaign, but it would be even more of a help if we could get the voters to realize that the best way of helping President Wilson in his fight for re-election is to vote the Democratic State ticket at the election in September. If the State goes Democratic in September it will go Democratic in November, too."

An examination of election figures for the last generation shows a big falling off of the Democratic vote in Presidential years from September to November. The election of four years ago was the sole exception. In that year with the Progressive split and Colonel Roosevelt a candidate on the third ticket against Taft, the Democrats felt that there was hope, and pitched in and carried the State for Woodrow Wilson. A Democratic victory in the September election this year, in Mr. Pattangall's opinion, would prove just as strong a tonic to Democratic hopes and insure victory for the party in November. In ordinary years the Democrats, the leaders frankly admit, make their fight for State and local candidates in August and September and permit the November elections to go by default.

"The Republicans have absolutely no issue in the State, and they know that very well," said Mr. Pattangall. "Of course, we Democrats are not willing to admit that they have any issue on which to make their national fight either, except that President Wilson is a Democrat, which seems sufficient to them.

"Governor Oakley C. Curtis, who is the candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket, has given the State a fine administration. Even Republicans reasonably free from party bias admit that. He is stronger today than he was two years ago. He received more than 62,000 votes in 1914, a year when the Progressive Party was a real factor in the campaign and polled 18,000 votes for its candidate for Governor. Governor Curtis will get a considerable proportion of the Progressive vote with the party dissolved, and he will get some independent votes and some Republican votes. He should get 70,000 votes, and I cannot recall a year when 70,000 votes did not elect a Governor in the State of Maine."

The Democrats are concentrating their energies in a fight which they hope will prove succesful to return Charles F. Johnson to his seat in the Senate and Daniel F. McGillicuddy of the Second District to the House of Representatives. They are hopeful of accomplishing this, which in itself would mean a notable feat that would be bound to have nearly as great moral effect throughout the country as a Democratic victory all along the line in the September election. Both are strong with their constituencies and not a few Republicans who are closely in touch with the situation have admitted to THE TIMES correspondent in confidential talks that the Republican rivals of these two candidates are in danger.

Mr. Pattangall said that Maine was not suffering from lack of prosperity. The lumber along the Kennebec River has trebled, and the bulk of the output has been used in the pulp and paper industry despite the fact that the Underwood Tariff act took the duty from these products. In the cotton industry wages have been raised 10 per cent. during the present year.

Senator J. Ham Lewis of Illinois, who has been campaigning through the State, told THE TIMES correspondent today that he had met enthusiastic audiences everywhere.

"'I cannot express an opinion as to the outcome of the State election," he said. "I have found an extraordinary sentiment in favor of Republican-Democratic co-operation on behalf of the State in the United States Senate. Maine, with one Republican and one Democratic Representative in the United States Senate, has received more for its navy yard and more for river and harbor work than ever. From the talk I have heard, I would not be surprised if the people here would like to continue having one Republican and one Democratic Representative in the Senate. The only quarrel seems to be what Republican and what Democratic candidate to vote for."

LEAGUE ELECTS HARMON.

College Men's Wilson Organization Makes Campaign Plans.

About 100 college men, members of the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, attended a meeting at the Yale Club last night, at which former Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio was elected President of the league by acclamation.

The college men said farewell to "Eddie" Mahan, the former Harvard football star, who, as Chairman of the league, had had in charge the formation of the local college men's organizations throughout the Union for the last two months. Mr. Mahan will leave today for Berkeley, Cal., to be athletic director at the University of California.

The meeting, which was for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, elected "Big Bill" Edwards of New York as Secretary and Elton G. Parks of New York as Treasurer. The President was empowered to appoint one Vice President from each State of the Union, and also to name an Executive Committee to have particular charge of organizing the college men of the country to fight for the re-election of President Wilson along nonpartisan lines.

Temporary headquarters of the league are at 280 Madison Avenue. Permanent headquarters will be opened near Times Square in a few days.

BLAST SETS OFF FIRE ALARM

Criterion Theatre Audience Frightened by Subway Explosion.

The fire alarm box at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, near the Criterion Theatre, was set off at 8:30 o'clock last night by an unusually heavy blast in the excavation for the Broadway and Lexington Avenue subway at that point. The audience in the Criterion, where the motion pictures are being shown, were alarmed by the heavy report of the explosion, and when the fire apparatus came clanging on all sides of the house several hundred poured out into the street.

The street was quickly jammed with passers-by, and for a while the surface lines were delayed. For about half an hour the police had a busy time handling the crowd, which continued forming even after the fire apparatus left.

Torpedoed Ship's Survivors Here.

John Gibb, chief officer, accompanied by six officers and engineers, who were all on board the British steamship City of Lucknow when she was torpedoed on April 30 in the Mediterranean, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow on the Anchor liner California, to join the City of Delhi. Gibbs said a German submarine attacked the City of Lucknow without warning.

Community Players in Rehearsals.

The Community Players, a group of residents of Richmond Hill, L. I., who have banded together to produce plays at intervals, are preparing in their workshop for performances Sept. 7 and 8 of Le Sage's "Crispin" and St. John Hankin's "The Constant Lover." Bradford Ashworth and Ruth Hambidge are designing the scenery and costumes and Cedric Crowell is directing the rehearsals.

Streamer Gives All for Actors.

The will of Volney Streamer, actor, and for years librarian of the Players, was filed for probate yesterday. His books, pamphlets, and pictures relating to the drama are bequeathed to the Players. His residuary estate, valued at $1,000, goes to the Actors' Fund Home, at New Brighton, Staten Island. The near relatives of Mr. Streamer are not mentioned in the will.

HUGHES TURNS EAST; STRIFE UNALLAYED

Candidate's Tour of California Fails to Heal Breach Between the Old Guard and Moose.

PROGRESSIVE LEADERS SHY

More Than Ever Embittered by Republican Domination of Campaign —Hughes Addresses Big Sacramento Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 22.—Charles E. Hughes headed eastward late tonight to obtain, in the comparative quietude of Reno, Nev., a divorce from the turbulent political conditions which he faced in California, the hotbed of Progressivism. Among the last to bid him farewell were the Republican Old Guard leaders, National Committeeman Crocker and State Chairman Keesling, who have made their headquarters on the nominee's train ever since he arrived in San Francisco last Friday. The chieftains of the Progressive Party, Governor Hiram Johnson, candidate for United States Senator, and Chester H. Rowell were conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. Hughes was pleased with the cordial receptions he received at towns in the San Joaquin Valley, where he spoke to large crowds today on his way here. He appealed for the support of all Progressives and Republicans as a leader who advocated progressive doctrines, and he showed favor to neither of the factions in the State by his utterances.

In his address here tonight, speaking to a big audience, Mr. Hughes answered the criticism based on the fact that in San Francisco last Saturday he attended a luncheon at the Commercial Club which was served by non-union waiters. Leaders in the Democratic party here have made much capital of that event. Reading from The Legislative News, published in Albany, N. Y., in 1910, which, he said, he understood to be the official organ of organized labor in that city, he presented this picture before the voters:

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged, without hurting anybody's political corns, that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair at Albany. During his two years he has signed fifty-six labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other State. He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to the Legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the Legislature. Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this State since its creation in 1777—in 133 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality all of the others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes's term of three years and nine months."

Conciliatory to Progressives.

While Mr. Hughes continued to preach Progressive Party doctrines to large and cordial crowds at a dozen stations on the way to Sacramento, efforts to establish communication between the nominee and Governor Johnson were continued by the former's friends. There seemed to be a studious effort on their part to please the Progressives and oil over whatever feeling there might be because the two had not met, although they were within a few miles of each other for four days.

In this connection a radical change was made in the schedule, which in its original form called for only a brief stop at Sacramento, the home of Governor Johnson, late in the evening. Instead, the nominee got here shortly after 6 o'clock for a stay of more than four hours, which included a night meeting. Report had it throughout the day that Governor Johnson would continue to urge his followers to support Mr. Hughes and that a message might be received from him this evening. These reports, of course, did not come from Mr. Hughes, who refused to discuss the situation for publication.

No word was received by Mr. Hughes from Governor Johnson, and there was a feeling of restraint in the reception accorded him upon his arrival. The big crowds were missing at the station and at the hotel. One prominent Progressive leader here said that Mr. Hughes's failure to recognize Johnson in any way or to say a good word for the Progressive legislation which Johnson had brought about was the big and glaring mistake of the California tour and might well do great damage to the nominee. There is a feeling here that the Governor failed to get into communication with Mr. Hughes because he was resentful of the way the tour had been run.

There were Progressives, however, who expressed the opinion that in California as well as among Progressives elsewhere in the nation a greater impetus toward harmony would have been caused by a face-to-face meeting, a thing which the Old Guard leaders fought to prevent, and which Governor Johnson, so far as could be learned, had not sought, uninvited, since Mr. Hughes, referring to Republican National Committeeman Crocker, in addressing a great meeting in San Francisco on Friday night, used the words, "Fellow citizens, I salute with you San Francisco's favorite son."

These Progressive leaders feel that, whether unwittingly or not, Mr. Hughes by this utterance concerning Crocker and statements which followed indorsed to all intents and purposes the bitter fight which the Republican Old Guard, headed by Crocker and Keesling, is waging relentlessly against Governor Johnson. Such a statement about Crocker, they felt, should have been met, in order to give them an even break, by an invitation for a meeting with Johnson.

Game of Hide and Seek.

There was much comment to-day also, that the chance for such a meeting had been permitted to slip by until it was too late to arrange it, although the nominee and Governor Johnson had been, as one man expressed it, "next door neighbors for days." Governor Johnson was campaigning tonight in Los Angeles, where he arrived an hour after Mr. Hughes left last night. The two had been in the southern section of the State all day, and the night before, while Mr. Hughes was resting in Los Angeles, Governor Johnson was at Long Branch, only twenty-five miles away. It was pretty much like a game of hide and seek, with neither principal ready to accept the rôle of "it."

A good idea of the way things are going, so far as some leaders are concerned, was furnished today on the trip from Los Angeles to Sacramento. The schedule had been arranged so that a ten-minute stop could be made at Fresno, where Chester Rowell lives and runs a newspaper. There, as at all other stations, a big crowd extended a hearty welcome, but Mr. Rowell was not in the crowd. A man who said he was Mr. Rowell's brother asserted that the Progressive member of the Republican National Campaign Committee was not in the city.

Mr. Rowell in fact has not been seen about the Hughes camp since Saturday, the day following Mr. Hughes's principal San Francisco speech. He has been as reticent as Governor Johnson about seeking an audience with Mr. Hughes. He didn't attend the meetings in San Francisco and Oakland Saturday, and he didn't go to Los Angeles, where the nominee rested Sunday, or to San Diego for the meeting on Monday. He wasn't present at the big meeting in Los Angeles last night.

The explanation provided for public consumption was that Mr. Rowell was forced to remain in San Francisco because of illness in his family. Mr. Rowell, after giving publication to some bitter remarks about the methods of the Old Guard leaders, who he felt were exploiting Mr. Hughes to accomplish selfish ends, and thereby were injuring his candidacy in the State, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had expressed a desire to remain in San Francisco if his services were not essential.

Men who are unselfishly working to obtain a big majority for Mr. Hughes in this State—and there is a wide difference of opinion whether either the Johnson or Old Guard Republican leaders of California are included in this category—have been cheered by the large crowds which have greeted Mr. Hughes in the last few days. None refuse to recognize the bitterness of the factional strife, and the Johnson and Old Guard leaders are among those ready to admit candidly what they think of each other in a political sense. The Hughes men, however, the ones who are ready to put the national ticket above State issues, are not ready to concede that the local situation will play a big part in the election of a President.

Hughes Support in the Balance.

Undoubtedly there are some radical Progressives who will vote against Mr. Hughes if they are not satisfied with his attitude toward Governor Johnson. How many of the 300,000 registered as independents will follow this course the final test alone can tell. Any one getting away from the leaders in search of information obtains the impression that Governor Johnson will be elected United States Senator, no matter what stand Mr. Hughes takes, and whether Johnson obtains the Republican nomination, as well as that of the Progressive Party. The public pulse, felt in this way, also seems to reflect the opinion that in the last analysis most of the Progressives who were not Democrats before they joined the third party will support Mr. Hughes. If that is so, Hughes is likely to carry the State.

One stumbling block is the length to which the Progressives will go in order to prevent the Republicans, now in charge of the party's machinery, from getting a firm grip on the State. There are thousands who, if they are convinced that a vote for Mr. Hughes would work to that end in any substantial manner, might cast their votes for President Wilson.

There is a deep-seated hatred of Crocker, Keesling, and their followers in the hearts of the close followers of Governor Johnson, which is equaled only by the disrepute in which Crocker, Keesling and company hold Governor Johnson and his cohorts. That is the situation which Mr. Hughes has had to face since his entry into California. Whether he has accomplished much is another question; he has made a favorable impression on large crowds, but certainly he has done nothing toward effecting a working agreement between Progressives and Old Guard Republicans. After his first address in San Francisco he has studiously avoided any reference to either side of the controversy. The Old Guard has forced itself upon him, but in his utterances since Friday, at any rate, he has shown them no favor. He summed up his position in these words, to be left as the keynote of his campaign:

"I stand for progress. I stand for honest and efficient government, for human rights, for the maintenance of individual incentive, for proper preparedness, for efficiency in every department, for a curtailing and remedying of every preventable abuse; and I claim the support of all Republicans and all Progressives."

For a Compensation Law.

In his journey to Sacramento today Mr. Hughes made brief rear-platform speeches at Bakersfield, Porterville, Lindsay, Visalia, Kingsburg, Selma, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Turlock, Modesto, Lathrop, Stockton, and Lodi. He felt, he said, as if he had met all the inhabitants in this section of California.

There was no outward evidence of friction, except the absence of Progressive leaders on his train, thus leaving the Old Guard, in appearance at least, in control of his movements. The scene of cordial welcomes was especially pleasing to the nominee, as they came on the heels of the big meeting in Los Angeles last night at which he received the most enthusiastic applause of the tour.

In his address at Fresno Mr. Hughes made this plea, which fitted in with Progressive doctrines:

"We are a great co-operative enterprise under free institutions, in order that we may have a raising of the standards of living and a fair participation in the prosperity of the country, we must get the Government, according to its constitutional powers, to exert itself to protect the human resources of our prosperity. We should make it impossible to exploit women and children in this country.

"We should have regard for all the fair demands of labor. We have got now before Congress a compensation law relating to Government employes. We should have a fair and proper compensation law relating to all employes in interstate commerce, as to which the Federal Government can properly deal, in order that there may be uniformity and fairness and proper consideration of the rights of those exposed to accident in industries where hazard is so prevalent."

In his speech here tonight Mr. Hughes again declared for an adequate compensation law. He also spoke of labor legislation enacted under Republican Administrations, adding:

"We have had a remarkable record of achievement in the interests of fair legislation under Republican auspices. I desire to see legislation of that character and every reasonable sort for the protection of labor enacted, to the end that there may be a feeling through this country that justice is being done."

After reading the indorsement given to him as Governor by the union labor organ in 1910, Mr. Hughes said:

Discusses His Labor Record.

"That is what organized labor, through its official organ, said of my labor record after I had left the field of politics. It was said well knowing that I had not failed to disagree with labor when I thought the demand was not right. I had exercised, according to my duty as Governor, the right of judgment as to the propriety and wisdom of bills which were presented. I had vetoed some which I did not think were just. I had proposed and urged the passage of others that I thought were fair.

"When we got through and the record was made up that is what the friends of labor said. And I believe I can say modestly it was true, because it was a realization of a deep interest that I had to see conditions improved, while at the same time maintaining the security of investment and of honest enterprise."

Mr. Hughes repeated his attack on the Administration for its Mexican policy, reiterated his argument for a protective tariff, for "adequate preparedness," and stated his views on the maintenance abroad of American rights. At the conclusion of his address he was very tired and somewhat hoarse.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Theodore Stier, who conducted the orchestra at Anna Pavlowa's, New York debut at the Metropolitan six years ago, has been engaged by Charles Dillingham to perform a similar service at the Hippodrome this season. Mr. Stier will conduct the orchestra only for Mlle. Pavlowa's ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty," and Raymond Hubbell will wield the baton during the remainder of the performance.

Stanley Dark, Maud Campbell, Wright Kramer, and Bennett Southard have been added to the cast now rehearsing Jules Eckert Goodman's drama, "The Man Who Came Back." The date of the first performance at the Playhouse has been moved forward to Wednesday night of next week.

Stuart Walker will take his Portmanteau Theatre across the continent this season. The tour will be begun early in October, and will be directed by Max Elser, Jr., and Russell Janney. All of the principal cities will be included in the tour.

Booth Tarkington will come to New York today to attend rehearsals of his new comedy, "Mister Antonio," in which Otis Skinner will appear shortly.

A special train will take the "Sybil" company to Atlantic City today to give three performances in the New Nixon Theatre before the piece comes to the Empire next Monday night.

In seven months of 1916 The New York Times published 146,906 lines of Hotel and Restaurant advertising, 24,396 lines more than in the first seven months of 1915—a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York morning newspaper.

BLINDED MAN LEST HE FIND SLAIN WIFE

Police Seek Landlord, Infatuated with Pretty Tenant, as Murderer and Assailant.

ONLY A POSTCARD AS CLUE

Hauswitzer, a Fugitive, Wrote Invalid Wife He Was Guilty Before Murder Was Discovered.

Some one threw muriatic acid in the face of John Schalapin, an interior decorator, as he entered the apartment house at 310 West Twenty-ninth Street Monday night, and Detectives O'Connell and Cooper began a perfunctory investigation yesterday, supposing that Schalapin, who is in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, might have been the victim of a jealous woman. In a few hours, however, they had found the body of Lillie Westcamp, a pretty young woman with whom Schalapin had lived in the Twenty-ninth Street house as Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, locked in a closet of their flat, and had learned enough to start them looking for Alois Hauswitzer, Schalapin's landlord.

Hauswitzer, who lived with his invalid wife, baby and sister-in-law, in 319 West Twenty-ninth Street, had been infatuated with the young woman, the police say, from the day the Schaeffers moved in, four weeks ago. His attentions had been so marked that the couple had planned to move. Hauswitzer learned of it and the police believe now that he called on the woman, struck her on the head with some weapon and then strangled her while she was senseless. There was a wound on her head and a yellow sock, the mate of which, the police say they found in Hauswitzer's room, had been twisted tightly around the throat. Photographs of the woman, torn into small pieces, were scattered over the floor. The police believe Hauswitzer waited for Schalapin on the front steps and tried to blind him before he could enter his flat and discover the murder.

Suspicion was directed to Hauswitzer because he was not at home Monday night or yesterday and in the afternoon a postal arrived from him for his wife in which he wrote:

"There is nothing in the newspapers yet, but I am guilty. My life is ruined. I hope our baby gets better pleasure during its life and that you will be happy with the baby. Do not use my name for the baby."

The detectives would not tell where the card had been posted.

Later they arrested William Borrows, an elevator runner, 51 years old, who lives at 310 West Twenty-ninth Street, as a material witness.

FARM BOARD IN CONCORD.

Finds New Hampshire Bankers Cool to Loan Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22.—The Federal Farm Loan Board hearing here today was well attended by bankers and farmers to hear the arguments for and against establishing a farm loan bank in Northern New England. William P. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, presided, and gave everybody an opportunity to offer suggestions along any line chosen. The board members asked questions of all those who came forward.

Professor Jeremiah W. Sanborn of Gilmanton was the first to present himself, and his comprehensive knowledge of New Hampshire farm conditions being observed quickly by the board, he was asked many questions, and at the conclusion of his talk Mr. McAdoo requested him to prepare a brief on the conditions in New Hampshire for the information of the board.

The other speakers included Chairman James O. Lyford of the State Bank Commission, Robert E. Gould of Hopkinton, Arthur G. Symonds of Contoocook, George G. Robie of Canaan, General Harry H. Dudley of Concord, Gordon Goodbury of Bedford, Clarence E. Carr of Andover, and President Albert O. Brown of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, Manchester.

Clarence E. Carr, who seemed to express the general view, said: "All the capital and all the money the New Hampshire farmer reasonably can ask for he can get in New Hampshire at as low a rate as the Federal Government should offer."

Bank Commissioner Lyford and Mr. Brown were not enthusiastic over the act, so far as it applied to New Hampshire farmers, saying that loans could be obtained in this State from the savings banks. Mr. Lyford said that of $27,000,000 loans by the banks last year, $4,000,000 were farm loans.

Herbert Quick said that the rates on farm loans in New Hampshire were lower than in any other State, the average being 5.3 per cent. Mr. Quick also took exception to the term "abandoned farms" as used in New Hampshire while Mr. Symonds was talking, declaring that the use of "abandoned" was a bad use.

Tomorrow the Commissioners will go to Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. After the hearing today the impression prevailed that Worcester, Mass., would be the choice for the location of the New England Bank.

GRAND JURY AIDS A GIRL.

Vice Victim Gets $50 and Offers of Job—Slaver Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against David Parish, alias David Siberia, on a charge of violating Section 2,460 of the penal law. District Attorney Swann said:

"Parish, we have evidence, has probably destroyed more homes than any other man discovered during the present investigation. He outranks Yushe Botwin."

Parish, who is in the House of Detention, will be arraigned today before Judge Rosalsky. More than ten girls appeared against him, but Mr. Smith chose Ida Cohen to tell her story to the Grand Jury. He said the recital of her experiences made a profound impression on the Grand Jurors. At the conclusion John G. Dillon, the foreman, took up a collection amounting to $50 for her benefit.

Miss Margaret Luther, manager of the Florence Crittenden Home, took charge of the girl. Several Grand Jurors promised to obtain work for her as soon as she had recovered her health.

William D. Bosler, lawyer and author, who was an Assistant District Attorney under William Travers Jerome, yesterday wrote a letter to city officials and social workers, advocating the adoption of an amendment to the law prohibiting the holding of a public dance, ball or entertainment, either for profit or pleasure, without first making application for permission to the Commissioner of Licenses.

According to the plan advanced by Mr. Bosler the application for permission to conduct the affair would have to state where the entertainment was to be held and the names, addresses and occupations of the officers or persons in charge.

5 KILLED, 4 HURT IN AUTO.

Grade Crossing Crash Cost Lives of Four of One Family.

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Md., Aug. 22.—John Quillen and three members of his family were killed, and four injured when his automobile was struck by a train on the Peninsula division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9 o'clock tonight, about half a mile from this city. The chauffeur also was killed. The injured are in the Berlin Hospital.

The dead, besides Quillen, are his wife and two children, Dennard, 8 years old, and Norman, 3. The fifth was Henry Predeau, the negro chauffeur of Quillen. The injured are the oldest daughter of the Quillen family, with a broken thigh and internal injuries; a daughter 10 years old with similar injuries, and a son of 6, and a daughter of 4, both with fractured skulls and serious internal injuries, as well as many broken bones. The last two are not expected to recover.

The car, driven by Predeau, in which Quillen and his wife and six children were riding, had stopped at a soda fountain ten minutes before the accident. It then turned on the Ocean City Road toward home. The distance to the railroad crossing was about 200 yards. Dr. H. S. Fooks, of Berlin, who in his car was following the Quillen car at a distance of about fifty yards, saw the accident.

BAY STATE CANDIDATES.

Three Men in Field for Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The time allotted candidates to file nomination papers for the September primaries expired late today. Three names were entered for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, while in the Republican Party there is only one contest, that for the State Auditorship, between Joseph E. Brown of Brookline and Alonzo B. Cook of Boston. The Prohibition Party failed to obtain enough signatures to put their candidates on the State ticket below the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic candidates for Governor are former Adjutant General Charles H. Cole, John R. McVey, a lawyer and banker, and former State Treasurer Frederick A. Mansfield, all of Boston. Governor McCall's name was filed by the Republicans and papers for Chester R. Lawrence of Boston by the Prohibitionists.

THRONG AT CIVIC CONCERT.

Enjoy Tschaikowsky's Symphony and Helen Stanley's Singing.

There was a large audience for the concert of the Civic Orchestral Society at Madison Square Garden last night, and it afforded what before these concerts began would probably have been considered an impossible sight, that of thousands of persons listening with closest attention and every evidence of enjoyment through the course of an entire symphony on a hot August night. The symphony was Tschaikowsky's fourth, which held the place of honor on a program which included also A. Walter Kramer's "Two Sketches for Orchestra" and the Coronation March from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete." The soloist was Helen Stanley of the Chicago Opera Company, who had volunteered her services, and sang "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's "Louise" and "Un bel dì" from Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," with several encores.

Tschaikowsky is not heard in this fourth symphony with the power he exhibits in its more famous successors, but the work nevertheless has a great appeal when it is played as well as it was last night. Miss Stanley, who was heard here with the Century Opera Company, is a better singer than she was at that time. Her work last night, especially in the aria from "Louise," was delightful, both for the quality of her tone and the discretion with which she uses her voice. She was applauded enthusiastically.

CHATTANOOGA CARS STOP.

Breaking of Windows by Rocks and Bullets Leads to Action.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 22.—All street cars ceased operation at 10 o'clock tonight on order of the General Superintendent, who said it was a precaution against threatened violence by strike sympathizers to passengers and operators.

The order was issued after a rock had been thrown through a car window, injuring a woman, and after windows in another car had been broken by pistol shots. Hundreds were compelled to walk home from the business districts. No further attempt will be made to force nonunion motormen and conductors off street cars, and further negotiations will be started with the street railway company for recognition of the union, it was decided at a mass meeting tonight attended by trades union members, former street car operators, and strike sympathizers.

KING VICTOR UNDER FIRE.

ROME, Aug. 22.—Today's official announcement on war operations issued by the Italian Headquarters Staff is as follows:

The activity of the artillery on each side is being directed to interfere with the work of consolidation still going on.

Yesterday enemy batteries hit the hospital in Gorizia, wounding some of the medical staff.

A dispatch from Udine says that King Victor Emmanuel on Sunday entered Gorizia under the fire of the Austrian artillery. Lucinio Bridge, which he crossed to enter the city, continues to be the object of relentless shelling by the Austrian guns, but, unmindful of the danger, the King determined to make a personal visit to the captured city.

A NEW DRAMATIC SCHOOL.

Washington Square Players' Faculty Headed by Clare Tree Major.

A dramatic school will be opened by the Washington Square Players in October and conducted by them in conjunction with their repertory season at the Comedy Theatre. The pupils will have small parts in the plays presented by the organization and will thus gain experience. Special instruction in fencing and dancing will also be given. Clare Tree Major, formerly of the London Academy of Dramatic Art, will head the faculty.

The Players have taken offices in the building at 131 West Forty-first Street, opposite the theatre, and the headquarters of the school will be at that address.

Sue Aitken for Knickerbocker Rent.

A suit was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Charles Frohman, Inc., Al Hayman, Marc Klaw, and A. L. Erlanger against Harry Aitken for $5,000, which the plaintiffs allege is due them as rent for the Knickerbocker Theatre. Last August the Triangle Film Corporation, of which Mr. Aitken is President, subleased the Knickerbocker. The venture was not successful, and last Spring the Triangle closed the theatre. The playhouse is being remodeled and will revert to legitimate productions this season.

Move to Break Mrs. Clapp's Will.

Reopening proceedings regarding the will of Mrs. Eliza F. M. Clapp, who died leaving a $400,000 estate, have been started by Leonora Charlotte Edelstein, an eighteen-year-old grand-daughter, who lives with her father, W. Nelson Edelstein, at 501 West 110th Street. The will, filed last Fall, leaves most of the estate to Russel A. Clapp of 600 West 157th Street, a son of Mrs. Clapp, and her daughter, Florence M. Clapp, of 501 West 110th Street. Florence M. Clapp is supporting the grandchild's application under the belief that had her mother known what she was doing she would have given Leonora a substantial share in the estate.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1916.

MR. HUGHES AS AN EXECUTIVE.

We note that the Republican papers have dropped the title of "Justice" HUGHES for their candidate. They prefer to call him "Governor" HUGHES. Logically they are in error, since Mr. HUGHES was a Justice much more recently and for a longer time than he was a Governor. Possibly the executive title seems more congruous with the candidate's—the "100 per cent. candidate's"—present occupation than does the judicial title. It is prudent not to remind the people too closely of the leap, prompt, ready, and eager, from the Supreme Bench negotiated by the whilom Justice.

The associations and experiences connected with the Governorship are, however, not all favorable. The outstanding feature of Mr. HUGHES's work at Albany was his contest with the machine, and his advocacy of the direct primary as a means for curbing the machine. His attitude on this matter fairly indicated his qualities and his defects as a public man. His sincerity was not questioned. He believed that the machine and its works were evil, and he believed that the direct primary was an adequate and appropriate means for opposing and checking the machine and for eradicating its evil influence. As to the first proposition he was only in part correct; as to the second he was almost completely wrong. When he set out to appeal to the people on this issue he naturally laid great stress on the mischief wrought by machine politics, and contented himself with a calm assumption that the direct primary would undo or prevent this mischief. He was not, in this, disingenuous, as were many of his associates in that propaganda, but he was mistaken in a way that showed plainly his limitations as a leader and as a thinker on political questions. He could not see that the scheme of the direct primary, far from making it easier to get at the free and deliberate will of the electorate, made it very much harder and more uncertain. He could not see that the confusion and bother attending any effort at concerted action under the direct primary made manipulation more necessary and made greater the opportunity and the profit of the professed politician. In short, his view of this nostrum, the blind zeal with which he pressed it, the unseeing confidence he manifested in its efficacy were conclusive evidence of his inability to deal wisely with complex political problems, his curious lack of true perspective, his strenuous one-sidedness.

It might be supposed that his experience on the bench would correct the tendency to the zealous pursuit of many partial views which marked his career as an Executive. It does not seem to have done so. Rather, there appears to have gone on in those years of seclusion a process of intensification of that tendency. Note the way in which his mind is affected by the issue of woman suffrage. In open defiance of his party platform he demands the settlement of that issue by an amendment to the National Constitution. He is obsessed by the notion that the change is inevitable, though the suffragists themselves were led to advocate such an amendment by the evidence that they could not win through State action. Mr. HUGHES, his mind once seized of the notion that suffrage must come, cries out for the "shortest cut." It is another instance of the same precipitate and complete absorption in a single unripe idea, the same ignoring of practical facts, the same lack of plain common sense.

Obviously, these are not judicial qualities; still less are they qualities that invite confidence in an Executive. The worst thing about them is that they are sincere and ineradicable. It is not to be questioned that Mr. HUGHES sought popular control through the direct primary, and seeks the protection of the rights and interests of women in his demand for a constitutional grant of suffrage. The trouble is that his fixed and narrow gaze can see no defects, no chance of miscarriage, in the one plan by which he would attain these ends. This is a view of his character and mental equipment which, we think, the average independent voters—and they will decide the election—will weigh carefully.

SYMBOLISM.

In consenting to be photographed by the side of the skeleton relics of a mastodon in the Los Angeles Museum, Mr. HUGHES gratified the connoisseurs of symbolism. Perhaps the mastodon is a little too modern to represent the paleozoic Republicanism which the Republican candidate has been talking from Carnegie Hall to the Golden Gate. The late Senator GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR once confessed that he was "a pre-Adamite" Republican. Mr. HUGHES's Republicanism and political economy sound older than that.

Still, the picture has an engaging suggestion. The mastodon is an extinct Elephant.

FREE COLLEGE COURSES.

THE TIMES yesterday contained the announcement that more high school pupils than usual had proved eligible this year for the college scholarships of $100 a year for four years granted under the laws of the State, and it published the names of the pupils from this city to whom scholarships had been awarded. The law establishing these scholarships was passed by the Legislature of 1913. It provides that each county shall have five scholarships for each assembly district in it. The Regents were directed to make rules governing the award and use of the scholarships, the colleges which the holders were to attend, &c. The law directed the Commissioner of Education to prepare annually, in August, a list of all pupils in each county who had become entitled to college entrance diplomas, which list should show the average standing of the pupils; this was the list which THE TIMES printed yesterday.

The eligible pupils must apply for the scholarships within thirty days; if any one does not, his scholarship will be awarded to the pupil standing next highest in his county. The Commissioner of Education issues to each a scholarship certificate, which entitles him to receive $100 a year for four years, to be applied in part or entire payment of the annual tuition fee charged by the college named in the certificate, to be paid semi-annually on Oct. 1 and March 1. There cannot be more than twenty scholarships for each assembly district or more than 3,000 for the whole State. Persons entitled to the scholarships are not restricted as to the choice of the college, (provided it is within the State,) or the course of study, except that they may not take professional courses in law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or theology for the purpose of obtaining a degree.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The bill for the restriction of immigration by imposing a literacy test has been vetoed by both Republican and Democratic Presidents. It was put in the way of veto again by a combination of Republican and Democratic votes, so the President said yesterday, and the warning served to postpone consideration of the bill until the next session of Congress. Therefore there is nothing partisan about the proposal. It is rather industrial and economic in its origin and application. It is not necessary to try it for a year, and to repeal it if we do not like it. We have had experience of restriction for two years, and the result is known. It is agreeable to a considerable number of wage earners, and objectionable to many consumers and employers. No other single cause is so productive of shortage of labor, rise of wages, and uncontrollable cost of living as the stoppage of immigration.

For the two years before the war the excess of arrivals over departures averaged 60,000 each month. The movement was full, but not abnormal, for the period included an industrial depression. In the following year, ending with June, 1915, there was an average inward movement of aliens of about 10,000 monthly. For the ten months ending with April, 1916, the average was under 9,000, and increasing. Estimating the year's arrivals at 140,000, the total for two years since the war will be about 257,000. Thus there is a shortage in labor arrivals of not far from a million. The shortage is greater than that if allowance is made for the usual stimulation of arrivals by such industrial activity as now prevails.

It is not likely that even the addition of a million immigrants would break such a labor market as that now existing. The probable effect would be to stimulate trade and increase production by the additional workers. It is even doubtful that the normal immigration would greatly affect the cost of living through the increase of production of consumable goods, so large is the demand for export, with the result of relieving the domestic market. It is likely that the shortage of workers has affected the wage schedules by strengthening the usual sanctions to the demands for the increase of wages. If this were distributed according to the demand for labor, or according to the needs of the workers, or even if the effect were to stimulate production just where it is needed for the relief of consumers, it would be possible to find public benefit in it.

The usual effects are observed. The better organized workers are exploiting the labor market for their own benefit. The necessities of foreign buyers are so great that they overbid home buyers for the production limited in this manner. The foreigners buy on credit which is extended to them in a freedom which shortens supplies for domestic industry. The result therefore is mixed. There are debits and credits in the runaway labor market, and each class judges the results according to its own interests, rather than according to party affiliations. If it were any longer the mode to consider the interests of consumers as controlling it might be possible to say that the consumers are suffering more than the producers are benefiting by the abnormal conditions which the bill is designed to make permanent. But opinions change with conditions when expediency controls lawmaking instead of principle. When next there is a surplus of labor—as no doubt there must be in due time—the bill may be found to fit the case of that time better than now. At present the bill is satisfactory only to those who believe that anything justifies the creation of conditions raising the rate of wages, whatever the results to others than wage earners.

THE THANKLESS MAINE FARMERS

Secretary MCADOO went to Maine to give information regarding the benefits to farmers through the Administration's rural credit law. He will leave Maine with information that the farmers in that region are in greater need of short credits than of long loans. A better title system to make loans easier at current rates was another necessity in Maine, the Secretary was told. Secretary MCADOO had nothing to offer on those heads, and suffered the humiliation of hearing that the tour of the country during the campaign was open to the construction of political rather than financial motive.

It is likely that the Maine farmers are better judges of their own interests than of the needs of the Western farmers. The Western press now carries advertisements offering twenty-year loans at 6 per cent., upon payment also of 5 per cent. upon account of principal. Thus $3,260 would pay both interest and principal at maturity on a $2,000 loan. The annual payments fall from $220 in the first year to $106 in the last year, and the privilege is given of anticipating payments on the principal and thus reducing the interest account. The money is offered by an insurance company, which allows no commission or brokerage of any sort, and there are no requirements of investment, or guarantee of other borrowers, as in the Government's scheme.

It is a nice question whether the insurance company's plan or the Government's would be more favored by borrowers. If the farmers show decided preference for the Government scheme, there will be a corresponding displacement of capital through the competition of tax funds with private capital. Farm loans total about three billions, and the supply of funds just now is larger than the supply of mortgages. The farmers are flush with their extraordinary prosperity, and there is a class of investors seeking securities which will be unaffected by the changes to follow the ending of the war. Into the market thus nicely adjusted there come millions of Government funds, with exemption from taxation, and offering to farmers privileges not offered to equally deserving borrowers. For example, more farmers own their homes than city dwellers, but no aid is offered to the latter. It is an interesting experiment, and the Secretary is likely to have other like experiences before he completes his swing around the circle.

VERDUN AND THE SOMME.

After seven weeks of Verdun France said: "They shall not pass." The phrase became a symbol, a creed. They did not pass. But certain war critics doubted. They had been told in Paris that Verdun was of no military value to the French, whose army would have surrendered it had it not been for the politicians' fear of the anger of the people. It took a secret session of the Senate to lay that phantom. Now another has materialized. After seven weeks Germany is saying of the Somme: "They shall not pass." And the same war critics, having finally accepted the French creed, are ready to accept the German. With the campaigns of NAPOLEON and GRANT for a background, they paint the Somme as a replica of Verdun and say: "Behold how like!"

In reality no such resemblance exists except as the strategy of defense and attack identified with one place resembles that of another. So it has been since the days of JOSHUA. But in the tactical problems to be solved, in which they appear to find so much in common, there is no resemblance whatever, rather a series of vivid contrasts.

Verdun, when the high-angle fire of the great German howitzers had scrapped the steel cupolas and concrete counterscarps at Liége, Namur, and Antwerp, became transformed. General SARRAIL reconstructed the works devised and built by General DE RIVIÈRE and made them conform to the tactical developments of the day. He did something more. He turned the terrain into the greatest military trap in history, with a killing capacity of 750,000 men. After a year the Germans entered the trap and the trap was sprung. So far the trap has worked well. The capture of only two of the nineteen permanent positions has cost the Germans 500,000 men.

But why Verdun? Due east across the plain of the Woevre lies Metz. Verdun opens the side door to Metz. The front door is opened down the Moselle from Pont-à-Mousson, where behind the cliffs great French guns have slumbered for eighteen months, with the twenty-five German forts in the bowl of the Moselle in full view when they shall awake. This is the military reason for the attack on Verdun and for its stubborn defense. Yet, the Germans had two others—the attack would force the enemy to use up his accumulations of men and munitions and so make his offensive elsewhere impossible, and, with Verdun captured, the German line in Champagne could be fed direct from Metz and thus relieve the depôts at Cambrai and St. Quentin on the menaced front to the west. They had non-military motives, too—economic, sentimental, and, perhaps, nepotistic.

There is nothing of all this on the Somme. Here a system of sometimes three and sometimes five lines of trenches cover the bases which feed the German lines south and southeast and the outposts which protect the lines of retreat into Belgium. With Bapaume and Péronne in the Allies' hands the Germans must retreat from their front encircling Noyon. With the loss of Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin they must give up Champagne. There are no such key-positions at Verdun. The operations at Verdun are local in effect. Those on the Somme are general, far-reaching.

At Verdun, in over five months, the Germans have occupied 120 square miles of territory, pierced a twelve-mile front to a depth of five miles, and have captured two of the nineteen permanent positions of the enemy. To do this they have lost 500,000 men. They have attained none of their objectives.

In seven weeks on the Somme the Allies have occupied seventy square miles of territory, pierced a twenty-six-mile front to a depth of eight miles, and threaten the most vital bases on the western front. They have done this with a smaller loss of men, for there is no comparison between the preparatory artillery assault on Verdun and that on the Somme—no comparison between the killing capacity of their respective defenses.

The offensive at Verdun has long since reached its maximum, and the side door to Metz across the Woevre still remains open. The silent guns at Pont-à-Mousson still cover the forts of the great Lorraine stronghold. The offensive on the Somme goes on.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

That Dreadful Flood of Imports.

In the Maine campaign scores of Republican spellbinders are going to talk about the tariff, deploring the recent increase of our imports and predicting that our industries will be submerged by a great flood of foreign products after the close of the war. Like Mr. HUGHES, they will foresee a trade assault upon us by an "energized" Europe that will be almost bankrupt, with industries already so greatly injured that some authorities estimate the cost of rebuilding them at more than $2,000,000,000. Upon this issue, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee says, and our Government's Mexican policy the campaign is to be made.

Perhaps the campaign orators will have in their pockets copies of the official reports which show that 60 per cent. of our imports last year were raw or semi-raw material to be used in manufactures. The total was $2,197,984,000. This included $844,105,000 for "crude materials for use in manufacturing," and $350,353,000 for "manufactures for further use in manufacturing." These materials went into finished goods, the shipment of which raised our exports to the unprecedented sum of $4,333,698,000, and was distinctly to the advantage of the people of the United States. And this outward movement has made the export trade of Maine's chief port the greatest it has ever known.

The orators should try to find some Americans who have suffered injury and loss by reason of the increased imports of rubber, tin, hides, and other products, and should exhibit them on the platforms when the speeches are made. Where they should look for these unfortunate persons we do not know.

Business Record of the Panama Canal.

Something happens occasionally to remind us that there is a Panama Canal. Last September it was the slides, which closed the waterway for seven months. Now it is a story that Japanese shipping companies have obtained, or are seeking, control of a large tract of land near the Atlantic terminus, to be used for a coaling station. Let us see how much business the canal has done in the last year. The facts can be found in official records.

In the fiscal year that ended with June there were only five months of normal operation. The number of ocean-going ships that passed through was 787, (93 of them in our coastwise trade,) carrying 3,140,000 tons of cargo, and the tolls collected were $2,899,830. But great expenditures ($6,999,750) for maintenance and operation caused a deficit of $4,599,920. When compared with the record of the preceding year, or ten and one-half months from the day when the canal was opened for commercial traffic, this leaves something to be desired, for in that short year there were 1,088 ships, with 4,969,000 tons of cargo, and the tolls, $4,343,383, showed a profit of $276,686, if interest on the money invested and depreciation of plant are not taken into account. But last year's expenditures were of an extraordinary character, more than half of the $6,999,750 having been the cost of dredging where the slides had closed the canal, in the Gaillard Cut.

Last year the coastwise trade in United States ships declined from 36 to 18 per cent. of the total. The effect of some changes in competition between ships and railroads was seen after the canal was reopened, for only two of the 164 ships that passed in June were coastwise vessels. The war sent a few ships that ordinarily would go through the canal at Suez. If the canal can be kept open throughout the present year it may reasonably be expected that toll receipts will slightly exceed cost of maintenance and operation. Interest on the investment of about $375,000,000 may not demand consideration. The United States was not moved to construct the canal by expectation that the receipts would yield a fair rate of interest on the money required.

The Strike in San Francisco.

The San Francisco dockmen are on strike for wages higher than the trainmen are asking, including the principle of punitive overtime. The strike is in violation of contract, and is without the approval of Secretary of Labor WILSON, who is no enemy of labor. It is gratifying to remark that nevertheless there is no interruption of the business of the United States. Business is proceeding as usual under the following form of permit:

> Riggers and Stevedores' Union. To whom it may concern: This is to certify that the firm of Reads' Express Company is hauling for the United States Treasury. Pass through all picket lines.
>
> J. J. MURPHY, President.

This deference to the nation's business is all the more remarkable because of the impediment to all other business, not alone in San Francisco, but all up and down the coast. The strike extends from San Diego to Bellingham, and has lasted for five months. In Portland, Seattle, and elsewhere there are frequent beatings and riots caused by the attacks of peaceful pickets upon men seeking employment in lawful manner, and for wages better than usual and satisfactory to them.

In San Francisco the Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting of 500 leading business men, including the President of the Bank of California, the President of the Southern Pacific Railway, Captain ROBERT DOLLAR of steamship fame, and others of that calibre. Their object was a discussion of the remedy for "the intolerable conditions prevailing on the waterfront," and "that disease permeating this community of which the waterfront situation is the most outstanding manifestation." It was announced that $200,000 had been subscribed toward a fund of $1,000,000 to restore normal conditions, with the assistance of a Law and Order Committee. This is reminiscential of the Vigilantes, and is the basis of hope that workmen in San Francisco soon may work with no other protection than that of the law. This faint picture of the conditions justifies the feeling of satisfaction that meanwhile the business of the Government proceeds without interruption under the public-spirited permission of the Riggers' Union.

MR. HUGHES IN CALIFORNIA.

A Lost Opportunity for "Firmness" in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hughes has just shown, with the clearness of a demonstration in the primary grade, in his frightened dropping of a difficult situation in California, how his boasted "firmness" would turn out in case of a national crisis. The chance was given him to show his firmness, his wisdom, in bringing about peace with honor, to harmonize his fast-dwindling faithful and the badly treated ex-Progressives. And did he take it? Indeed, no. He left the matter worse than he found it. Smiles and futile speeches will not take the Kilkenny cat out of human nature. He is certainly proving an "old man of the sea" for his party.

A man is wanted in the White House, not a "legend", the Hughes of 1908 may have been wonderful, but it is the Hughes of 1916 who is the candidate. His only skill is in letting the voters understand this fact very thoroughly before November. They cannot say they did not know that a vote cast for him is a vote cast for weakness and the capacity for endless dodging of real issues. Wilson, in spite of all the things which we condemned and still condemn most bitterly, looms up as a tower of strength beside him, and the surprise of many a man's life is that, after all, he is going to vote for Wilson again.

It is almost three months since Mr. Hughes was nominated, (and Justice Hughes was lost,) and do we know at all what he would do in times of stress and strain? He says he would treat all crises with great firmness, but in such a manner that there would be no war. But how? What would he do in Mexico? What would he do about the Germans in our midst who mistakenly think that there is a hyphen between U. and S., and that our splendid American eagle is a brother to the bloodthirsty Prussian bird? How will he awaken them to the fact that Americans are themselves waking up, and will stand no more arrogance and taking advantage of our decent point of view that men are supposed to be honorable? How, after this Summer of silence and mild bleating, will he perform when the Oyster Bay lion begins to roar? How is he going to explain his promise of a Federal amendment in favor of woman suffrage in the face of his party believing it is a State matter? "The wind it bloweth every day."

L. A. T.

Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1916.

Why Not a New York Institute?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the numerous articles appearing on the editorial page of your paper favoring the idea promulgated by my esteemed friend, John Cotton Dana, Librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, of the establishment of a New England Institute, which "should investigate the influence of New England and make known in attractive form the results of their investigation." Might not the investigation prove to be less attractive than our New England friends are led to expect? They must remember that New England has been especially fortunate in her press agents, but, like those of others, all their stories will not bear close examination.

This is particularly true of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Those interested in research pointing to these periods have found that New England's press agents were very much like those of the present day. Poor, dear old New York, you never were a very good advertiser, always allowing your deeds to be judged by their results. Still, more history was made within your boundaries than in all the other States combined. More important events occurred within the limits of New York City than in any other in the whole Union. More epoch-making meetings were held within the walls of the Merchant's Coffee House (located southeast corner of Wall Street and Water Street) than in any other building on the face of the whole continent.

Then why not establish an institute devoted to the promulgation of New York's influence? New York has grown from one of the smallest cities in the Union to the largest in the world, which cannot have been from mere haphazard luck. Should there be such an institute, this investigation would establish facts that would astonish the world; and yet New York remains without one day devoted to any event occurring within its boundaries, nor in memory of one of its great men.

A. WAKEMAN,
Secretary Committee of Nine.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

In the Path of "Military Necessity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Few statements from Germany have been more interesting than that issued from the German Headquarters on the Somme and published in today's papers. The Germans resent being called Huns. Then they turn around and say: "If severe measures were resorted to by us, they were the outcome of the most serious military necessity. * * * Our men see daily what the lot of Germany would be in case the seat of war was transferred there. To prevent is the burning desire of us all." Was ever confession more naive? Yes, we all know about "military necessity" and the awful deeds it may justify. And we cannot be surprised that Germans do not wish to be treated as they have treated others. Fortunately, they never will be. England and France are still nations that recognise higher rules of conduct than "military necessity."

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 16, 1916.

SECTIONALISM REVIVED

But It Is Not in the South That the Feeling Is Found.

Marion, S. C., Aug. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Tillman said on the floor of the Senate on the 19th instant:

"It must have shocked and surprised you Senators to find that fifty-one years after Appomattox a candidate for the high office of President of these re-United States has thought it necessary to drag forth that old blood-and-mud bespattered banner of sectionalism and wave it over the heads of the present generation of Americans."

He declared that if the majority of the leaders in Congress were from the South they had attained to their present rank through long service, just as he had done.

"I did not earn the nickname of 'Pitchfork' on account of my partisanship," continued Senator Tillman. "It was due to the bluntness and frankness with which I spoke. My mother taught me to despise hypocrisy and lying above all else, and I owe this personal characteristic to her. If I ever did hate the Northern people—and I confessed to that the last time I spoke here—that hatred and partisanship have died out of my heart; and the pitchfork, if it was considered the emblem of it, has long since been buried. From its grave an olive tree has grown, and I am tendering the olive branch, claiming to represent the South in doing so, to all Northern people."

This sentiment, expressed by one who has generally been regarded as a Southerner of the strictest sect, represents the feeling entertained by all of the Senator's constituents.

The animosity engendered by the war is now happily a thing of the past in this State, and I believe in the entire South. As an evidence of this fact the South Carolina Legislature on March 25 last passed an act making it a crime to desecrate, mutilate, or improperly use a flag of the United States. It is a crime to use any representation of the flag as an advertisement or to "mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt either by word or act." This act passed both branches of the Legislature without a dissenting vote, yet the bloody shirt, it seems, is still being waved in the North.

JAMES W. JOHNSON.

Laws for Labor Troubles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read and heard a great deal of prosecutions by the Government of various trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade, of their being fined and compelled to obey the law. Now we have what on the face of it would appear the greatest conspiracy of all, affecting every one in this country, from the youngest to the oldest, and they are temporized with and the President pleads with them. Wherein consists the difference? Are not these men subject to the laws that govern others? If the trouble lies in their not being incorporated, could they not be compelled to incorporate? It seems inconsistent that one class of men should be immune from punishment for acts for which others are punished. Looking back, I cannot recall a time, with the exception of the civil war, when there have been such a turmoil and a disturbance of the peace and comfort of the whole country as in these last years, and mostly by labor, the part of it that is the best paid. Can we not obtain laws that will protect all alike and punish the breakers of them all alike?

J. H. W.

Rutherford, Aug. 21, 1916.

A Landlord's Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An outrageous condition has existed the last six weeks in the municipal courts of the City of New York. Every landlord in this city tries his best to get along with his tenants and is reluctant to dispossess any one, but there are times when a man is driven to the courts to protect his property. The Judges of the municipal courts have arranged the court days for July and August in such a way that it is impossible to get a disorderly tenant out in less than two weeks. For instance, if a landlord wants to dispossess a tenant on Monday he is told that the next court day is on Tuesday of the following week, which is eight days distant, and then the Judge gives five more days, making it two weeks before a property owner may evict a drunken or destructive tenant. Is this fair? All we agents and owners ask is half the consideration given to tenants.

JACOB BOLTAN.

New York, Aug. 17, 1916.

Venetian Art Safe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in Venice in April, 1915, I was assured by two persons who had recently visited Santa Maria Formosa that Palma Vecchio's Santa Barbara, which you reproduce in today's TIMES with a question as to its fate, was no longer there. It had undoubtedly been removed to a place of safety. Even at that date fully 75 per cent. of the important Venetian altar pieces had disappeared—the caretakers in the churches invariably either insisting that the missing canvases were being restored or trying stolidly to persuade the visitor that the canvas to the right or left of the empty space was the Titian or Tintoretto that he had come to see.

CARL H. P. THURSTON.

Newton Centre, Mass., Aug. 20, 1916.

Lost to the Suffrage Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have marched in two suffrage parades, have written for the cause, and been in a dozen near fights for it. While I am still for woman suffrage I will never lift as much as a finger for the cause again in view of the action of the national association indorsing Mr. Hughes. The women are for President Wilson despite suffrage resolutions. Witness the Columbia University Summer school poll last week, when the women gave the President a bigger majority than did the men. And coincident with that fact suffrage won, 1,539 to 347, showing that the true suffragist is not influenced by political deathbed conversions.

GEORGE L. R.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 16, 1916.

HOPE.

Hope fills the yearning need of man.
Responsive to the heart's desire,
At each successive stage of life,
It stands sublime.

In childhood's hour, it paints the way
With glowing colors—all is fair
On earth, above, beyond; each place
Is fairyland.

In love's young dream, Hope beckons on,
O'erleaps each pitfall, and endows
The halting heart with newer strength
And sustenance.

And when the graver problems come,
The ways and means, in countless throng,
Hope smooths the way, and girds the soul's
Expectancy.

It soothes the furrowed brow of pain,
Enlights the darkness of despair,
Assuages grief, and softens all
That sorrows life.

The shadows fall, in years perchance,
But not in Hope; it points afar
Beyond the mystic veil of death—
Eternity.

O blest inspiriter of life,
All saint of saints, enfolding us
Within thy gentle, understanding arms,
With sympathy!

MARLAN MOORE.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN OFFENSIVE.

The Pro-Ally Sentiment of the People Likely to Increase with the Fighting on Greek Soil.

By ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZOIDES.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been intimated at several instances during the last few months that Greece was following a policy of a more or less pronounced hostility toward the Entente Powers. This impression seems to have gained ground, not only in the majority of the allied public opinion, but among a certain number of Greeks as well. To prove this assertion a series of statements is being put into circulation, and even historical events seem to be singularly distorted in the columns of the world press, whether allied, Teuton, or neutral. Thus, while the Entente press readily accuses Greece of ingratitude to her benefactors, the German organs represent the Greek nation as seething with indignation against the Kaiser's foes, and as only waiting for a signal to come within the folds of the Teuton standards. Neutral papers, on the other hand, seem to be all but satisfied with a Greek policy whose object appears to them to be the playing of one belligerent group against the other in order to secure what easy benefits the present European conditions may offer to a cunning and wide-awake bystander.

This being the situation, one is entitled to ask: Why should Greece be unfriendly to those nations to which in so large a measure she owes her political existence? Is it because she maintains an attitude of friendliest neutrality toward them, instead of joining in the struggle against the Teutons? Is this enough to prove pro-German leanings of the Greek Government and nation? But then there are facts which clearly show that such is not the case.

Since the beginning of the European war, up to the present day, Greece has been the sincerest and most devoted supporter of the allied cause; her islands in the Aegean were the bases from which the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition started; Saloniki, Greece's only Macedonian port, as far as military considerations are taken into account, was left to the exclusive use of the allied forces operating in the Balkans; whatever was asked by the Entente Powers of Greece, in the nature of territorial, harbor, railroad, and fort facilities, was given good-naturedly and wholeheartedly. To Serbia Greece gave unlimited support of almost every kind from the beginning of the war up to the present hour.

So far as Greek mobilization is concerned, it would be almost superfluous to say that had it not been for the 300,000 Hellenic troops the allied expedition to the Balkans would have been annihilated long before it reached its present strength of 400,000. To be sure, Greek mobilization was primarily intended for the protection of the Greek frontier; nevertheless, for a period of nine hard months it sheltered the troops of Great Britain and France on Macedonian soil, and there is not a single Greek soldier who is not satisfied because this was so. When one starts to examine in what way Greece helped the Germans in the Balkans he will have to confess that it is almost impossible to find the essential facts to substantiate the assertion.

It has been alleged that German submarines operating in the Mediterranean had their bases of supplies and fuel on various points of the Greek coast line. Allied patrol boats did everything in their power to prove that such was the case, while the Bulgarian and Turkish coasts on the Aegean, in close proximity to those of Greece, were entirely overlooked.

In what, then, have the Greek Government and the Greek people been shown to be pro-German, for there must be some reason or some fact that gave birth to the opinion? Clear statements of honest explanation are as welcome as they are necessary. To put the case briefly, the Greek Governments which succeeded that under M. Venizelos have made the following mistakes:

They thought that M. Venizelos, in his frankly pro-ally policy, had compromised Greece's position with the Central Powers more than was necessary for a small neutral State. They thought that by so openly putting Greece on the side of the Entente M. Venizelos was inviting the hostility of Germany in a way which might have proved detrimental to Greek interests. They tried therefore to be neutral in the sense of Switzerland and Denmark, forgetting, perhaps, one essential fact, which is the lack of any particular sympathy for things Teuton among the Greek people. This attitude of M. Venizelos's successors found an ardent supporter in the well-organized German propaganda at Athens.

There have been also some ill-timed as well as unfortunate utterances on behalf of members of the Skouloudis Government regarding the attitude of Greece toward the Allies. And then there came a few officials of the Government, who, in their eagerness to please what they considered a pro-German Ministry, committed what cannot be branded otherwise but as crimes against their own country. There is no other way of defining the passing of even small quantities of foodstuffs to Bulgaria via Florina, at a time when Greece herself was very near starving. To an impartial observer these things are unpardonable, but at the same time to inflict punishment on an entire nation for the offenses of a few is quite as unjust as it is cruel.

Unfortunately the Entente's diplomatic representatives at Athens busied themselves more with the internal political issues of Greece than with the real interests of their countries, and the cause they represented, and committed the blunder of advising their Governments to force Greece to remain faithful to the Entente. In the face of an entire nation's devotion to the allied cause, such advice from the Entente diplomats in Athens would seem superfluous, and in fact there was no reason for it. There was an excess of zeal on the part of the Entente's Ministers, which magnified pro-German activities in Greece, to the immense satisfaction of those in charge of the German propaganda. Acting upon what their Athens representatives were reporting as the conditions in Greece, the allied Governments, without further examination, decided on a coercive campaign to be put into effect in the whole of the Greek Kingdom, and worst of all, General Sarrail, commander of the allied forces in Saloniki, approved every measure that might lower Greek prestige, offending the innermost sentiments of a sensitive people and wounding the pride of a nation.

Just to what an extent Venizelos's popularity was affected by the last crisis will be shown at the next general election to be held early in October. The issues of the coming campaign are the same as the two previous ones. Will Greece vote for a continued neutrality, or for an immediate entrance in the war?

As far as popular sentiment goes, with regard to the Entente, one may positively say that what ill-feeling was created by the allied oppressive measures died down as soon as these measures were abandoned by the Entente. To go further, the Greek people believe that the Allies themselves feel *sorry* and perhaps ashamed of what they did to a small nation which had committed no wrong. Now, with the Bulgar troops occupying Florina, and with the Balkan campaign showing signs of activity, Greek sympathies with the allied cause will naturally increase.

From Germany Greece can hope for nothing, and expect nothing; Greek interests are such that they cannot be satisfied, except at the expense of Bulgaria and Turkey; and as long as Germany is allied with them one cannot reasonably expect that she will disregard the wishes of her allies in order to please a neutral, and a neutral always benevolent to the Entente.

ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZOIDES.

NAMES IN MINNESOTA.

Sleepy Eye Is Just One of Many Notable Designations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have seen fit to chide a certain citizen of my State, the editor of The Sleepy Eye Progressive, and that is all very well and good to the most of us in Minnesota. Quite probably he deserved chiding. But we object, my dear Sir, to allowing the talented gentlemen who write your editorials to "spoof" the nomenclature of our towns and villages. We have a bit of pride in the names of the various marks on the geography of our State.

Sleepy Eye drew a smile from you. Now, we don't object to that. But your smile savored of sarcasm, and that inspires me to protest.

Minnesota is sprinkled liberally with names that bear an honorable derivation, such as Sleepy Eye. It is the English for the Indian word that designated that district when New York was still known as New Amsterdam. When the first pioneers came that way they found Ish-ka-ta-ba, a little unsuited to their tongues, so they said Sleepy Eye, which means the same thing. Perhaps you, like many of us out here, would prefer the Indian name, but custom has made Sleepy Eye a permanent fixture, I presume, just as it has Bald Eagle, Blue Earth, Bow String, Good Thunder, and Long Prairie. We still use the two capitals in our spelling here, despite an unromantic Government's effort to condense the names of all towns to one word. I much prefer Sleepy Eye to Sleepyeye, don't you? Or Good Thunder to Goodthunder?

Quite a number of our towns retain their Indian names, for which we are thankful. There is Bemidji, Biwabik, Chisago, Chokio, Mahnomen, Nashwauk, Naytahwaush, Owasso, Owatonna, Shakopee, Waweacumig, Waukanha, and Winnebago. Sounds as if it might be Maine, doesn't it?

Of course we have suffered, like all States, from the meaningless name and the unfitted name. We have Ballclub, for instance, and Goos and Buzzle and Eyota. And in the other class Albany, Aufderheide, Augsburg, Bannock, Balmoral, Bernadotte, Cardiff, Mendelssohn, New Ulm, Potsdam, Young America, and a dozen Mc's and forty-two Saints, including Olaf, Anna, Hilaire, Michael, and Mathias. But even these serve somewhat to show the various peoples that one time or another settled in Minnesota. Contrary to a general opinion held in the East, Minnesota has very few names of Scandinavian origin. The Scandinavians liked American names best. The Germans and Scotch and New Englanders were the worst hands at substituting names reminiscent of their old homes instead of their new.

In county names the State is particularly fortunate. We have Big Stone, Blue Earth, Chisago, Clear Water, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Millelacs, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Pipe Stone, and Yellow Medicine. A majority of those are translations of Indian terms, the others commemorating the French explorations in Minnesota prior to the Revolutionary War.

Our lakes show the best collection of names. Of course, with 10,000 or more lakes to bear names, some were bound in the natural course of events to draw names like Amelia, Harriet, Ada, and Lillian. But then men will call things after their women folk, even motor boats. The man who has a good acquaintance with the nomenclature of Minnesota lakes also knows quite a bit about the State's natural history. The Indians were very fond of naming lakes after fish, animals, and trees, and we have followed suit. Our Indian names for lakes are particularly pleasing. Just pronounce Minneton

PRESIDENT HALTS IMMIGRATION BILL

Threatens a Veto and Senate Drops the Measure to Take Up the Revenue Bill.

$205,000,000 CALLED FOR

Republicans Allege Waste and Democrats Cite Cost of Defense and Border Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Word went from the White House to the Capitol today that if the Senate passed the Immigration bill with the literacy test President Wilson would veto it. He said he was determined not to sign the measure which was vetoed by him on a previous occasion.

As a result of the message from the White House and the allegations of bad faith made by the Democratic leaders of the Senate against the ten Democratic Senators who voted yesterday with the Republicans to take up the Immigration bill in place of the General Revenue bill five of the ten voted today to reverse the action previously taken. By a vote of 32 to 23 the Senate decided to take up the Revenue bill and continue to discuss it until it was disposed of. This meant that the Immigration bill would be laid aside until the next session of Congress, which will begin in December. The negative votes were cast by eighteen Republicans and five Democrats.

The five Democratic Senators who voted yesterday to give preference to the Immigration bill over the Revenue bill and voted today to give preference to the Revenue bill over the Immigration bill are: Messrs. Beckham of Kentucky, Chamberlain of Oregon, Culberson of Texas, Lane of Oregon, and Overman of North Carolina.

The five who again voted with the Republicans to take up the Immigration bill are: Messrs. Ashurst of Arizona, Hardwick of Georgia, Myers of Montana, Smith of South Carolina, and Vardaman of Mississippi.

Before the vote was taken Senators Vardaman, Myers, and Overman presented criticisms from Senator Kern, the majority floor leader, and Senator Stone of their action in going contrary to the decision of the caucus. They said they would not have their consciences controlled. Mr. Vardaman assailed the secret caucus as un-Democratic. He was standing on the Democratic Party's platform of principles, he said.

It is stated that some of the Republican Senators will make a campaign issue of the opposition of the President and the Democratic Senate to the immigration measure. In recent speeches Republican Senators have contended that the danger of a great flood of immigration from Europe, following the close of the war, would furnish such an abundance of cheap labor that American workers could not compete with it.

After sidetracking the Immigration bill, the Senate began consideration of the Revenue measure. It is estimated by the Senate Committee on Finance that this bill will produce $205,000,000. The amount is needed, acording to the Democrats, to defray heavy additional expenditures for national defense. It was apparent today that while the Republicans will not resort to filibustering or other dilatory tactics they intend to attack provisions of the bill and get before the country the idea that its enactment is required by Democratic wastefulness and the failure of the Democratic tariff.

Just before the close of the day's session Senator Penrose, senior Republican member of the Finance Committee, presented a resolution to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions to amend it "so as to raise an equitable portion of the required revenue from a protective tariff sufficient to protect adequately American industry and labor and to be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts." He explained that the quoted language of the resolution was that of the tariff plank of the last Republican National Convention.

Simmons Explains Bill.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, explained the revenue requirements of the Government. He said that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1907 aggregated $1,572,008,728, exclusive of $50,000,000 provided by the Shipping bill, and $20,000,000 for a nitrate plant. These two items were to be financed by the issuance of Panama Canal bonds. From the aggregate, Mr. Simmons said, should be deducted postal appropriations to be paid from the postal revenues, and $59,293,828, estimated by the Treasury Department as the amount that will not be expended during the year, leaving a balance of needed revenue of $1,120,243,000.

Mr. Simmons said that the aggregate increase in appropriations due to preparedness and the Mexican emergency was $301,870,000. "After making an estimated deduction of 5 per cent. for money that probably would not be expended during the next year," Simmons stated that, with $205,000,000 expected from the increased revenues provided for in the Revenue bill and $130,000,000 for expenses on account of the Mexican situation, to be paid for by an issue of bonds, the balance needed would be $29,248,000, which could safely be paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

Figures were cited by Chairman Simmons to show that the Republicans had made very large appropriations, and that there had been no extravagance in the appropriation of $591,870,000 for preparedness and the Mexican emergency. He found, he said, that there were deficits under all the recent Republican administrations.

The day was spent by the Senate in campaign speeches by Republican Senators, who charged the Democrats with extravagant appropriations. Senator Williams of Mississippi insisted in reply that the Republicans had voted for the bulk of the large appropriations which were mainly for "preparedness."

He taunted the Republicans with having become a party of negation.

"You have been making speeches all day to catch votes," he asserted. "What do you propose instead of this revenue measure? Not a thing."

Set speeches were delivered by Senators Penrose, Smoot, and Curtis, analyzing the policy of revenue production under the Democratic Administration and the appropriations made by a Democratic Congress.

WILSON VETOES LAND BILL.

Condemns Grants of National Forests for Community Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson today took a firm stand against the alienation of national forests of the country for various local uses when he sent a special message to the House vetoing a bill to amend the act of 1890 regarding unreserved public lands. The purpose of the bill was to extend the existing law so as to allow cities and towns to acquire parts of the national forests for community purposes.

The President's most serious objection to the bill was that it would subject the forests to disposition under a general grant, and permit national forest lands to be permanently alienated in the West. This he considered to be very unwise, especially since the Federal Government, under Congressional authority, is making provision for the purchase of forested lands in the East. In returning the bill to Congress without his approval the President declared that if the process of piecemeal distribution of the national forests were begun there would be danger that the national forests would be so disintegrated as to make their efficient administration impossible, and the purposes for which they were established unattainable.

HARVARD STUDENT PERFECT

Pittsburgh Man Has Flawless Record—Athletes Stand Well.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 22.—A perfect student record was discovered in the "Rank List" of Harvard College undergraduates who attained honors last year when the marks were made public today. Emanuel Amdursky of Pittsburgh stood alone at the head of the list with six A's, a flawless record. A Chinaman, C. T. Chu, had five high honor marks.

Crimson athletes were placed prominently in the list. Harrie H. Dadmun of Arlington, Captain of the next football eleven; George E. Abbott of Andover, Captain-elect of the nine; William J. Binham of Lawrence, Henry L. Nash of Cambridge, and R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, Captains of last season's track, baseball, and tennis teams, respectively, each gained honors in one or more studies.

WM. T. BULL WEDS IN HASTE.

Son of Late Surgeon Marries Miss Leontine Curtiss in Jersey City.

Miss Leontine Curtiss, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Arthur Wesley Perego of this city, and William T. Bull of Newport, the only son of the late Dr. William T. Bull and Mrs. Bull of New York, were married yesterday in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Anderson.

It was announced on Sunday from Newport that their wedding was to take place yesterday in New London, Conn., but the young couple suddenly changed their plans. The bride had been spending the Summer with her mother at Interlaken Lodge, Rangeley, Me. Mrs. Perego left Rangeley last Sunday, and she expected her daughter to follow her to this city. This she did, bringing her husband with her. They are now with Mrs. Perego at the Park Avenue Hotel.

The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Whitney of Brooklyn, and is 19 years old. Mr. Bull was 21 last February. At the time their engagement was announced he was a guest at Interlaken Lodge.

Mr. Bull's father was one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day, and died in 1900 from cancer. Mrs. Bull was before her marriage in 1893 to Dr. Bull Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine, having divorced her first husband, James G. Blaine, Jr.

MARRIES BRITISH OFFICER.

Miss Nichols Weds Cyril Carmichael, Who Is to Go to the Front.

Miss Edith Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Nichols of Pelham, N. Y., was married on Monday to Captain Cyril Carmichael of the British Army. Captain Carmichael, whose home is in London, has been here representing an English banking house. Several days ago he received his commission and orders to report to headquarters in Montreal within a week.

On receipt of his orders the wedding was hastily arranged. The bride will accompany her husband to Montreal, where she will be stationed for some time before going to the front.

Miss Jane Treadwell Engaged.

Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Treadwell of 132 West 183d Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Treadwell, to Albert J. Kuntz of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Kuntz recently returned from Hankow, China, where he has been associated for several years with the Standard Oil Company. Miss Treadwell's father is Secretary and Treasurer of Tiffany & Co. No date has been set for the wedding.

Carnegie Says He Is "Very Well."

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—Andrew Carnegie, who returned from a fishing trip today, caused word to be given to inquirers that he was "very well." His secretary, in discussing reports that the millionaire philanthropist was ill, asserted that, on the contrary, he was enjoying "very good health." Mr. Carnegie will leave Thursday on his yacht for a cruise along the coast of Nova Scotia.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from M. Shedd, and $1 each from L. X. Z. and C. E. G. for Dennis Cunningham, who is losing his sight.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS
ITS INDIRECT VICTIMS

My Dear Mr. Bliss:

.....The closing of so many Fresh Air homes outside of the city has made it impossible for many young children to secure the strength and recuperation which a stay in the country gives them.....I am wondering whether it would not be possible for your Association to continue a month longer its Fresh Air activities for mothers and children of the tenements. I am confident that such a program would mean much for the health of the many who, by reason of quarantine or other difficulties, have been shut in during the summer.

Sincerely yours,
HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner of Health.

$10,000 will enable us to prolong our Fresh Air work one month.

Will you help us to respond to Commissioner Emerson's appeal? Three dollars sends one mother or child for one week.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

GEORGE BLAGDEN, Treasurer,
Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.
Please apply the enclosed $ to the special fund for extending your fresh air season.

Name .....

Address .....

PREDICT LONG FIGHT OVER ARMY BILL

House Repasses the Measure, but Eliminates the Revision of the Articles of War.

SENATE STAND UNSHAKEN

Chamberlain and His Associates Want War Articles Adopted, Minus the Section That Caused Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The House today passed the annual Army Appropriation bill amended so as to meet the objection of President Wilson in his veto message to the provision that retired officers of the regular army should not be amenable to discipline under military law. Representative James Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the Military Committee, who had written into the measure the paragraph which brought the President's disapproval, moved that the bill as amended be passed, and favorable action was taken without a roll call.

In presenting the amended measure Chairman Hay and his committee had eliminated not only the paragraph to which President Wilson objected but the entire section, covering many pages, devoted to revising the Articles of War, which had not been amended for 100 years. In his veto message the President had pointed out the necessity of the revision. Four times the Senate, at the urging of the War Department, had passed the revised military code, and three times the House had eliminated it. For the first time the House accepted the revision when it was presented to it in the form of a Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, which the President felt obliged to veto on account of Chairman Hay's amendment relieving retired officers from disciplinary laws and regulations.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs is not satisfied with the action of the House in deleting the entire section devoted to a revision of the Articles of War. It will hold a meeting tomorrow morning for the purpose of amending the House bill so as to restore that section, and will make a fight to have the revised code retained. When the Senate passes the measure with the code included the bill will be turned over to a Conference Committee of the two houses, which will endeavor to reach an agreement that will result in the enactment of the bill.

Opposition in the House to the revised military code is so strong that members of the Military Committee predict that the House will never assent to the revision of the code in the present. They say that if the Senate reinserts the revised code long debate in the House is certain, with the result that the present session of Congress will be prolonged.

The bill makes appropriations aggregating $265,000,000, the largest amount ever carried in a single supply bill for the support of the military establishment. The heavy increase is due in the main to the provisions for military preparedness. These appropriations are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, so that authority to use the money appropriated for more adequate national defense has already been delayed nearly two months.

The objections of Chairman Hay and the House Military Committee to restoring the revised Articles of War to the bill were set forth in a statement which he obtained permission to insert in the Congressional Record. The main objection is that army courts-martial, with their authority to inflict severe penalties, including death, have powers entirely too great, and that enough protection is not afforded to persons brought to trial.

MISS DOROTHY RICE A BRIDE

Married on Lawn at Tunxis to Dr. Martin H. Post of St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 22.—At Tunxis, the beautiful Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Rice of New York City in Pleasant Valley, their daughter, Miss Dorothy Lee Rice, and Dr. Martin Hayward Post, son of the late Dr. Martin Hayward Post of St. Louis, were married this afternoon on the lawn by the Rev. Dr. Quincy Blakely of Farmington. The guests numbered between 150 and 200 and included a large delegation from New York.

The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Davis of Quincy, Mass. and the bridesmaids Miss Betty Vine of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Natalie Wheeler of Bridgeport, Mrs. Lawrence Post of St. Louis, a sister-in-law of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Wells K. Rice, a sister-in-law of the bride.

Dr. Lawrence Post of St. Louis, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Munroe Hunt, son of New York City, Wells K. Rice of North Bloomfield, Maynard Stearns of Boston and Dr. David Davis of Baltimore.

Both the home and spacious lawn were decorated with goldenrod. Mr. and Mrs. Post will be at home to their friends in St. Louis after Nov. 1. Dr. Post is a graduate of Amherst and also received his degree from Johns Hopkins. The bride is a Vassar graduate.

Miss Heller to Wed A. K. Salomon.

Mrs. Max Heller of 21 West Ninetieth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edna Heller, to Arthur K. Salomon. Mr. Salomon is the head of the banking house of Salomon & Hutzler of 20 Broad Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday from European ports and some of their passengers were:

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss Violet M. Abbott, Miss Constance Alick, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blow, Miss M. Blow, W. T. H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown, Miss L. E. Champion, Mrs. Emmie Chilton, Roland B. Chilton, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coe, Mrs. A. G. Curtis, Miss M. J. Curtis, Dr. J. E. Daniel, E. Carlisle Davis, Miss Isabella Dickinson, Miss Doris Dickinson, Miss A. Earnshaw, Mrs. G. B. Eustice, L. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Claude L. Fisher, Miss D. Fisher, G. H. N. Gascoigne, W. R. Grant, Miss C. Herring-Brown, Miss E. M. House, Miss Katie Hyland, Miss Mary A. Keith, E. Kennedy, H. S. Lewis, Edgar L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. James Lynch, Miss M. Neville, R. O. Newton, Mrs. M. J. Parr, W. Pellew-Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Miss Beulah Phillips, C. F. Reece, C. S. Riches, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, G. E. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woods, Miss Florence Wood, Allen H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Morgan, Miss Morgan.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow.)—Mrs. Jessie M. Kennedy, Henry A. Holder, Mrs. Lucy Wesley, Miss I. C. Wilson, Miss C. L. Stewart, Miss M. McNeill, Edwin Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gardner, John Gibb, Miss Janet E. Graham, Miss Jessie Harvey, Miss M. Irvine, Kenneth J. Ross, John Russell, Miss J. R. Watt, Miss Alice Thomson, Archibald Stewart, Miss M. A. W. Prentice, W. R. M. Cunnison, Mrs. D. N. E. Cherry, Robert Laing, John Forrest, G. J. Cruickshank, Miss B. Carr and A. J. Auglis.

HELLIG OLAV, (Copenhagen.)—Jerome Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chase, Baroness Anna Dahlerup, George W. Elderkin, Miss Elizabeth Rossen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jensen, Count Frederik Moltke, Mrs. Anna Madsen, Richard Rogers, Mrs. Emma Rogers, Theodore Wenger, T. H. Olsen, Walter Andersen, Mrs. Emilie Becker, Miss Dagmar Hornby, Peter O. Petersen, Mrs. Mildred Redman, Miss Mona Redman, Walter Pollert, and Mrs. Bertha Pollert.

Eat and Grow Thin

Hot weather health diet. Satisfying menus that take off weight without starving you. Tells what you can eat, not what you can't. Thousands are following these rules. Safe, Practical, Effective. $1.00 *net. (Post. extra.) All Bookstores.*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

DROP CABINET FILM PLAN.

Premature Publicity Killed Scheme to Present Ministers on Screen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—A sigh of relief was breathed by many members in the House of Commons yesterday when Premier Asquith, replying to Sir Charles Henry, announced that the project to film the Cabinet had been dropped, thus banishing the fears of tradition lovers that the dignity of a time-honored institution of government would be impaired by associating it on the screen with Charlie Chaplin and other knockabout comedians.

The scheme was really frustrated through premature publicity, as it was agreed by its promoters that it was to be carried out in secrecy until the film was ready for exhibition. The opposition was against the members of the Cabinet being taken collectively in the Council Chamber. Individual films of Viscount Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Premier Asquith, Sir Walter Runciman, A. J. Balfour, Arthur Henderson, and Reginald McKenna had already been taken in a studio improvised in one of the Government offices.

The film industry is hurt over the abandonment of the scheme. A. E. Newbould, Chairman of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, said it was hoped to raise £10,000 ($500,000) for charity by exhibition of the picture. As to the question of dignity, he saw no dignity in the pictures being shown at the same theatres where the official pictures of the war are exhibited.

RELATES ARCTIC ADVENTURE

Member of Cluett's Crew Returns on Dr. Cook's Ship.

Jerome Lee Allen arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav. He was electrician and wireless operator on the motor schooner George B. Cluett, which left New York in July, 1915, to bring home the members of the Crockerland expedition from Etah. He said the Cluett became jammed in the ice in North Star Bay on Sept. 15, but later continued on to Greenland. The vessel stuck solid in Parker Snow Bay and is there still.

"We started on Jan. 16," Mr. Allen said, "from Cape York and got to Egedesminde on March 21, where we waited until the mail steamer Hans Egede called and took us to Copenhagen. She was the same vessel that brought Dr. Cook from his adventure in the arctic and was loaded with seal oil. This caused her to be detained for a month at Godthaab Island by the British, who wanted the oil we had on board, and we did not reach Copenhagen until July 1."

Colonel James Gay Butler.

Colonel James Gay Butler, philanthropist and veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in St. Louis, Mo. During the war he was a member of the Third Michigan Cavalry for more than four years and rose to the command of the regiment. In 1886 he became a tobacco manufacturer in St. Louis, later becoming a Director of the American Tobacco Company. Colonel Butler was a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the New York Yacht Club, and a number of clubs in St. Louis.

Alva M. Holbrook Dies of Injuries.

Alva M. Holbrook, a producer and stage manager, died yesterday of injuries received Monday in an automobile accident in Plandome. Mr. Holbrook was thrown from the running board of the car in which he was seated into a post. His home was in Port Washington, L. I., and he is survived by his wife and two children. Mr. Holbrook's last work in New York was as stage director of the revue, "Watch Your Step," two years ago, at the New Amsterdam. Last year he went on tour with the production.

James Talcott's Funeral Today.

Funeral services for James Talcott, senior member of James Talcott, Inc., who died on Monday at Lake Mohonk, will take place today at Cedar Hill Cemetery, in Hartford, Conn. The New York Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Talcott was a member for 20 years, and until recently its First Vice-President, will be represented by Charles L. Bernheimer and John Franklin Crowell.

John De Witt Butts.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—John De Witt Butts, one of the organizers of the Western Union Telegraph Company and of the State Line Railroad, now the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Rochester, died yesterday at his home in Brighton, in his sixty-fourth year.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN McLOUGHLIN, formerly a contractor in the Bronx, died Sunday at his home in Rosedale, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year, leaving a brother and two sisters.

OTTO LAUE, a druggist and graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, died on Monday at the Manhattan General Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a native of Germany and a resident of Passaic, N. J.

GEORGE A. BALLARD, a Director of Dunlap & Co., hat manufacturers, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease in his apartments at the Hotel Chelsea, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE LEONARD KELLOGG, widow of Frank Kellogg, who was a manufacturer of Kellogg's Safety Pins, died Summer home in Pleasantville, N. Y., in her sixty-eighth year.

FLORENCE ROSINA DIEMER, a talented pianist, 15 years old, who was known to many of the great artists, died on Monday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Diemer, 2,020 Grove Street, Ridgewood. She contracted several colds last May while appearing at public recitals, and, though her condition improved for a time, she recently had a relapse.

Mrs. LILLIAN MOORE MARTINI, wife of John Martini, formerly a baritone singer in the Lombardy Opera Company, died at her home, 2,792 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 27 years old and a member of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas.

RICHARD WILLIAM BLOCK, 53 years old, in the real estate business in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 34 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Block was a member of the Greenpoint Lodge of Freemasons, the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, and the Brooklyn Quartet Club. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. SARAH L. BUCKINGHAM, wife of Edward T. Buckingham, died on Monday at her home in Port Jefferson, L. I., in her fifty-third year.

Mrs. MARY TERRY, a native of Limerick, Ireland, and a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years, died at her home, 1,478 Sixtieth Street, on Monday, aged 61 years. She was the widow of John Terry, and is survived by four daughters.

CORTLANDT P. HULL, a retired business man of this city, died on Monday at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JENKINS, a lifelong resident of Dover, N. J., and oldest member of the First Presbyterian Church there, died yesterday in her eighty-ninth year.

JOHN E. STAGG, Secretary and Vice President of the Hahne & Stagg Company, furniture dealers of Newark, N. J., died on Monday in the German Hospital in Newark in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BELL of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday at her Summer home in Newton, N. J., in her sixty-first year.

Mrs. THEODORE W. HILE, a native of Bangor, Me., died on Monday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her forty-seventh year.

Mrs. SARAH VANARDSDALE POWLISON, wife of Joseph Powlison, died on Monday at her home in North Plainfield, N. J., in her ninety-third year.

Miss MARY B. MORRIS, whose grandfather, Freeman Morris, served as a picket between Rahway and Perth Amboy, N. J., in the Revolutionary War, died yesterday in Rahway in her ninety-ninth year.

J. K. BYTHELL, Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company since 1894, and for many years a leader in the commercial life of Manchester, England, died on Friday at his home there. It was largely due to his efforts that Manchester became one of the most important ports in England.

Mrs. MARIA HEWLETT SKIDMORE, widow of William Allen Skidmore, and a member of the old Long Island family that settled Hewlett, L. I., died yesterday at the Summer home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry A. Foster, in Boonton, N. J. She was a daughter of Samuel Bidwell Wooley and Mrs. Phoebe Hewlett Wooley, and formerly lived in Jamaica, L. I. Two daughters and a sister survive her.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

GROOMING ROOKIES FOR RESERVE CORPS

Gen. Wood Announces That Examinations Will Be Held After the Hike Is Over.

REQUIREMENTS ARE RIGID

Mayor Mitchel Expresses Desire to Qualify—Waldo to Try for Major —T. Roosevelt Jr., Promoted.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 22.—The first move toward starting an officers' reserve corps, under the provisions of the new army bill, will be made at the end of the present camp here, with Plattsburg men as the nucleus. Copies of the army order giving the plan of organization were received here yesterday and arrangements are being made for the examinations, which several hundred Plattsburg graduates are expected to take. The examinations will begin probably at the end of the hike, General Wood said tonight, and will take several days.

Majors Stewart and Goodale, the regimental commanders, are planning classes of instruction in several of the subjects required in the examination, which have not been covered in the camp. These subjects are in the class of "paper work."

The bill creating the reserve corps provides that any citizen over 21 is eligible to apply for a commission in the reserve, with the exception of regular army and militia officers.

Candidates for the rank of Second Lieutenant must be under 32; First Lieutenant, 36; Captain, 40, and Major, 45. All candidates are required to pass a physical examination equivalent to that for entrance to the regular army. That is much more severe than the physical examination for membership in the Plattsburg camps. Certain elementary subjects, such as mathematics, history, geography, &c., are required, but the examinations in those subjects are waived to those who, in the opinion of the officers, have had an equivalent education.

The reserve officer examinations are oral and practical. There are seven subjects along the line of military training and administration. For the infantry they are:

Administration, (oral;) army regulations and important general orders, with special attention to certain paragraphs; drill regulations, (practical,) school of the soldier, squad and company; field service regulations, (oral;) Service of information, security, marches and shelter; tables of organization, to include the company; small arms firing, theoretical principles and estimating distances military law; (oral;) manuel of courts-martial; topography, (practical.) Making topographical maps and map reading.

Citizen soldiers will have a chance to demonstrate their fitness to command companies or platoons, by taking companies composed of other candidates and drilling them. The manner of giving commands, and the ability to make the company execute movements, designated by the examining board, will be among the chief considerations. The examinations for the cavalry, field artillery and other branches of the service will be similar to those for the infantry with the exceptions applying to different branches and special subjects.

General Wood addressed the two regiments tonight on the reserve corps, urging them to take the examinations. He expressed the hope that this was only the beginning of a system of compulsory military training.

"There is no such thing as universal voluntary military service, any more than there is universal voluntary payment of the income tax," he said. "The blood tax is something we have got to pay, share and share alike, in this country."

The entrainment of troops will be a part of the course here this month. It was decided today to take the entire two regiments out of Plattsburg by train on the first day of the manoeuvres. It had been planned to have them start a day earlier than schedule in order to get over the seventy-mile hike to be taken this month. Instead they are to leave Aug. 31 and make sixteen miles by railroad to Chazy the first day, thus gaining a day. The rest of the hike follows the route given in yesterday's TIMES.

Forty-eight flat cars will be used to transport the 2,800 business men and 500 rookies who are going on the march. The citizen soldiers will have to ride standing. In addition many cars will be needed to carry extra tents, kitchen equipment, &c.

Mayor Mitchel rejoined his company this morning after an all-night trip from New York, following his settlement of the street-railroad strike. Ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who was in the June camp, came on the same train. He joined the camp today as Adjutant of the Second Battalion of the Eighth Regiment, and is planning to take the examination for Major in the reserve corps. Mayor Mitchel also expressed a desire to remain here and qualify for a reserve officer.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is a member of G Company, Ninth Regiment, has been made an acting Second Lieutenant. His brother Archie is First Sergeant of H Company.

The Eighth Regiment, which has been on the rifle ranges since Saturday, started at the rapid-firing today. Many high scores for the 300 and 500 yards slow fire have been marked up.

R. F. Criado of 616 West 116th Street led for the slow fire with a total of 91 out of a possible 100. W. B. Beam of Paterson, N. J., got 90, including a 49 on the second round. Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, is in the expert class with a 39 for 300 yards and 44 for 500 yards. W. J. Jones of New Brunswick, N. J., and J. D. Armstrong of Washington, both of whom were within the expert class, distinguished themselves by making 50 possibles on the 200 yards rapid fire.

James F. Mack.

James F. Mack, Third Deputy Police Commissioner under General Bingham, dropped dead yesterday from heart disease in the French Hospital, 450 West Thirty-fourth Street, to which he was removed from his apartments in the Hotel Breslin two weeks ago. Mr. Mack, who was in his forty-sixth year, had recently returned from California, where he had gone for his health. He was born in Woodbridge, N. J., and started life as a boy on the freight wharves at Perth Amboy, later becoming a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. During his spare time he studied law in the office of James W. Osborne, and in 1898 was graduated from the New York Law School. Police Commissioner Bingham appointed him Third Deputy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DALE.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Dale of 211 Midland Av., Montclair, N. J., announce the birth of a baby girl on Aug. 18, 1916, named Helen Elizabeth Dale.

Engaged

WINICK—SHENFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Shenfeld announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Charles Winick.

LACKING—STEINER.—Marie L. Steiner to Fred Lacking.

Married.

DE KAY—GRAY.—Aug. 17, Ethel Gray to C. Shepherd De Kay.

SCANNELL—O'BRIEN.—Aug. 22, Isabelle O'Brien to George F. Scannell.

Brooklyn.

JONES—RICH.—Aug. 21, Irene R. Rich to Benjamin J. Jones.

Long Island.

RUSSELL—ROLLAR.—Aug. 19, Artona Charlotte Rollar to William Arthur Russell.

Died.

AMBLER.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., Daniel Griffith Ambler, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral at his home in Litchfield, Conn., Friday, Aug. 25. Florida and Washington papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, in Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, Aug. 18, 1916, Dr. Joseph Anderson, aged 79 years, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2:30, at the First Congregational Church, Waterbury. Burial in Waterbury.

BALLARD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, George A. Ballard, of apoplexy. Funeral services at his late residence, 222 West 23d St. Interment at convenience of the family.

BODFISH.—In Wareham, Mass., Aug. 20, William Parker Bodfish, 58 years old.

BOYLE.—Suddenly, at Panama, Aug. 20, 1916, Stacey Watkins Boyle, M. D., in his 29th year, only son of Dr. Charles C. and Isabel S. Boyle. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARKE.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1916, our Mary, sister of Mrs. A. D. Loughran, Mrs. J. J. Doyle, Mrs. R. Werhan, Miss Agnes Clarke, James M. and Frank E. Clarke, and daughter of the late Frank and Catherine Clarke. Funeral from her late home, 528 9th St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., at St. Saviour's Church, R. C., 4th St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLEVELAND.—In New Haven, Conn., on Aug. 22, 1916, Mary Agnes Cleveland. Interment in Perry, N. Y.

CROWELL.—On Monday, Aug. 21, at her residence, New Brighton, S. I., Catherine Van Pelt, widow of the late Edward Beach Crowell. Burial service at Christ Church, New Brighton, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.

DOUGLAS.—At Troy, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1916, Edward W. Douglas. Funeral from the residence, 207 Pawling Av., Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Edward Willis Douglas, at 207 Pawling Av., Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

GANZEMULLER.—On Aug. 22, 1916, Louis Ganzemuller, beloved husband of Marie Kadel, in his 61st year. Funeral service at his late residence, 174 Rochelle St., City Island, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Friends, also members of Erinnerungs Verein, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Thursday at 8 P. M.

GILBERT.—At South Orange, N. J., Aug. 22, 1916, Don Stevens, only child of Archibald F. and Inez Gilbert, in his 7th year. Funeral private.

GREEN.—Myron, the son of Jacob and Minnie Green, on Aug. 21, in the 22d year of his age. Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 10 A. M., from Martin Pick's Funeral Chapel, 239 Lenox Av.

HILL.—Monday, at 3 A. M., in Springfield, Mass., Sarah Amelia Hill, 77 years, 3 months, 5 days, daughter of the late Moses Devoe of Fordham, New York City, and wife of the late Wade Hampton Hill of Worcester, Mass.

HOLBROOK.—Suddenly, at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, Alva Morris Holbrook, son of the late Richie W. and Eveline Freeland Holbrook, in his 33d year. Funeral services Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Port Washington, L. I., upon the arrival of the 1:28 train from Pennsylvania Station. Interment private.

HOLBROOK.—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend divine services for our late brother, Alva M. Holbrook, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Port Washington, L. I., on the arrival of the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 1:28 P. M.

WILLIAM B. TINDLE, Master.

HULL.—At Hackettstown, N. J., Aug. 20, Courtlandt P. Hull, son of the late Edward Hull, and Edwina W. Hull, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 360 West 21st St., New York City, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

JOHNES.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, Harriet Maria, widow of David Johnes, in her 86th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, Charles B. Johnes, 724 Lake St., on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M.

KELLOGG. — Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, announce, with deep regret, the death of a beloved member, Mrs. Josephine Leonard Kellogg, Saturday, Aug. 19.

MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent.

JULIA R. LIVINGSTON, Recording Secretary.

LACO.—Aug. 21, Mathilda, aged 28. Funeral, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

LEOPOLD.—At Woodmere, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, of pneumonia, Elaine, beloved daughter of Arthur S. and Mildred Weiner Leopold. Funeral private.

LECHTRICKER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, John L., Jr., youngest son of John Albie Croh. Funeral services at his late residence on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, 94 Rockaway Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I. Interment at Greenfield Cemetery. Mrs. Lechtricker, the mother, is the daughter of Rev. Martin Croh and the niece of Bishop Croh.

McCLENAHAN.—On Monday evening, Aug. 21, Eleanor A. McClenahan of 161 West 88th St., beloved wife of Samuel S. McClenahan, daughter of Louisa G. and Edward A. Miller. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Thursday morning, 11 A. M. Interment private.

ROTHSCHILD.—(Nee Zimmern.) Augusta, widow of the late Adolph Rothschild, and mother of Amanda Schwab, Gertrude Greenbaum, and Blanch Rothschild, after a lingering illness, in her 65th year. Service Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 170 East 79th.

ROTHSCHILD.—On Aug. 21, at White Plains, Regina, beloved wife of the late Jacob Rothschild. Funeral services will be held at Salem Fields Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ROTHSCHILD.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, held this first day of August, 1

YANKEES AGAIN DEFEAT THE WHITE SOX AND LEAP THEREBY FROM SIXTH PLACE TO THIRD

THAT OLD KNUCKLE BALL LOSES POWER

Yankees Batter Cicotte's Delivery with Vigor and Precision and Win Game.

WHITE SOX AT THEIR HEELS

Keep Pegging Away and Are Only a Run Behind at the Finish—Peck and Mullen Heroes of Day.

The seal of the book of Eddie Cicotte's knuckle ball wizardry was broken by the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and Eddie was pounded right out of the game in the fourth inning. The White Sox picked up run after run throughout the game, but when the ninth inning closed the Yanks were in the lead by a score of 7 to 6. Five times this season Cicotte faced the Yankees and beat them. The sixth time was the case of a pitcher going to the Yankee well once too often.

This morning over your rolls and coffee you will notice that the Yanks have taken a big jump in the world and yesterday's hurdle has landed them in third place, right in the thick of the flag fight once more. Considering the trials and tribulations through which Wild Bill Donovan and his lads have been squeezed, the club is going great guns and pennant hope again runs high.

The insertion of Charley Mullen at second base has brought about a wonderful change. Mullen is not only slapping the ball scandalously, but yesterday in the ninth inning he made two catches which brought the crowd right up on its collective toes. Murphy, a pinch-hitter, whacked a bullet liner at him and Charles gathered it in smilingly. Then Nemo Liebold, the tiniest player in the game, hoisted a sure enough hit back of second. Mul en raced back and nabbed the ball with his bare hand.

Peckinpaugh's Four-Base Blow.

The Yankees are a perfectly harmonious aggregation and they take turns each day in getting into the limelight. Yesterday it was Peckinpaugh's turn to attract attention first. In the first inning, when the White Sox were two runs ahead, Peck came to the bat, with High lounging on first. The little shortstop gave the ball a ride into the steerage of the left field bleachers and tied the score. In the next inning the Yanks went ahead and from that time until the bitter end they stayed in front. They were hotly pursued by the Sox, but were always a jump or two ahead.

Bob Shawkey pitched for the home lads. There were times when he was in dire trouble, but he weathered the storm at all times. He got gorgeous support from his team mates, especially Peckinpaugh, who swept the territory in the vicinity of the short field like a new broom.

The Polo Grounds clock went crazy with the heat again yesterday, and according to its dial the game began at 12:22.

John Collins opened the case for Chicago with a double to centre. Weaver rolled to Shawkey, who made a bad throw to third to get Collins and the ball rolled to left field, the runner scoring, while Weaver proceeded to second. He went to third on Eddie Collins's out and scored on a sacrifice fly by Joe Jackson.

In the Yankees' half of that same session Magee fanned and High nicked Cicotte for a single to centre. Peck then poled a home run into the bleachers and locked up the score. In the second Mullen singled, and Baumann was sacrificed. Walters jammed a double to right, scoring Mullen.

Two More Counters in Fourth.

Two more came for the Yanks in the fourth. Oldring beat out a tap to short and stole second. After Mullen fanned, Baumann got an infield hit. Walters then rolled to McMullen, who threw home to get Oldring, but the ball hit the runner and Rube was safe. Shawkey then singled, sending Baumann home.

Buck Weaver broke from all restraint in the sixth and crashed a home run into the right field grand stand. In that game inning the Yanks added another. Bauman singled, and after the next two batsmen went out Magee walked. High singled to left and sent Baumann happily homeward.

You have to give the Sox credit for being persistent. In the seventh, after McMullen walked and stole second, John Collins rapped a single to left and sent McMullen home. The Yanks came right back at them, fighting run for run. Oldring doubled in that same inning and made it a run when Mullen sent him home flying.

The eighth found Bob Shawkey a bit fatigued in the hot sun. Weaver got a hit to first and Eddie Collins forced him at second. Mullen making a great bare-handed stop of Shawkey's wide throw. Jackson got a single through the infield, and after Felsch skied to High, Jacques Fournier lambasted a double to left, which sent Eddie Collins and Jackson home. Fournier tried to stretch his way to third, but was relayed out of existence, High to Peckinpaugh to Baumann. That squelched the Sox rally. The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Magee,cf	4	0	0	2	0
High,lf	4	1	3	1	1
P'paugh,ss	5	1	2	1	4
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Oldring,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Mulleh,2b	4	1	2	4	1
F'mann,3b	2	2	2	1	0
Walters,c	4	0	1	8	1
Shawkey,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	37	7	13	27	11

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
J. Collins,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Weaver,ss	4	2	3	1	0
E.Collins,2b	4	1	0	2	4
Jackson,lf	3	1	2	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	4	0
Schalk,c	4	0	0	6	0
M'Mullen,3b	3	1	0	1	1
Cicotte,p	2	0	0	0	1
Williams,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
bLiebold	1	0	0	0	0
cNess	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	9	24	4

a-Batted for Schalk in ninth inning.
b-Batted for McMullen in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—McMullen, Shawkey.

New York	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0—6

Two-base hits—Walters, J. Collins, Felsch, Oldring, Fournier. Home runs—Peckinpaugh, Weaver. Stolen bases—Oldring, Baumann, McMullen. Sacrifice hit—Baumann. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 1; off Williams, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 7 hits and 5 runs in four innings; off Williams, 6 hits and 2 runs in four innings; off Shawkey, 5 runs. Struck out—By Shawkey, 5; by Cicotte, 5; by Williams, 5. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	2
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0

	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—7	14	3
	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6	10	4

AT TORONTO.

				R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	4
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0

	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	6	9	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2

AT ROCHESTER.

				R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	1	2	0
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0

	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—4	5	0
	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2	10	3

AT BUFFALO.

				R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1

	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	—5	12	3
	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0—4	9	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	49	.559
Providence	61	49	.555
Baltimore	58	53	.523
Montreal	55	53	.509
Toronto	55	53	.509
Richmond	53	56	.486
Rochester	47	60	.439
Newark	46	64	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2.30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Chicago, 6.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 0.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 2. (Called 14th inning; darkness.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 6; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 0. (Called 5th inning; rain.)
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 2. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 7. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	68	47	.591
Chicago	65	53	.551
New York	62	53	.539
Detroit	64	55	.538
St. Louis	63	54	.538
Cleveland	63	54	.534
Washington	54	59	.478
Philadelphia	24	87	.216

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	68	40	.630
Boston	62	42	.596
Philadelphia	64	45	.587
New York	53	56	.486
Pittsburgh	50	59	.459
St. Louis	52	64	.448
Chicago	51	63	.447
Cincinnati	43	74	.368

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

PHILLIES WIN AND LOSE.

Get First Game, but Pirates Take Next with Nine Runs in Fifth.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh divided a double-header here today, the former winning the first game by 6 to 2 and the latter the second by 9 to 7. The Pirates made two runs on three hits off Mayer in the first inning of the opening game, but after that were helpless before his pitching and that of McQuillan, who relieved him in the seventh inning. Harmon was hit hard and timely.

Pittsburgh won the last game in the fifth inning, when with the score 7 to 0 in favor of the visitors, the Pirates scored nine runs on seven hits, a base on balls, and an error. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	3	2	0
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Dugey,2b	2	0	0	1	1
Stock,3b	3	1	2	1	1
Cravath,rf	5	1	2	4	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	2	1	12	1
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	3	3
Killifer,c	4	1	3	3	1
Mayer,p	1	0	1	0	4
aGood	1	0	0	0	0
McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	15	27	13

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Warner,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Carey,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Schuite,c	4	0	2	0	0
Schuman,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Cravath,lf	4	0	0	7	0
Baird,2b	4	0	1	5	2
McCarthy,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Fischer,c	3	0	1	6	0
Harmon,p	3	0	1	0	5
bFischer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	7	27	16

a-Batted for Mayer in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Harmon in the ninth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Luderus, Bancroft, Warner, Schmidt.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	—6
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Carey. Three-base hit—Stock. Stolen base—Baskert. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Mayer, McQuillan, McCarthy. Double play—Carey and Warner. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off McQuillan, 1; off Harmon, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 5 runs in six innings; off McQuillan, no hits, no runs in three innings; off Harmon, 15 hits, 5 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Harmon, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Mayer, 1; by McQuillan, 1; by Harmon, 4. Wild pitch—Mayer. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Warner,3b	4	1	2	2	4
Carey,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Schuite,lf	4	0	1	2	0
H'chman,rf	5	1	1	5	0
J'nston,1b	4	0	1	5	0
Baird,2b	4	1	2	1	2
M'Carthy,ss	3	1	0	2	2
Fischer,c	4	2	1	8	0
Cooper,p	4	2	3	0	3
Total	35	9	12	27	9

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	5	2	1	1	0
Dugey,2b	5	0	2	1	4
Stock,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Cravath,rf	3	2	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	2	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	2	2	8	0
Bancroft,ss	3	2	0	1	2
Burns,c	4	0	0	3	0
Bender,p	2	1	1	0	1
M'Quillan,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBurns	1	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	5
bKillifer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	9	24	13

a-Batted for McQuillan in the sixth inning.
b-Batted for Oeschger in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Baird, Cooper.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	—9
Philadelphia	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Paskert, Cooper. Home run—Whitted. Stolen bases—Carey, Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Carey. Sacrifice flies—Stock, Luderus. Double plays—Bender, Bancroft, and Luderus; Cooper, McCarthy, Warner, and Johnson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Oeschger, 2; off Cooper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bender, 9 hits and 4 runs in four and two-third innings; off McQuillan, 2 hits and no runs in one-third of an inning; off Oeschger, 1 hit and no runs in four innings, off Cooper, 9 hits and 7 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (McCarthy.) Struck out—By Bender, 1; by Cooper, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

SOX AGAIN BLANK INDIANS.

Boston Fortifies Its Lead a Bit by Downing Cleveland, 3 to 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Boston again shut out Cleveland today, winning by 3 to 0. The Red Sox scored a run in the first inning as a result of an error by Chapman. Two more runs were counted in the seventh on singles by Lewis, Walker and Gardner. Cleveland had the bases full in the first inning and none out, but they were retired, without scoring. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Barry,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	3	0
H'iltzell,1b	3	0	0	15	0
Walker,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	2	0	2
Scott,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Thomas,c	3	0	0	2	0
Mays,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	29	3	7	27	14

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Turner,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	3	1
Roth,rf	4	0	0	2	0
W'gans,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Chapman,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Daly,c	2	0	0	4	1
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	1	2
Bagby,p	3	0	1	1	7
Total	31	0	5	24	17

Errors—Chapman, Wambsganss.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Two-base hits—Gardner, Gandil. Three-base hit—Mays. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Double plays—Speaker, Bagby, and Daly; Barry and Hobiltzel; Barry, Scott, and Hobiltzel. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Mays, 5 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 2; by Mays, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 6.
Indianapolis, 14; Milwaukee, 6. (First game.)
Indianapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 2. (Second game.)
Toledo, 6; St. Paul, 4. (First game.)
Toledo, 7; St. Paul, 2. (Second game.)
Louisville, 9; Kansas City, 6.

WHITEWASH DAILY FOOD FOR GIANTS

They Show No Relish for Third Straight Meal of It, Supplied by Cardinals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The harried Giants tripped over another shutout today. Their moribund condition at the bat failed to yield to Dr. McGraw's treatment, and they were beaten by the Cardinals, 6 to 0. Their scoreless period dates back to the first act of their eleven-inning production in Chicago last Saturday, and extends over thirty-seven innings. They did not get a run here in three games, and since leaving home have lost five games, won one, and then lost five more.

The players are at their wits' ends to know what ails them. They know they're not hitting—both Doyle and Robertson are mere shadows of their former batting selves, with others keeping them company—but why this affliction has been visited upon them they cannot explain.

They haven't given up pennant hopes yet, though their prospects are microscopically small, and this morning they got together in their hotel and tried to diagnose the case. They did this without any orders from McGraw. They did it because they are making an earnest effort to get back into a real stride. They went out on the field determined enough, and did not stop hustling from first to last, but nevertheless they made another feeble showing with the bat. They were outplayed by a wide margin. They could not break away from the batting slump. They could not command the physical ability to hit. Poll Perritt was battered by the Cardinals, whereas the Giants did no battering.

There was not a single instance on the New York side, save one, of a man or men on base being advanced by any direct efforts of batters. They couldn't move one another up a notch, to say nothing of moving one another to the plate. Eleven of them reached bases. Doyle advanced one with an out, two advanced on St. Louis errors, two advanced on bases on balls given to a succeeding batter, and the others didn't advance at all. It was the last word in offensive helplessness.

The Cardinals set their scoring wheels in motion without loss of time. They ransacked Perritt for two doubles and a single in the first inning, aided by slow fielding by Robertson and on the right side of the New York infield. Then there was a hiatus in their run making until the sixth.

On a pass and two errors the Giants filled the bases with Perritt, Kauff and Herzog in the third with one out. Did they come near scoring? Not so you could notice it. Hornsby to Robertson lifted a short fly to Bescher and Burns hopped a mild hopper to Betzel.

The visitors never threatened after that. They were on bases a few times later on, which was a good thing for the people, because the afternoon was cool and the fans were kept out in the air longer.

Herzog fired a liner with such force at Doak in the fifth inning that the latter's pitching thumb was split open. Meadows was wild in the sixth and passed two men. Leon Ames then meandered to the mound and made the Giants throw their bats away. He had a curve with a plummet-like drop which the Giant was able to reverse for a base hit.

Perritt was murdered in the sixth and seventh innings. Most of the murdering was in the seventh. His erstwhile cronies tore up the lawn with viciously bounding hits, hits which jumped this way and that as the Giants tried to grapple with them. Five singles were made in a row. Hunter and Doyle fell over each other trying to make a play on one of them. Hunter relieved Merkle at first in the latter inning of the game. Room was found on the bench for Doyle also. Herzog took his place at second and Lobert guarded the third junction. That's an arrangement which could win as many games as the regular one has been winning. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Long,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Snyder,1b	4	2	2	11	0
Bescher,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Hornsby,ss	3	1	2	2	2
Wilson,cf	4	1	3	4	1
Miller,2b	4	0	1	2	0
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	4	0
Betzel,3b	4	1	1	1	5
Doak,p	1	0	1	0	2
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0
Ames,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	13	27	10

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	4	0
H'zog,3b,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Burns,lf	3	0	0	4	1
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Lobert,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	4	0	0	0	2
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	4	0
Hunter,1b	1	0	0	1	1
Kocher,c	4	0	1	6	1
Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	0
aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	24	9

a-Batted for Doak in the fifth inning.
b-Batted for Perritt in the ninth inning.
Errors—Hornsby, Doak.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—6	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Two-base hits—Herzog, Snyder, Hornsby, Doak, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Ames. Double play—Wilson and Hornsby. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Doak, 1; off Meadows, 2; off Ames, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 13 hits and 6 runs in eight innings; off Doak, 4 hits and no runs in five innings; off Meadows, no hits and no runs in no inning, (none out, sixth inning;) off Ames, no hits and no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Doak, 2; by Ames, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

ATHLETICS BLANK TIGERS.

Strunk's Double Scores Walsh with Only Run of the Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia shut out Detroit today 1 to 0. Both teams had several opportunities to score, but Bush and James were effective with men on the bases and received fine support. Walsh scored the only run in the seventh inning on a base on balls, his steal of second, and Strunk's double. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Witt,ss	3	0	0	1	0
Walsh,rf	3	1	0	3	1
Strunk,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Schang,lf	3	0	2	3	0
Lajoie,2b	3	0	1	2	3
McInnis,1b	3	0	0	7	1
M'Elwee,3b	3	0	1	3	2
Picinich,c	3	0	1	7	2
J. Bush,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	29	1	7	27	11

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Vitt,3b	1	0	0	1	0
O. Bush,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	6	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	4	1
Young,2b	4	0	1	1	0
McKee,c	3	0	1	8	0
James,p	2	0	0	0	1
aHeilman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	5	24	3

a-Batted for James in ninth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, McKee.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..—	1	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Two-base hit—Strunk. Stolen bases—Cobb, Strunk, Schang, (2.) Walsh. Sacrifice hits—James, Lajoie, McInnis. Double play—Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off James, 5; off J. Bush, 6. Earned run—Off James, 1. Struck out—By James, 5; by Bush, 4. Wild pitches—By J. Bush, 1; by James, 2. Passed ball—Picinich. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 3; New Orleans, 1.
Chattanooga, 7; Mobile, 1.
Birmingham, 3; Little Rock, 0.

ROBINS FROLIC WITH CUBS.

Result of Three Pitchers for Dodgers vs. Three for Bruins Is 9 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Three members of Robbie's twirling staff proved more effective at curtailing base hits than did the same number of Tinker's staff, and the Dodgers won the third game of the series with the Cubs this afternoon. The score was 9 to 4. The loss of today's game put the Cubs into seventh place by a margin of a single point.

Jimmy Johnston, the Dodgers' centre fielder, sustained a broken nose in the sixth inning when he was hit in the face by a pitched ball. Jimmy was knocked out, and a call for medical aid brought seven physicians to the scene from the grand stand. They all agreed that the nose was broken and Johnston was taken to a hospital for treatment. He will be out of the game for some time.

Mike Prendergast didn't warm up Monday, and because of this Tinker thought it advisable to try Michael against the Robins today. Jimmie Johnston, the first up, laced a single to left, and Casey Stengel's father was in the stand to see him hoist the ball over the right field wall for a homer. By way of diversion Prendergast fanned Wheat, but after making a nice stop Wortman drew an error on McCarthy's grounder by chucking widely to Saier. Cutshaw sent McCarthy along to third with a double, after which Prendergast was called to the bench. Miner Brown strode to the hill. Mike Mowrey greeted Brownie by rapping a double to right, scoring McCarthy and Cutshaw, and bringing the total number of runs up to four for the inning.

The first of the local runs came in the second, when Heinie Zib hit a double into centre and chased to third when Olsen let Johnston's return get past him. Elliot got a hit on his grounder to Cutshaw, when the Dodgers momentarily forgot that they had to cover first base in order to retire a batsman. Zim counted on this.

In the third the Cubs scored twice. Two singles, a base on balls, a fielder's choice, an error, and two stolen bases did the work. Jake Daubert batted for Cheney in the fourth and Wheezer Dell was pitching for the Robins when the fourth inning began. Wortman coaxed a pass, and after Brownie had fanned Hofman also walked. Hofman was caught at second on Flack's grounder to Olson and Wortman went to third. Dell pitched two balls to Mann, when Uncle Robbie ordered him and called for Sherrod Smith.

Smith began auspiciously by pitching a strike, but thinking he could catch Flanker off first, he shot the ball at McCarthy. The latter fumbled, and while he was endeavoring to extract the sphere from the earth Wortman sneaked home. Subsequently Smith blanked the Cubs.

The Dodgers tallied twice in the fourth. Olson drew a pass and went to second on Muller's single. Daubert batted for Larry Cheney and bunted. Brownie throwing to Zim to force out Olson at third. Johnston's double scored Muller and O'Mara, the latter running for Daubert.

It was in the sixth when Jimmie Johnston stopped one of Brown's curves with his nose. Myers relieved Johnston in centre. After Stengel had fouled to Elliot, Knabe let Wheat's roller slip through him. Miller scoring and Myers reaching third. Wheat and Myers negotiated a double steal, the latter scoring.

McConnell went to the box for the Cubs in the seventh and the invaders counted once off him in the ninth on Wheat's fielded single, McCarthy's sacrifice, a wild pitch, and Cutshaw's sacrifice fly to Flack. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Johnston,cf	2	1	2	1	0
Myers,cf	1	1	1	0	0
Stengel,rf	5	1	1	4	0
Wheat,lf	5	1	1	1	0
McCarthy,1b	5	1	1	10	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	2	2
Mowrey,3b	5	0	1	1	0
Egan,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Muller,c	2	0	0	5	0
Dell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Smith,p	2	0	0	0	4
aDaubert	1	0	0	0	0
bO'Mara	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	9	10	27	14

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hofman,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Flack,rf	4	1	3	3	0
Mann,cf	5	1	1	0	0
Saier,1b	3	0	0	6	0
McConnell,p	3	0	0	0	2
Zim,ss	4	1	2	2	1
Elliott,c	4	0	1	8	0
Knabe,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Wortman,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Prendergast,p	0	0	0	0	0
Brown,p	2	0	0	0	5
Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	7	1
Total	36	4	8	27	16

a-Batted for Cheney in the fourth inning.
b-Ran for Daubert in the ninth inning.
Errors—McCarty, 2; Olson, 2.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1—9	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—4	

Two-base hits—Johnston, Cutshaw, Mowrey, Zimmerman, Hofman. Home run—Stengel. Stolen bases—Myers, Zimmerman, Flack, Elliott. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Mowrey. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double play—Olson, McCarty, and Mowrey. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 5 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Dell, no hits, no runs in one-third

WILLIAMS AND ROBERTS WIN ON SOUTHAMPTON COURTS—M'LOUGHLIN DEFAULTS

M'LOUGHLIN FAILS SOUTHAMPTON FANS

Decides to Practice at Forest Hills This Week for National Tennis Title Play.

DEFAULTS STILL PILING UP

Williams Advances Easily in Meadow Club Tourney—Roland Roberts Puts Out Mikami.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—There was keen regret at the Meadow Club today when the announcement was made that Maurice E. McLoughlin would not compete in the invitation tennis tournament. After having assured the committee in charge of the event yesterday that he would positively appear for play today he telephoned early this morning of a change of heart. He said that he needed practice in preparation for the national championship tournament next week, and that he wished to try out his strokes at Forest Hills, which will be the scene of the title play.

The withdrawal of McLoughlin takes from the tournament its most interesting figure, for there was a desire on the part of every one to see the former champion in action. In so far as the condition of McLoughlin is concerned, the default in this tournament for the reason of additional practice is not considered as reassuring testimony of his ability to round into his once formidable playing form.

Unfortunately many of the leading players among the entrants are now out of the tournament by reason of defaults, an unusual condition for an event which has always figured so prominently on the eve of the national championships. William M. Johnston, the national singles champion, determined today that he would not play in singles, and Ichiya Kumagae, who after his victory over Johnston was considered a dangerous dropped out by way of a default. It was rumored yesterday that these two would not play, but the defaults were not charged against them until today. Others who defaulted included Ward Dawson, McLoughlin's doubles partner; Willis E. Davis, the clay court champion; George M. Church, Leonard Beekman, S. Howard Voshell, and Dean Mathey.

Number of Defaults Surprising.

This general defaulting which has included many of the lesser lights as well as the leaders is in a measure puzzling, and several solutions have been offered. The one highest in favor here is that it has been caused by the vagaries of an uncertain tennis year. It is agreed that few previous seasons have witnessed so many surprises on the courts. This, according to the theory advanced, has produced a condition whereby the men most prominently mentioned as championship possibilities are fearful of sacrificing condition by too much play. There has been a wealth of tournament play this year, and now, with the championships only a week away, many of the contestants feel that they need a rest so that they may be fit to do themselves justice in the supreme test. There is none of the leaders who has not had two or more defeats rolled up against him during the last few weeks, the record of defaults—which has probably reached its flood tide—in the present event is twenty-nine, twelve in the first round, thirteen in the second, and four in the third.

The doubles event is likely to be of better quality than the singles, for in this Johnston and Griffin, the national champions, will be entered. In the case of these men the problem was to decide in which event of the tournament they wished to compete. Johnston said today that he would play in the doubles with Griffin tomorrow. Most of the other defaults, however, apply to both singles and doubles, the men not appearing at the Meadow Club.

Well-Known Players Survive.

The second and third rounds of the tournament were completed as a result of the play today. Among the survivors in the upper half of the draw are Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Watson M. Washburn, Joseph J. Armstrong and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, while the lower half includes the names of Roland Roberts, Fred C. Inman, William J. Clothier and George C. Caner. In all there are sixteen left in the singles.

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, advanced another round today by scoring a victory over E. W. Peaslee, a feature of the match being the marked footfaulting of the latter. The Philadelphian won at 6—3, 6—0, in a contest which did not find the former champion playing at anywhere near his true skill. His weakness off backhand, which has been pronounced in many of his recent matches, was strikingly in evidence today. Time and again he sent the sphere into the net, and as a result of his errors rather than because of any superior work by Peaslee he was forced to several deuce games.

There were three deuce contests in the first set and all three of them went to Peaslee. Williams was much more erratic in the first set than in the last, when he came into the forecourt more frequently. The Philadelphian, however, was taking no chances with his weak ankle and this afforded Peaslee a pronounced advantage.

One of the best matches of the day brought together Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, who conquered George M. Church in the clay court championship, and Richard Harte of Harvard. The latter has played some excellent tennis recently and today he vanquished Doyle in a three set encounter at 8—6, 4—6, 6—0.

A Nip and Tuck Struggle.

The opening set was a nip and tuck struggle in which sharp tennis was the rule almost throughout. Doyle was sending his undercut drive down the lines and across court, much to the confusion of Harte. On his own part Harte did some nice placing, his deep drives keeping Doyle near the baseline. After having lost this set Doyle set out to retrieve himself and managed to take the second set. The excellent play which placed this set to his credit made the lapse which was to succeed in the final set the more surprising. The dash of Doyle's game suddenly vanished and listless play, probably induced by the heat, made him only a weak contender in the final set which Harte took at love.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco champion, had a sharp battle with Hashishiro Mikami in the second round, which the former won at 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. The Japanese player has a game similar in many respects to that of his fellow countryman, Kumagae, and the looping drives which he used bothered the Coast youngster in the opening session. The Oriental played well, shooting the ball deep into the corners, and Roberts did not attempt to take the net in the first set.

In the last two sets there was a different story, Roberts played more forcefully and Mikami had to give way before a sharp net attack combined with a hard driving game.

Roberts went through the third round by a victory over the Seventh Regiment expert, Arthur S. Cragin. The New Yorker was clearly outplayed, Roberts winning at 6—3, 6—1.

Two of the California group were defeated today. William J. Clothier met with little opposition from Edwin H. McCormack, registering his victory at 6—3, 6—1, and Eugene Warren fell before the play of Harry S. Parker by a score of 6—4, 7—5. Count Otto Salm continued in the tournament by vanquishing the Princeton expert, Arthur H. Coffey, at 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell took the measure of G. A. L. Dionne in the third round. Pell won the first set at 6—0, and was leading in the second at 4—1, when Dionne defaulted because of the heat. The point scores of the leading matches and the summaries:

R. Norris Williams, 2d, vs. E. W. Peaslee.

FIRST SET.

Williams	4	4	4	3	7	4	4	4	4	38—6
Peaslee	1	0	0	5	9	2	1	6	2	26—3

SECOND SET.

Williams	5	4	4	6	4	4	—	27	6	
Peaslee	3	2	2	4	1	2	—	14	0	

Rowland Roberts vs. Hashishiro Mikami.

FIRST SET.

Roberts	4	1	4	2	1	7	4	2	5	1—31—4
Mikami	0	4	2	4	4	9	2	4	3	3—36—6

SECOND SET.

Roberts	0	2	4	2	4	4	6	4	—	30—6
Mikami	4	4	0	4	2	2	2	4	0	2—22—3

THIRD SET.

Roberts	3	4	4	5	4	4	7	3	1	—31—6
Mikami	5	2	2	3	2	2	5	2	1	—21—1

MEADOW CLUB CUP, SINGLES, First Round—Louis Vanderventer defeated A. C. Schermerhorn, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—E. W. Peaslee won from Ward Dawson by default; J. N. Appleby won from Leonard Beekman by default; E. P. Fischer won from Willis E. Davis by default; Watson M. Washburn won from W. T. Tilden, 2d, by default; G. S. Humphreys won from A. S. Dabney by default; Reginald A. Cook won from Maurice E. McLoughlin by default; Richard Harte defeated George Helm, 6—4, 6—1; J. J. Armstrong defeated Edward H. Whitney, 6—3, 6—4; E. W. Wilson, Jr., won from Ichiya Kumagae by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated W. D. Cunningham, 6—0, 6—0; Theodore R. Pell defeated Elon H. Hooker, 6—1, 6—3; J. S. Pfaffman won from S. Howard Voshell by default; G. Colket Caner defeated H. Van Dyke Johns, 6—1, 6—2; Rowland Roberts defeated Hashishiro Mikami, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; Arthur Cragin won from Dean Mathey by default; Eugene Warren defeated L. Vanderventer, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; Harry S. Parker defeated A. M. Hyde, 6—2, 7—5; William M. Johnston won from A. R. Ernst by default; Hugh Wainwright won from George M. Church by default; Francis T. Hunter defeated Irving Riker, 6—4, 6—3; W. J. Clothier won from H. A. MacKinney by default. E. R. McCormick defeated Greyor Clover, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Kenneth Hawks, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Third Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated E. W. Peaslee, 6—3, 6—0; F. C. Baggs won from J. N. Appleby by default; Watson M. Washburn won from E. P. Fischer by default; Joseph C. Richards defeated Whitney Shepardson, 7—5, 6—2; Reginald A. Cook defeated G. S. Humphreys, 6—1, 6—2; Richard Harte defeated Conrad Doyle, 8—6, 4—6, 6—0; J. J. Armstrong won from E. W. Wilson, Jr., by default; T. R. Pell defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—0, 4—1, default; G. C. Caner defeated J. S. Pfaffman, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; Rowland Roberts defeated Arthur Cragin, 6—3, 6—1; H. S. Parker defeated Eugene Warren, 6—4, 7—5; F. C. Inman won from W. M. Johnston by default; Count Otto Salm defeated A. H. Coffey, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; F. T. Hunter defeated H. Wainwright, 6—2, 6—4; W. J. Clothier defeated E. R. McCormick, 6—3, 6—1; H. S. Stoddart defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

LAKE BEATS GOSS AT GOLF.

Medalist Put Out in First Round of Shenecossett Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 22.—Match play in the Shenecossett amateur championship golf tournament began here today. William M. Goss, winner of the gold medal in the qualifying round played yesterday, lost to H. L. Lake of Hartford, eliminating one of the supposedly strongest players in the tournament. The summary:

FIRST EIGHT.—Malcolm Laidlaw, New York, beat E. M. Cromwell, New York, 1 up; Hamilton Kerr, New York, beat L. M. Schock, 5—7; Frank G. Jones, Memphis, beat C. E. Schell, Cincinnati, 1 up, (19); H. L. Lake, Hartford, beat W. M. Goss, 7—5; J. D. Armstrong, New York, beat Miller Outcault, Cincinnati, 1 up, (20); J. W. Miller, Saginaw, Mich., beat James A. Barnard, Chicago, 4—1; H. J. Braden beat Robinson Cook, Hartford, 2—1; P. McQuillen, Philadelphia, beat Robert Moore, 4—2.

SECOND EIGHT.—A. Huntington, New York, beat H. J. Eanford by default; Harold Judd, New Britain and Minneapolis, beat C. A. Martin, Stanton, Del., 1 up, (19); Philip Corbin, New Britain, beat John E. Wilson, New York, 7—6; W. F. Hopwood, Minneapolis, beat John A. Philbrick, Jr., Montclair, 5—3; C. A. Curlis, New York, beat A. B. Bellows, Pittsburgh, 6—4; J. Cheney, Hartford, beat George Munro, Pittsburgh, 5—4; F. W. Ellis, Kansas City, beat W. S. Prankard, New York, 1 up, (19); C. H. Hyams, 3d, New Orleans, beat Charles Fleischmann, Cincinnati, 2 up.

THIRD EIGHT.—John Donovan, New York, beat F. Pinkney, New York, 6—4; C. L. Avery, New London, beat J. Fitzell, Philadelphia, 3—2; J. P. Tilden, New York, beat J. K. Gwyn, New York, 8—7; Sidney Hartshorn, New York, beat G. W. Baker, Brooklyn, 5—4; F. C. Small, Hartford, beat J. L. Porter, Pittsburgh, 1 up, (19); E. S. Rogers, Cleveland, beat C. S. Pinkney, New York, by default; A. B. Norton, New York, beat J. A. Cook, Meriden, 3—2; M. B. Johnson beat M. D. Stiles, 3—2.

ENGLISH GETS GOLF MEDAL.

Wins Low-Score Prize with Card of 80 in Bethlehem Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 22.—There was ideal weather for the sixth annual invitation golf tournament, the qualifying round of which was played at the Bethlehem Country Club today. There were fifty-six entries and the large gallery saw the start from the porches of the club. Frank English of New Haven, Conn., won the gold medal for the lowest net score, with 80. Out of the fifty-six, three sixteens were eligible for match play. The scores of the first sixteen follow:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—R. H. Mole, Philadelphia, 95; Frank K. English, New Haven, 80; M. Stevens, Chicago, 92; F. H. Dorchester, Bristol, Conn., 90; D. Morehouse, Garden City, 97; E. M. O'Bryan, Chicago, 90; E. R. Thomas, St. Louis, 93; Charles C. Highley, Plymouth, 84; G. H. Toop, Philadelphia, 93; H. L. Jameson, Norfolk, 88; W. M. Smith, Norfolk, 92; H. A. Quimby, Springfield, 95; J. W. Taylor, Chicopee, Mass., 93; H. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 94; S. Hennessee, Pinehurst, N. C., 94; and T. A. Hardy, New York, 95.

ADDITION TO U. S. G. A. LIST.

Thirty-nine More Golfers Eligible for National Amateur Title.

Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the U. S. G. A., has added thirty-nine names to the list of eligibles for the national amateur championship, which starts at Merion on Labor Day. The following players have complied with the requirements concerning the filing of their three lowest scores and the par of the course over which they were made, and are now admitted to competition for the title held by Robert A. Gardner of Hinsdale:

George W. Adair, Atlanta; Perry Adair, Atlanta; L. Dwight Armstrong, Stanton Heights; W. Vernon Booth, Jr., Apawamis; W. C. Ballantyne, Columbia; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow; W. E. Code, Wheaton; L. H. Canan, Altoona; J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny; T. V. Devine, Harrisburg; Samuel Dalzell, Chevy Chase; M. T. Ellicott, Baltimore; George W. Elkins, Jr., Huntingdon Valley; Patrick Grant, Philadelphia; Gaines Gwathmey, Apawamis; J. H. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia; J. D. Harmet, Florida; J. G. Heyburn, Louisville; Claxton Ingraham, Midlothian; E. Everett Jackson, Baltimore; M. M. Jack, Philadelphia; R. S. Kampman, San Antonio; Morel P. Lewis, Flushing; R. C. Long, Pittsburg; Roger Lapham, San Francisco; N. H. Maxwell, Philadelphia; L. R. Munger, Dallas; George E. Morse, Rutland; Dr. M. K. Neiffer, Huntingdon Valley; H. W. Party, Harrisburg; Pierre A. Proal, Deal; Grantland Rice, Englewood; C. M. Ransom, Buffalo; F. M. Rhodes, Kansas; Richard Sanderson, Upper Montclair; Garfield Scott, Philadelphia; C. Law Watkins, Apawamis; D. Woodward, Columbia, and Harold H. Will, Onondaga.

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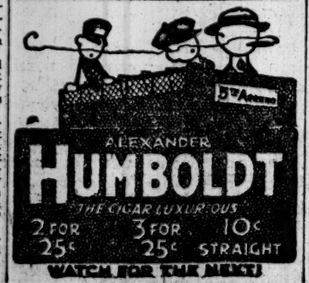

WELL-SAILED RACE TAKEN BY BANZAI

Lang's Boat Leads Thirties by Small Margin in Atlantic Y. C. Regatta.

While New York was sweltering in the stifling heat, with no indications that there was such a thing as a breeze in existence, the Atlantic Yacht Club sailors had for the second day of their regatta a splendid whole-sail breeze which swept in from the ocean, kept their tempers cool and their yachts flying, and brought about some of the best contests of the season.

The races were sailed over the course which took them down the harbor to buoy 18 in the Ambrose Channel and gave them fine sport on all the points of sailing. The southerly wind, which was blowing at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour at the start, held true and freshened a bit with the turning of the tide and a cant of the wind to the southwest, so that there was lively work for the yachts as they beat down the harbor into the head winds. Lee rails were under water and the sea was churned into suds as they fought their way down the ship channel.

Forty yachts answered the call of the Regatta Committee for starters, the largest of them being three of the New York Yacht Club thirties—L. Gordon Hammersley's Okee, sailed by Vice Commodore Little of the Atlantic Club; the Ailee, owned by Rear Commodore Gherardi Davis of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, her owner at the tiller; and Edmund Lang's Banzai, which was sailed by Herbert Funke, Jr., who made his debut at the stick of one of these yachts in this race. It was a successful début too, for he won the event, getting the best of the start and well away with spinnaker to starboard, his graceful black-bodied sloop slipped through the waters on her run to the Bensonhurst mark, gybed, and on a close reach skimmed across the narrow bay to the Craven shoals, with Alice following her, but constantly losing ground. The beat down to the Ambrose Channel buoy called out the best seamanship of the sailors and when the lower mark was turned they were all very close together.

In the run up to the starting line Banzai and Alice held so well together that Banzai was across the line but thirty-three seconds in the lead, with Okee a trifle over a minute astern of the Alice. While Banzai was never headed, Alice did lose her second position in next to the last leg of the course, Commodore Little sending Okee across her bows about half way down the windward leg and taking the second place as well as cutting down Banzai's lead. The latter managed to regain most of that lead on the run home and so won the first race of the series by a minute and three seconds, Okee bringing Alice home by fifty-one seconds, thus completing what the old-timers at the sport say was one of the best races ever sailed on the lower waters by amateurs.

As usual, the Star class loomed up strong, several of the Sound boats of this class coming down for the series of races. Fifteen of them started and got away in a pretty bunch when the signal was displayed. The Stars sailed the same course as did the thirties and there was hardly a period in the race when they were not fairly well bunched, a lot sailing over the first trip around the course so well together that there was but ten minutes difference in the time between the leader, Hydra, and the last of the group.

While Hydra, which has been consistently winning all the season, was about a minute and a half in the lead at the end of the first trip over the course, there were only seconds between Altair and Little Bear, with Canis Minor in twelfth place and nine minutes astern of Hydra. Canis Minor must have picked up a pair of seven league boots on the second trip over the course, for she managed to go through the fleet like a hydroplane on that run and overtook everything but Hydra, finishing a trifle less than three minutes astern of Hydra, but 25 seconds ahead of Altair, which up to the last leg managed to hold second place and apparently had it securely.

Clever as was the race of the thirties there was one between two of the Jamaica Bay catboats that rather eclipsed it. Sindbad finally winning the contest by the narrow margin of nine seconds at the end of a race of nearly twelve miles. At the end of the first round Clare May had a lead of almost two minutes. In the reach across the harbor Sindbad got into the weather berth, and thereafter had things rather more to her liking, though the pair turned the last mark on almost equal terms. Then came the run home before the wind, and in this Sindbad outfooted her rival and was able to get across the line with the few seconds advantage that made her winner in her class.

Friday has been set as the day for the race for the Childs Challenge Cup, which has to be sailed over the Gravesend Bay course under the conditions of the deed of gift. The cup is now held by the Larchmont Club, which will be represented by the New York Yacht Club thirty-footer Alice as the cup defender. The Bensonhurst Yacht Club is the challenger, and will be represented by the Q-class sloop Cyric. There may be other contestants for the cup, but this was not fully decided on yesterday. The special committee which will have charge of this race is made up of C. E. Perrin, representing the Larchmont Club; John R. Brophy, representing the Bensonhurst Club, and Arthur F. Aldridge, editor of The Rudder, and representing the Crescent Athletic Club as the third member of the committee.

The result of yesterday's races, with the elapsed and corrected time in each, is given in the following summary:

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY FOOTERS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 11.8 Nautical Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time. H.M.S	Elapsed H.M.S.
Banzai, Edmund Lang	3:41:37	2:26:37
Okee III., L. G. Hammersley	3:42:40	2:27:40
Alice, Gherardi Davis	3:43:31	2:28:31

Time at the end of the first round—Banzai, 2:34:19; Alice, 2:34:52; Okee III., 2:37:00.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:20. Course, 11.80 Nautical Miles.

Joy, LeSauvage and Davis	3:59:10	2:39:10
Saginaw, J. K. Birch	4:10:03	2:50:03

Corrected time on Saginaw, 2:37:19; Joy, 2:39:10. Time at end of first round—Joy, 2:44:55; Saginaw, 2:55:18.

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Skylark, C. Platt	3:30:40	1:45:40
Mouse, R. L. Supper	3:33:11	1:48:11
X-tra, S. R. Church	3:35:01	1:50:01
An-X, R. Fitzgibbons	3:42:32	1:57:32
Poke Along, H. G. Pimm	3:45:50	2:00:50

Time at end of first round—Skylark, 2:38:20; Mouse, 2:41:01; X-tra, 2:41:37; An-X, 2:42:32; Poke Along, 2:44:11.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 1:45. Course, 7.3 Nautical Miles.

Spider, H. D. A. Martin	3:46:16	2:01:16
Alcyon, R. Roeck	3:49:02	2:04:02
Bug II., H. Rottammer	4:14:40	2:29:40

Time at end of first round—Spider, 2:44:53; Alcyon, 2:48:10; Bug II., 3:02:18.

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB DORIES.

Start, 1:30. Course, 3.36 Nautical Miles.

Viva, George Reinera	3:02:44	1:12:44
Mercury, J. J. Remmey	3:11:40	1:22:40

STAR CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 11.80 Nautical Miles.

Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:34:02	3:54:02
Canis Minor, O'Brien & Adler	4:36:55	3:56:55
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:37:20	3:57:20
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4:39:25	3:59:25
Little Bear, A. Walker	4:40:33	3:00:33
Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	4:41:05	3:01:05
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:42:49	3:02:49
Banshee, M. Egerton	4:43:28	3:03:28
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	4:46:24	3:06:24
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:47:28	3:07:28
Murad, C. L. Atkinson	4:51:38	3:11:38
Nereid, C. S. Bailey	4:51:55	3:11:55
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	4:30:23	3:10:23
Meteor, R. H. Finlay	5:05:28	3:25:28
Sea Star, J. N. Christiansen	Did not finish.	

Time at end of first round—Hydra, 3:11:26; Altair, 3:12:53; Little Bear, 3:13:02; Vega, 3:14:05; Shadow, 3:15:40; Little Dipper, 3:16:40; Murad, 3:17:20; Zete, 3:17:45; Banshee, 3:18:28; Big Dipper, 3:19:34; Star Faraway, 3:20:18; Canis Minor, 3:20:24; Nereid, 3:21:29; Sea Star, 3:21:32; Meteor, 3:25:05.

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 1:50. Course, 11.80 Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	4:39:00	2:49:00
Cyric, C. Hollingshed	4:41:04	2:51:04

Time at end of first round: Cyric, 3:14:15; M. & F. II., 3:22:25.

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Curlew, C. L. Willard	4:32:16	2:57:16
Oriole, R. W. Rummell	4:40:51	3:05:51

Time at end of first round: Curlew, 3:09:36; Oriole, 3:13:19.

JAMAICA BAY CATS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Clare May, W. Endlich	5:00:40	3:25:40
Sindbad, G. Brown	5:00:31	3:25:31

Time at end of first round: Clare May, 3:22:00; Sindbad, 3:23:55.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:30. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Clinco, R. H. Wilson	4:41:26	3:11:26
Frances, S. Wickes	4:51:33	3:21:33
May, W. Anderson	4:51:45	3:21:45
Fram, C. A. Armstrong	5:14:40	3:44:40

Corrected time: May, 3:12:11; Fram, 3:12:17; Frances, 3:13:54; Clinco, 3:15:15.

GARDNER'S 355-YARD DRIVE.

Amateur Golf Champion Said to be Hitting as Far as Ever Out West.

The news has come from the West that Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Country Club, national amateur golf champion, is driving as long a ball as ever from the tee, and those who saw him perform at Detroit last year know what that means. Playing at the Omaha Field Club recently he is reported to have driven 355 yards, or within ten yards of a 365-yard green, and to have reached another green 455 yards away with a drive and a mashie-niblick.

Some of the Western courses become "baked" hard at this season of the year, and that comes to the rescue of the 355-yard drive of the amateur champion, for Eastern golfers are rather skeptical of great drives made somewhere beyond the bounds of civilization, where there may be only three inches or so in a yard. On the subject of Gardner's driving, however, a remark made by Gardiner White, himself a long hitter, is illuminating. He said that when he was playing with the amateur champion in the West last year he was being outdistanced so far that he thought his driver was cracked until he looked at the distance markers and found he was driving at his top form.

WELSH AND WHITE WORKING

Training Hard at Colorado Springs for Labor Day Bout.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 22.—The stage is rapidly setting for the Freddie Welsh-Charley White bout for the world's lightweight championship. The twenty-round match will be fought under the auspices of Pike's Peak Post of the Hundred Million Dollar Club at this place on Labor Day, Sept. 4. Both boxers have arrived upon the scene of action, and they are now engaged in the grind of strenuous training. Keen interest in the match is evidenced by messages which are reaching here from all over the country.

The sheer sides of an arena, cobweb shaped, with seats for 20,000, are rapidly rising to the clouds, which float very near one's head here, under the protecting precipices of the heights which brought fame to the family of Pike. A hundred carpenters, with Bill Farnsworth, who has built scores of ball park grandstands and stadiums, at their head, are hammering, banging, and chopping into shape this modern gladiatorial pit.

Meanwhile the gladiators themselves, Messrs. Welsh and White, have been kicking the dust of Colorado around as they hit the road for the last week. Each elected to pick out a nice little cottage, establish himself in comfort, and do his boxing and bag punching at the Colorado Athletic Club, where there is a fine gymnasium and a model ring.

Welsh has, up to date, taken on two sparring partners, Benny Chavez and Jack Braddon. Later on he will add a couple more, of whom one, Spider Kelly, will reach here in a few days. White will have his brother, Jack White, and is rounding up a couple more boys to box with. His old trainer, Joe Thomas, is in charge of the camp. Charlie Rose of New York is looking after the conditioning of the champion. To date there has not been any betting to speak of, but the sharpshooters are beginning to look the market over.

Denver will send, it is said, more special trains on Labor Day than ever before left one city for a sporting event. Specials will also come from Pueblo, Cripple Creek, Leadville, Trinidad, and other Colorado towns. Chicago is to send a train packed with White rooters. In New York Bob Vernon is booking a party to take the journey in a special car. Billy Roche, the referee, will reach Colorado Springs from New York Aug. 31.

O'Hagen Outpoints Sharkey.

Jimmy O'Hagen, the Albany middleweight, outpointed Jack Sharkey, the Brooklynite, in the star bout of ten rounds last night at the Harlem Sporting Club of Hammels, Rockaway Beach. The bout was a one-sided affair after the first round, O'Hagen battering his opponent almost at will, and seldom finding it necessary to extend himself.

Lore in Pioneer Ring Tonight.

The Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street will stage its weekly boxing show tonight, featuring two ten-round bouts, in addition to one six and three four-round exhibitions. In the main ten-round contest Willie Ryan, the New Brunswick welterweight, and Johnny Lore of the west side, will be the principals, while in the second ten-round session Anthony McGowan, a west side boxer, will oppose Joe Paul.

Fulton to Box Porky Flynn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22.—Announcement was made by the local boxing club today that Fred Fulton, the Rochester (Minn.) heavyweight, had been matched to meet Porky Flynn of Boston, in a ten-round, no decision bout here on Sept. 8.

AUSTRALIANS TO TRY FOR ALL U. S. TITLES

Two Chief Women Swimmers of Antipodes in A. A. U. Mermaid Events.

Practically all arrangements for the proposed invasion of the United States by the two greatest woman swimmers in Australia—Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie—were made yesterday when Mrs. Hugh McIntosh, President of the New South Wales Ladies' Amateur Swimming Association, conferred at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters with Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien. Mrs. McIntosh has mapped out a campaign for the Misses Durack and Wylie that will bring them first to Honolulu, then across the United States, back across Canada, then to Portland, Ore., and thence back to Sydney. The natators from the Antipodes will sail from their homes on Jan. 17 if the plans of Mrs. McIntosh are not hindered, and will be away about three and a half months.

The Australian women will compete in all the women's championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, and it was for the purpose of having the titular dates set so as to permit these plans to materialize that Mrs. McIntosh visited Mr. Rubien yesterday. Assisted by Miss Charlotte Epstein, Secretary of the National Women's Life Saving League, the leading women's swimming organization in the United States, Mr. Rubien is now working on this schedule, and will have it prepared for presentation and approval at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in November.

From present plans, the Misses Durack and Wylie will have competitions, first in Honolulu, then at San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, Toronto, and Portland, Ore. There are not enough championships for all the American cities, but exhibitions by the Australian natators will be arranged when it is impossible to have them take part in the championship. The titular events which Mr. Rubien, as Chairman of the National Championship Committee will have the power to award the 50-yard swim, 100-yard swim, 220-yard swim, 500-yard swim, back-stroke swim, breast-stroke swim, plunge, and dive. If proper arrangements can be made, the 220-yard swim will be staged in New York, and if not the event probably will be shifted to the People's Palace in Jersey City, provided the authorities there will accept it.

As the outcome of the visit of Mrs. McIntosh to A. A. U. headquarters, Australian regulations governing women's swimming may be adopted by the governing athletic organization of the United States. Women's swimming is thoroughly organized in the Antipodes, while here it is practically in its infancy as a controlled sport. Such regulations as those covering dress will be adopted by the A. A. U., it is believed. The visit may also lead to the forming of a separate governing body here for women.

One feature of the Australian code which appeals to the American authorities is that which prevents any woman swimmer from traveling to any meet unless accompanied by a "manager," as her chaperon is termed. This manageress is appointed by the amateur association, and the post is an established fixture in connection with Australian swimming.

Mrs. McIntosh gave Mr. Rubien an interesting insight into the manner in which women swimming is governed in her country.

"We have so thoroughly secured control of the sport," Mrs. McIntosh told Mr. Rubien, "that we never have the slightest trouble with our girls any more, their costumes are regulated, and cannot be immodest under our rules. Every swimmer must wear a cloak from the time she leaves her dressing room virtually until the moment she hears the starting gun. She has what is called a cloak-maid, who stands behind her at the starting line, ready to receive her cloak as she dorfs it preparatory to leaping into the pool. You know, we have only pool swimming in our country, because of the severe surf, which practically prohibits outdoor competition. In swimming competition the women must wear neck and knee costumes, similar to those used in this country, and in diving they wear the Canadian or two-piece costumes.

"When I was first elected President of the New South Wales L. A. S. A. the leaders of the organization held the antiquated view that men should not be allowed to witness competitions between women, even though their daughters or wives were taking part in the sport. But this view has now vanished, and at our championships hundreds of men are included among the spectators.

"I believe that Americans will receive a pleasant surprise in the swimming of Miss Durack and Miss Wylie. I don't believe there is any woman swimmer in the United States who can compare with these girls. Miss Durack won the Olympic championship in 1912 at Stockholm, while Miss Wylie finished second. The latter is a breast stroke swimmer, and is a wonderful entertainer, sometimes giving exhibitions of an hour in all kinds of aquatic feats, life saving, diving, &c.

"It was hard work to get women's swimming in Australia under control, but now it runs just as smoothly as is possible. There are nearly 200 members in our affiliated organizations. The New South Wales body is the controlling organization, and is affiliated with the Victoria L. A. S. A. and the Queensland L. A. S. A. Each year our championships are held in a different district, and it is remarkable the success they attain.

"Organized swimming should be even a greater success in the United States. I think your need is a separate body to govern the sport. For the present the Amateur Athletic Union can handle it very well indeed, but in a few years the women should branch out and govern themselves. The National Women's Life Saving League is doing the proper kind of work, and if its influences were extended across the country it would not be long before a separate governing institution could materialize."

GOLF TROPHY PLAY SEPT. 2.

Club Pairs Best Ball Event to be Held Over Merion Links.

The American Golfer Trophy contest will be played on Saturday, Sept. 2, over the Merion links. This is a club pairs best ball event, and last year at Detroit it resulted in a tie between Max Marston and C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Baltusrol, and the Sherman brothers of Commodore. In the play-off Sherrill and Thomas Sherman triumphed over their fellow golfers.

The Aronimink Club, which is located near the Merion links, has extended the courtesy of its course to all entrants in the national amateur championship at any time before or during the progress of the tournament at Merion.

SISTERS RIVALS AT GOLF.

Miss Rosenthal and Mrs. Belfeld to Meet in Western Title Play.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 22.—Two sisters won their matches in the championship flight of the women's Western golf tournament at the Kent Country Club here today, and will play against each other in the second round tomorrow. They are Miss Elaine Rosenthal, present Western champion, and Mrs. Ernest I. Belfeld, both of Ravisloe, Chicago.

Miss Rosenthal eliminated Mrs. E. R. Hitcomb of Milwaukee, 8 up and 6 to play. Mrs. Belfeld defeated Mrs. F. S. Colburn of Glenview, Chicago, 6 up and 4 to go.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Miss Ethel Chatfield of Kiskwatkee, Sycamore, Ill., by Mrs. Fred C. Leets, Jr., of Cincinnati. Mrs. Leets was 5 down with 7 holes to go. She was 3 down at the fifteenth, but playing under par, won the last three holes, evening up the match. Each had a chance to putt to victory on the extra nineteenth, but each missed, and they halved with sixes. Mrs. Leets took a 5 on the twentieth, while Miss Chatfield topped an approach and her resultant 6 spelled defeat.

NEWPORT APPLAUDS MIXED POLO MATCH.

Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Hitchcock Lead Men Mallet Wielders in Dashing Style.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The Newport team defeated the Westbury team at polo by the score of 4¾ to ¾ at the Westchester Polo Club today in the first mixed match ever contested here. The local four, led by Mrs. Philip Stevenson, showed superior team work, while her forwards had more ability in shooting goals. To Mrs. Stevenson belongs the honor of being the first woman to score upon a local field, for she tallied after the first minute of play. The local four established a commanding lead in the first chukker, for young Sanford also scored.

Neither team tallied in the second or third period, but in the fourth Cooley made one. C. V. Whitney, while astride of his father's favorite mare, Royal Diamond, which Captain Cheape used for six periods in the international matches of 1913, placed the ball twice between the uprights. Wanamaker scored the final goal of the game in the sixth. The score is no criteron as to the closeness with which the game was contested. Both sides were out to win and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, leader of the Westbury four, repeatedly advanced the ball in her efforts to place her team on even terms,

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HEDLEY FINDS UNION IN A FRIENDLY MOOD

Cases of the Discharged Men May Be Settled Without Aid of Arbitrators.

WAGE QUESTION DEFERRED

Probabilities Are N. Y. Railways and Men Will Need Adjudicators When It Is Taken Up.

Joint investigation of the dismissals of thirty-four employes by the New York Railways Company since the recent strike, which were left to arbitration by Mayor Mitchel in the new truce signed on last Monday, was begun yesterday by representatives of the company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. Accusations of not turning 'in fares, drunkenness, and insubordination had been given by the company as the reason for the dismissals, but union leaders said these accusations were merely pretexts for dismissing men who were prominent in the strike.

Preliminary discussion yesterday between General Manager Frank Hedley and Attorney James L. Quackenbush for the company, and Organizer William B. Fitzgerald and Louis Fridiger and others representing the street carmen's union, indicated that the cases would be disposed of without going to a Board of Arbitration. Both sides seemed willing to make as many concessions as possible, and there was every indication that they would be able to dispose of the controversy without appeal.

It will probably be different, however, when the conferees take up the twenty-six demands for increased wages and better working conditions after the question of dismissals is disposed of, and it was admitted last night that arbitration on those issues would probably be sought.

Several dismissals were considered yesterday at the first hearing, which was held in the office of Mr. Hedley, at 165 Broadway, but no decision was reached on any of them. The facts as stated by the union delegates were radically different from those given by the company, and Mr. Hedley promised to make a complete investigation before the next meeting.

Organizer Fitzgerald has frequently said, since the issue of dismissals was raised, that the union did not intend to be arbitrary in cases where the company was clearly justified in discharging men for cause, and his only desire yesterday, as was true of Mr. Hedley and Mr. Quackenbush, appeared to be to learn all the facts.

The conference began at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and at 5 o'clock was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to give the company's representatives time to collect additional data leading up to the dismissals. Both sides showed a friendly spirit at the close of the meeting.

William D. Mahon, President of the Street Car Men's Union, arrived in the city from Detroit yesterday afternoon and expressed himself as pleased over the situation. He is one of the two delegates appointed by the American Federation of Labor to attend the British Trade Union Congress to be held in Birmingham, England, next month, and will sail for Europe on Saturday.

"I am not here in reference to the street car situation, but to make preparation for going to Europe," he said. "Needless to say, however, I am pleased that peace in the street car situation now seems assured. It was inevitable from the first that the company would have to deal with its organized employes. This is the spirit of the times, and no corporation can escape it."

The submission of the demands of the union employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was postponed yesterday, but they will probably be served on the company today. They are similar to those already served on the New York Railways Company and other traction companies. Meanwhile Organizer Fitzgerald will continue his efforts to organize the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, he said last night.

FEW BARBERS GO ON STRIKE.

East Side Only District Affected by Tonsorial War.

In spite of the predictions of the members of the Journeyman Barbers' Union and the statements of C. N. Feider, First Vice President of the International Barbers' Union of America, it was possible yesterday to choose a barber shop almost anywhere in the city and be shaved as if a state of war between the barbers and the master barbers had not been declared as existing since 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The strike developed on a small scale in the east side, but because the trade is not organized throughout the city its effect was localized. In many of the larger shops in the vicinity of Times Square barbers said they had received word that a strike was on only from the daily newspapers, and that they had not even been asked to join.

Recognition of the union and a ten-hour day are the principal demands of the strikers. Feider prophesied a great increase in the area effected by the strike as soon as the barbers uptown heard of the demands of the union.

REORGANIZATION OPPOSED.

International Powder Minority Succeeds in Having Decision Reserved.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Chancellor Walker reserved decision today on an application for the removal of Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., of this city, as receiver for the International Powder Company and for reorganization of the concern through the Dominion Mining and Manufacturing Company, chartered last month in Virginia. Opposition to approval of the application was made by minority stockholders.

The application proposed that the Dominion Company, which now has a paid capital of $500, should borrow $300,000 for ninety days and use the money to pay the power company's debts, taking for security the powder company's holdings in the American and British Manufacturing Company, which has plants at Bridgeport and Providence, said to be worth from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, acting for the estate of L. Z. Leiter of Chicago, and Joseph L. Bodine, counsel for Receiver Sadler, opposed the application, Mr. McCarter contending that the reorganization plan was merely an attempt to postpone the day of reckoning.

DIRECT TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA
Besides having special resident representatives covering the South American field, J. V. LAGO, General Manager of this Company, will leave shortly to make his annual trip, visiting all the principal trade centres of South America.
OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS
Responsible firms, desiring to open up direct trade with this *new* and *profitable market*, can have the benefit of the extensive experience and excellent connections of this organization in South America.
No competitive accounts represented.
Compania Hispano-Americana
General Export.
J. V. LAGO, Manager
200 FIFTH AVENUE

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE at a price. B. Solomon, care of Fanny Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity copen and navy cheap broadcloth, also brown chinchillas; submit samples. Louis Greenberg & Brother, 114 East 23d St.

BROADCLOTH.—Forstman & Huffmann Co. or Botany broadcloth; burgundy color 652. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegel, Inc., 131 West 17th.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on cloth coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—Open for quantity at low price. Rubin, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

COTTON and SILK and COTTON.—Manufacturers can find a market through me on commission. Edwin A. Weiller, 256 Church St. Phone 1727 Franklin.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Interested in a quantity at a price. B. Solomon, care Fanny Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

DRESSES, SUITS, Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Jobs for cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—Open to buy 500 pieces Georgette crepe at a price for cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

JOBS.—Cash for jobs and odd lots, trimmings, braids, notions, buttons. B 169 Times.

SERGE.—Open for quantity of black and blue French serge; will pay cash. Mutual Skirt Co., 154 West 37th.

SUITS and Coats.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy styles in suits and coats. Call all week from 8-10 A. M., 4th floor, 130 West 25th.

SUITS.—Cash jobber placing orders on ladies' suits. 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy ladies' navy and brown at a price. Tip Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

TULLE DRESSES.—Jobber looking at tulle dresses, 6 to 14, at once or nearby delivery, to cost $5.75; also want wool plaid piece goods. Y 372 Times Annex.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—I. F. Given of Buffalo, Miss Clossey, open for Fall waists and dresses, will look Wednesday after 3 o'clock at Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies', children's, cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS.—Unapproachable values; American poplin suit, Venn de Cygne lined, belted model, biggest and best seller in New York, $7.50; all wool, double warp, heavy serge suit, belted model, beautiful lines, $6; coats that sell at sight; there are no such values elsewhere; circulars featuring these garments printed with your name and address free; M. J. Myers Co., 135-7-9 West 26th St.

COATS for women, misses, and children; suits and skirts for women and misses; silk and cotton waist dresses and petticoats, also men's, women's and children's sweaters, &c. Complete stock to close out. Samples can be seen at the New York office of The Charles William Stores, 49 West 21st St.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plush coats for $5.00 less than elsewhere. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $6.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Sample line to close out; coats, $3.75 up, for immediate delivery. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Good values; cloth, plush coats. Call and convince yourself. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Stylish all wool sport coats, $8.75. Samuel Neuman, 11 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS.—J. S. Boyd's narrow wale, style 3100; 5 pieces Copen., 2 rose, 11 taupe, Lorenz, Friedman & Schulhoff, 129 West 29th.

CORDUROYS.—Twill back, 24 and 27-inch, dark colors, seasonable. 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

CORDUROYS.—Fine lot of narrow wales, all colors, to close out; good inducement for cash buyers. V. S. Everett, 12 West 21st St.

CORDUROYS on hand for immediate delivery; all colors. Gramercy 2640.

COTTON GOODS.—Sale entire stock of cotton goods, laces, trimmings. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 25 dozen wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Children's colored always on hand for delivery from Crown Art Dress Co., 80 University Place, corner 11th.

DRESSES.—100 wool serge, 7,301 material, close out, $3.50. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—350 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 20th.

FALL COATS, dresses; job to close out. E. Q. S., 43 West 24th.

FUR SETS.—Staple line of misses' and childrens' fur sets; very reasonable prices; also fur trimmings. Feder, 15 East 12th St.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

LAWN STRIPS, 100,000 yards; fine lawn strips, 3 inches wide, 50-yard lengths, for sale by the pound. Phillips, 113 Leonard St.

MARABOU.—Black and natural, 10,000 yards; also samples of capes and muffs for sale. Apply to L. Friedman, 16 West 37th St.

NEVA CARACUL.—About 50 pieces of Salts black neva caracul at $1.10 per yard. H. Goldwater & Co., Inc., 182 Avenue C.

SATIN DRESSES.—Job of embroidered at sacrifice. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

SERGES.—300 pieces Amoskeag 36 all-wool fancies to close out, 200 pieces Pacific and Whitman. Gramercy 4063.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. and 29th St.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $8.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up; mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$12.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000 immediate delivery, from $7.25; serges, poplins. Rubin-Ulins, 50 West 17th.

SWEATERS.—For sale, 50 to 60 dozen ladies' worsted sweaters, tan and white, copen and white, and various fancy colors and effects; also two or three lots fibre silk sweaters, all perfect and latest styles merchandise, at low prices for cash; also about 50 dozen men's wool automobile caps, $3 a dozen to close. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York. Phone Franklin 1358.

TAFFETA and CORDUROY.—Good quality taffeta and narrow wale corduroy. Chelsea 3110.

TAFFETAS.—Gros de Londres taffetas, satin merveilleux; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

VELVET.—40-inch chiffon velvet in black, brown, and navy; also A. D. Juilliard Co. French serge, quality 4408, in all shades. Phone Farragut 2080.

VELOURS.—American 544 at a price; also popline; mannish serges. Gramercy 4063.

WAISTS.—Have 200 dozen, formerly $9 and $12, to close at $4.50 net. J. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADIES' NECKWEAR SALESMAN with large trade, ten years established Pacific Coast, is open for popular price line. G 147 Times.

MANAGER.—Cloak and suit alteration manager, with executive ability, many years' department store experience; has the best system how to turn out first-class work at reasonable cost; excellent record; desires permanent position. B 180 Times.

SALESMEN.—Ladies' neckwear; well known house; side line; liberal commission; New York, Eastern, Middle States, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; salesmen handling kindred line preferred. B 197 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 8¼@8¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday . . . 8½@8¾ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

South African Corn Crop Short.

Consumers of corn throughout the world will not be able to look to South Africa this year in an endeavor to enhance their supplies, for Vice Consul John W. Dye of Cape Town reports to the Department of Commerce that the crop of the Union of South Africa will be more than 7,000,000 bushels short of the 1915 total. There will be little corn available for export as a result, he says, though last year the outward shipments reached about 4,250,000 bushels.

No Radical Change in Suits.

There is no radical change in the suits shown for women's wear for the Fall and early Winter. Women will have an opportunity to show their individuality in deciding upon the length of their coats. The short woman does not wish a long coat and the tall woman will not wear a short one, and there are long, short, and medium coats to suit all tastes. There is a tendency to fitted coats in the new models, with longer, straighter lines for misses. Younger women will wear narrow belts with their coats and will wear fancy and patch pockets, while the older women have the slit pockets.

Use of Fur on Suits.

Fur will be used on most of the season's suits. All kinds will be used for all kinds of people. It will appear chiefly on the neck and sleeves. Australian opossum, raccoon, Hudson seal, and moie will be most used for general wear. The moie skin will be a favorite on suits for the younger women as well as the older, though the opossum and raccoon have a more youthful appearance. The collars will be made to be worn close around the throat or open. Many of the collars will be detachable, worn over self collars of the material of the suit which, with these, will be without fur on the sleeves.

Material for Fall Suits.

Velours cloth will be a material largely used for Winter suits, with some broadcloth for older women. There will be some plaids and checks in the more youthful suits. The thick, soft Bolivia cloth will also be used. Some of the popular colors will be plum, Burgundy, rubber gray, and navy and black, which are always worn. The linings to the coats will as a rule match the material of the gown. The cloths used in gowns and the silk for the linings have all gone up in price, and fur, because of the demand, is also high, and women this year may expect to find their suits advanced in price.

Plain-Backed Playing Cards.

Brand-new playing cards that a big paper house is getting out are those with white backs. They are not to remain in this state of simplicity, but may be decorated in any way the purchaser may desire. The die which is used for the monogrammed stationery can be used for a monogram on the cards which may be as elegant in this respect as may be desired—one or two colors, gold or silver, or a combination of the metal tones and colors. An advocate of black can have the monogram in black alone. Or one's Summer home may be reproduced with a plate made from a photograph. These are some of the suggestions of the paper man. He puts out the cards with the plain white back and the purchasers can do the rest.

Hard Coal Prices Firmer.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that egg coal continues as the leader in the demand for anthracite, and that all other prepared sizes remain in a firm position, with the exception of chestnut. While the call for the latter is still considerably less than the amount of tonnage available, it must be said that a strengthening in this size has also been noted during the past week. Although it was possible a very short time ago to obtain tonnage at as much as 50 cents off circular, the best that can be had now is from 15 to 20 cents below the schedule. Pea coal, which has been dragging of late, is beginning to pick up again. In the bituminous trade a rise of 5 and 10 cents a ton on practically all qualities was a feature.

Satins Are Picking Up.

If there has been any question lately as to whether goods of the satin-faced order or taffetas will be leaders of the Fall mode, it is being more or less dispated by the improving demand for the former that has been seen in the local market in the last week or so. In trade opinion satins will be without question the leaders for early Fall, and possibly for all the season, but there is some belief that taffetas in the daintier colorings and softer finishes will cut a prominent figure for evening wear. Piece-dyed satin-faced cloths on the order of charmeuse seem to be most favored by buyers for the smaller and medium-sized stores, probably because they cost less than yarn-dyed silks. The cutting trades are taking this class of goods well, it is said, and messalines are also active. Prices on the latter fabrics are comparatively high also.

Letter Paper for Holiday Trade.

Wide varieties in social letter papers and boxes in which to put them will be seen in the holiday stocks this year. The manufacturer had these ready for the market for the first of March and many of the dealers had their orders in before June. By midsummer the greater number of dealers have made up their minds as to what they will give their customers for Christmas, and the factories are hard at work getting out the supply. Some of the boxes will show hand-painted designs and many have little landscapes and colored figure process pictures. The best of these are the German and French, the paper man admits, saying at the same moment that he is a good patriot but that for some reason America cannot equal the foreign work. Some of the raised panels in the latter are beautiful pieces of color work. This color work has been taken up in this country since the war and some pretty things are being shown.

Spring Underwear in Chaos.

The situation in the underwear trade as it concerns knit underwear for Spring is in rather a chaotic condition at the moment. Prices are acting very bullish under the influence of the steady rise in cotton, and in the recent past several leading lines of 25 and 50 cent "bals." have moved up from 5 to 15 cents a dozen. Union suits have been advanced 25 cents or more a dozen, and these increases, coupled with the advances named at the beginning of the season, are rapidly getting the goods out of the retail price class they have occupied for so many years. There is no guarantee that all of these goods will not go higher yet before the season is over. Buying is apparently picking up in the primary market as a result of the demand made on jobbers, who are being pressed by the retailers for early deliveries of 1917 lightweight goods. Buying by the latter increases every time prices are moved up at the mill end.

Printcloths the Most Active.

The buying of printcloths was more active than that of other gray goods in this market yesterday. Many of the sales made were for spot and near-by delivery, the improvement in demand for the finished goods making it imperative for many users of gray cloths to renew their stocks. Practically all of the staple cloths listed below sold yesterday for deliveries this side of October at top prices. Much of this business was done on 39-inch 80 squares at 8 cents and on 68-72s in that width at 7 cents. For spot 38½-inch 64-60s, 6¼ cents was reported paid. Buyers also paid 5½ cents for spot 60-52s, but they were not so willing, apparently, to pay 5⅝ cents for 60-48s. There was not a great deal doing on sheetings from all accounts, though some good sales of 3.95 yards drills were reported at 6¾ cents for delivery during the remainder of this month and next. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6c
39-inch, 68-72s	7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Asked.

OVERLAND ADDS TO CAPITAL

Half of $15,000,000 Issue Already Sold—Big Earnings Reported.

The Willys-Overland Company, makers of the Overland and Willys-Knight cars, has increased its outstanding capital from $22,500,000 to $37,500,000 through the issuance of $15,000,000 of new stock. The new shares have been underwritten by J. S. Bache & Co. and C. D. Barney & Co. and will be offered to present stockholders at $44 a share. It is stated that half of this amount has been sold.

News of the stock increase followed a sharp break in the company's shares last week. They have a par value of $25 and sold last week at 50¾. They closed yesterday at 48¾, with a net loss of 7 points for the day.

The Willys-Overland Company has an authorized issue of $50,000,000 of stock, that amount having been fixed upon, according to a statement issued by the bankers, in order to furnish adequate capitalization for the growth of the business which officials felt certain would occur. Deliveries of cars for the first six months of this year were 94,000, or more than for the entire year 1915, and the company is now approximately 25,000 cars behind in deliveries.

The purpose of the increase, according to a statement issued by J. S. Bache & Co., is "to provide for its present requirements, for the future growth of the business and to insure prompt delivery of all orders, an adequate supply of both parts and finished cars at all depots, and more extensive service facilities in all principal cities, and sufficient cash working capital to enable the company always to take advantage of market opportunities in its purchases and to permit of increased disbursements from time to time of its growing profits in the way of dividends to its stockholders."

Preferred stockholders, under the law, have no right to subscribe to any part of a new issue of common stock, but in view of the fact that the preferred is convertible into common John N. Willys has waived in favor of the preferred holders a sufficient amount of the stock to which he has the right to subscribe to permit an offering to the preferred holders of one share for each share of preferred stock outstanding.

After the sale the company will have approximately $15,000,000 cash and $30,000,000 of other quick assets, with no liabilities other than current monthly bills. Earnings for the first six months, according to the announcement, are approximately 40 per cent. upon the par value of the stock.

SHIPPING APPLES ABROAD.

Lack of Cargo Space and the High Freight Rates Factors.

Although hundreds of orders from abroad are being received in this city for American apples, shippers are experiencing great difficulty in getting cargo space, while steamship companies are asking exceedingly high rates of freight.

The existing export situation in the apple market was discussed at considerable length at the convention held last week by the International Apple Shippers' Association at Niagara Falls. Agreement was reached that unusual efforts must be made to market as much of the American crop abroad as possible. Ways and means to that end were studied.

Harry K. Barr, a freight and Custom House broker of this city, who attended the convention, in speaking of the present situation, yesterday said:

"There is a very large quantity of fresh apples for export this season, provided, of course, steamship space can be secured. It is estimated that 10,000 carloads of apples, or 2,000,000 barrels of this fruit will be available for export. Steamship space is the main difficulty. In this respect the situation is worse this year than last year.

"Scandinavian and British orders are piling up, mostly from fruit handlers. The export movement begins Sept. 1, and if we had the ships we could ship at least one-third more apples than was the case last year. In the eleven months ending with May, Government statistics showed exports to have been 1,459,036 barrels, valued at $5,487,822.

"British orders have been especially good, as the crop in the United Kingdom is from 20 to 30 per cent. below normal, while by way of contrast the American crop is a large one, and the fruit is in splendid condition. The exhibit of apples at the recent convention was a comprehensive one, and in all my experience I never saw better looking fruit.

"With reduced shipments abroad, domestic raisers are trying to find means to make the apple more popular in this country. "Apple Day" last year aided in bringing the apple to the attention of the consuming public, and this year a similar day will be set apart to push the fruit.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CONCOURSE AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob S. Harrison, also known as John Harrison, doing business as the Concourse Auto Supply Company at 2,473 Grand Boulevard, Bronx, by United States Tire Company, $1,084; Knight Tire and Rubber Company of New York, $856, and W. E. Pruden Hardware Company, $884.

SCHWEITZER & STERN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schweitzer & Stern, cloak manufacturers at 100 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Peerless Silk Company, $360; Henry Weiss, $100, and Paul Schlemann, $600. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $5,000.

JOHN DUNN, teamster, of 1,837 Herschell Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $626 and assets of 80 cents cash.

LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, dealer in carpets and rugs at 1,548 Second Avenue, who made an assignment on Monday, had a petition in bankruptcy filed against him yesterday by Maurice Rosenswalke, $490, and Nathan Garmise, $90. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

ISAAC GOLDFARB, clerk, of 452 West 163d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $874 and assets of $423 in accounts.

L. FESSEL & CO., composed of Laura Fessel and Marcus Winter, manufacturers of women's hats at 40 Great Jones Street, have made an assignment to Abraham Beck.

ANGEL BUFER, dealer in dry goods at 554 Tenth Avenue, has made an assignment to Leopold Hirsch.

Out of Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—Daniel M. Bittner, a retail grocer, of Fairbury, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $13,295; assets, $11,860.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alexander-Roth Co.—P. Braender (2)	$805.19 and $701.30
Beecher, Robert L.—I. L. Evens	290.42
Blumen, Morris—City of N. Y.	235.45
Buffalo Electric Co.—J. S. Nelkin	137.24
Chamberlain, Arthur B.—Hotel La Salle	1,093.53
Durack, John H., exr.—City of N. Y.	387.07
De Frelle Mercantile Agency, Inc.—H. M. Hirsh	199.26
Forman, Jacob—C. Meyer	189.32
G. H. Hitchcock & Co.—City of N. Y.	160.81
Garner, Simon, and Mery Fuchs—L. Roosain	210.78
Isman, Felix—H. Greenberg	964.01
Interstate Freight Rate Pub. Co.—Zinco-graph Co.	4,817.62
King, Nellie—S. S. Landau	161.91
Maglio, Joseph—J. J. Hickey	151.91
Masterson, Frank—New York Life Ins. & Trust Co., trustee	131.91
Meeker, Robert L.—United Distillers' Co.	108.76
Metropolitan Leasing Co., Inc.—M. Katzoff	589.22
Nirenberg, Max—J. Rubenstein & Sons Co.	177.76
Podolsky, Wolf—Hurtig & Seamon	317.90
Norwegian-American Printing & Pub. Co. City of New York	112.83
Prokesch, Jacob and Annie—Henry Hyman & Co., Inc.	815.98
Parkvale Realty Co. and Rolland R. Rasquin—J. Lieb	529.70
Schoe, George—Murtha & Schmohl Co.	356.20
Sharer, Christopher M.—United Distillers Co.	213.80
Sussman, Louis, and Benjamin Rentsler—H. Harrison	223.75
Stewart, Sylvester Noble—W. Lunham	161.45
Straub, Henry—J. Hets	420.45
Underwood, Carlyle H.—A. Ludwig	164.00
Washington Heights Hospital—R. R. Tyner	189.25
Walnsteun, Rose; Harris H. Uris, Adolph Hirshfeld, and Emanuel Kulewitch, executors—City of New York	1,150.76
Weaver, Warren J.—R. Croft	268.03

In Bronx County.

Berger, Samuel—C. Halpern et al	$127.70
Conlan, Terence — Clausen - Flanagan Brewery	121.37
Lustgarten, Abraham—M. L. Bird	47.62
Metropolitan Leasing Co., Inc.—M. Katzoff	369.22
Mintz, Simon and Bella—N. Y. Telephone Co.	25.25
Newman, Elias—N. Y. Telephone Co.	23.94
Sollish, Morris—N. Y. Telephone Co.	21.49
Soogof, Samuel—H. Terenyi	82.82
Schechet, Louis—S. Ginsberg et al	76.23
Straub, Henry—J. Hett et al	420.45
Sanders, William R.—E. A. Storm	533.00
Waxman, Bernard—N. Y. Telephone Co.	18.28

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Balbin, Gabriel, Miguil, and Benigno—Moehle Lithograph Co., March 14, 1916	$432.53
Colby, Arthur H.—Eclipse Printing Co., Dec. 29, 1908	15.63
Sane—J. Barrows, Sept. 21, 1916	220.21
Hurwitz, Harry—D. Shapiro, July 6, 1916	87.78
Int. R. T. Co.—E. E. Littlefield, admr. (2), March 4, 1914, $77,855.03, and Nov. 11, 1914	110.33
Kessel, Fritz—Piel Bros., Feb. 26, 1915	42.59
Schrenkeisen, Martin—National Park Bank, July 6, 1916	31,701.37
Schrenkeisen, Martin, Jr., as executor—National Park Bank, July 6, 1916	31,768.75
Stephandis, John D.—Northern Bank of N. Y., Dec. 16, 1907	267.52
Venice Amusement Co., Inc.—R. Kommel, May 18, 1916	341.41
Zinke, Bernhard—J. Mendel, May 10, 1916	185.43

Accounts Receivable. Commercial Paper. Trade Acceptances.
LEVISON & COMPANY
Commercial Bankers
141 FIFTH AVE.

¶ We finance Manufacturers, Wholesale Merchants, and Selling Agents.
¶ We discount and guarantee sales and make loans on collateral not ordinarily acceptable to National Banks.
¶ We finance Imports and Exports; supervise Domestic and Foreign Collections; buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
INQUIRIES INVITED.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cotton Cloth and Fancy Calendars Figure in the Decisions.

Adverse action was taken yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers on a protest filed by the H. Jevne Company, Los Angeles, the importers' claim in the case being that the Collector failed to make an allowance in the duty for a quantity of vermouth alleged to have been lost in transit. It appeared that a fairly large number of bottles arrived broken or empty, while other bottles invoiced as making up the shipment were missing. At the trial, the importers were unable to substantiate their claims. The board accordingly overruled the protest.

The Wright & Graham Company, New York, were successful in a contention relating to the classification of cotton cloth. The Collector returned the goods for duty at 30 per cent as Jacquard-figured manufactures of cotton, while the importers asked entry at the appropriate rates according to number of the yarn as woven-figured cotton cloth. Judge Cooper agreed and reversed the Collector.

E. I. Kraemer & Co., New York, imported calendars made by pasting a piece of cotton velvet in the form and appearance of a cat to a piece of cardboard of the same shape and having a small printed calendar pad attached to the article by means of a ribbon. Duty was taken at the rate of 30 per cent. as a manufacture of cotton, while the importers relied upon the claim that the merchandise was properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as "printed matter." The record showed that cotton velvet was the component of chief value, the question presented to the board being whether the merchandise was printed matter within the meaning of that term in Paragraph 329. Judge Cooper cited several judicial decisions which, while dealing with different kinds of goods, seemed in principle to apply to the case at bar. He decided that the importers' contention was well taken and reversed the Collector.

A stipulation was entered into by attorneys for the T. D. Downing Company, Boston, and Assistant Attorney General Hanson for the Government, agreeing to a dismissal of certain protests filed by the firm against assessments made by the Collector on different classes of merchandise. The board gave formal approval to the agreement and ordered the protests off the files.

APPLIES NET WEIGHT LAW.

Yonkers Judge's Decision Likely to Go to U. S. Supreme Court.

City Judge Joseph H. Beall of Yonkers decided yesterday that Swift & Co. must pay a fine of $100 for selling a ham weighing eleven pounds six ounces in a container weighing six ounces, and charging for eleven pounds and twelve ounces of meat. The prosecutor was John D. Eylers, the Yonkers City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

A short time ago Judge Beall imposed the same fine on Armour & Co. on a similar charge and the Appellate Division sustained him. Attorneys for the two companies are expected to take one of the cases to the United States Supreme Court. The law on which the decision is based is known as the "net container law" and provides that the net weight of the article must be stamped on the container and that the consumer must not be compelled to pay for the container at the price charged for the contents.

OPPOSE BLACKLIST CHECK.

Foreign Embassies Question New Clause in the Ship Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The so-called anti-blacklist provision in the Administration Ship bill authorizing customs officials to withhold clearance to any ship refusing American cargo unless the reason is that it is fully laden, has attracted the attention of the allied embassies, and they are making inquiries which may result in representations to the State Department.

The provision was inserted in the Senate at the last moment because of penalties attached to ships which carry blacklisted cargo. The allied embassies may contend that it violates treaty provisions.

The ship bill had a setback in the House today. When

WATCH *for*

the new creations in

SEPARATE SKIRTS

by

David Crystal & Co.

11-13 EAST 26TH ST.

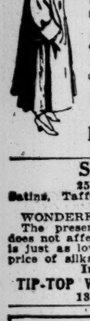
made of exclusive

Shelton Looms Fabrics

at the

RITZ-CARLTON

Fashion Show



THIS distinctively styled full flare coat, 48 inches long, is made of

Forstmann & Huffman Velour,

lined with peau de cygne throughout, half interlined; collar trimmed with fur of water mink or nutria.

In all fashionable colors—Burgundy, Brown, Green, Navy and Plum. Biggest and most substantial coat value on the market.

$16.50 Terms 10% 10 Days

Louis Noschkes 37-39 W. 28th St.

SILK DRESSES

25 STYLES AT $7.00.

Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.

WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.

The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.

Immediate Delivery.

TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY, 134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values.

All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up

All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up

BENJAMIN MARTIN, 22 WEST 27TH ST.

SUITS $10.50 and Up

COATS $6.75 and Up

KARL LIGHT, 45 WEST 27TH ST.

"The Best For the Price."

SMASHING ALL SALES RECORDS! OUR 2 BIG VALUES

POPLIN (Guaranteed All-Wool) SUITS $8.50

VELOUR (Satin Lined) SUITS $9.00

TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY, 13-15 West 20th St.

SKIRTS COMPLETE LINE OF FALL GOODS — Serges, Poplins and Cleverly Fancies. Prompt delivery guaranteed. Tailored $2.25 to $4.25.

Yellin Bros., 18 & 20 W. 21st St.

FURNITUREMENSEEK PAN-AMERICA TRADE

Manufacturer Points to Great Possibilities in a New Field.

HONEST GOODS ESSENTIAL

W. S. McNair Says the United States Has Suffered Because of Cheap Wares.

The time is now opportune for the furniture manufacturers of the United States to commence definite and positive movements toward establishing trade in the Latin-American countries, according to W. G. McNair, who is stopping at the Biltmore after a six months' stay in South America in the interests of thirty American companies as their direct representative. After a short time in the city he will return for another period of six months in an effort to build up an American furniture trade.

"Furniture manufacturers of the United States will probably never have another such opportunity to gain a foothold south of the Panama Canal as they have today," said Mr. McNair. "England, Germany, France, Italy and Austria—the countries which have developed the furniture business in South America—are out of the running for the time being, but the moment there is a favorable opportunity to pick up the fallen threads of their export business they will go to it with all their powers. The first three-named countries, especially, have done a fine business there for many years, and will not want to lose it. And they will not lose it unless we wake up soon and get busy. France is the only country that is doing any considerable business there now, and every store in Rio, that magnificent second Paris, carries French made furniture.

"With but few exceptions the companies from all those countries that send furniture to South America send inferior goods—correct in design, perhaps, but flimsy as to workmanship. One rarely sees such quality furniture in any South American city as is made in Grand Rapids. The people are anxious to trade with us provided we meet them half way. Just now there is a pretty strong prejudice against us, and it is our own fault. Not a few unscrupulous commission men and brokers, principally in New York, have done us untold injury in a business way in the South. Hundreds of times certain goods have been ordered from the South American cities, and what has been sent them was far from the correct thing—flimsy, poorly built, and more poorly finished work—with the result that their opinion of us as honest business dealers is not the highest. Many of these commission men are interested only to the extent of their commissions, and instead of sending good furniture South, they have sold these cheap goods at exorbitant prices. Many dealers, too, have been unwilling to provide the especially made furniture which is required in the tropics.

"All of these things must be overcome. I feel that my six months were well spent there in important missionary work, for I have overcome in part the bad reputation American manufacturers have undeservedly won. Whenever the real good furniture of this country is seen in South America, its superiority over the goods from Europe is quickly appreciated. They like the great absence of bulk which characterizes the English made furniture, and if we will persist in our efforts to break into business down there and will do it now when the other leading industrial nations are busy with their battles we can pick up the best business at hand in the whole world. Business conditions in the large centres of South America are good. There is plenty of money to buy with and there is also an inclination to buy."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; Miss M. C. Thomas, laces; 340 B'way; Breslin.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss N. Carey, laces; 23 East 26th.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Buston & Wessell Co.; H. L. Merrill, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss A. Marston, dry goods; Miss P. Metzel, dry goods; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Miss J. Steinekamp, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler notions; W. F. Coggins, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; Miss A. Bass, waists, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; Miss Steibel muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

BARABOV, Wis.—Risely Bros.; T. F. Risley, carpets; 1,170 B'way.

BILLINGS, Mon.—Roe Dry Goods Co.; D. Roe, general merchandise; 41 Union Square; Latham.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—A. R. Sawyer Co.; Mrs. M. T. Page, millinery, women's wear; Albert.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; H. H. Haskins, dry goods; F. H. Haskins, housefurnishing goods; 320 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama Jobbing House; I. J. Kronenberg, dry goods; Navarre.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; Miss M. A. Dimock, notions; R. M. Dean, toilet, fancy, leatlier goods; notions; S. Falk, boys' clothing; W. M. Lichtenstein, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; S. A. Campbell, bdkfs.; C. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; F. A. Fuller, furs; G. H. Guest housefurn. goods, hardware; G. W. Little, floor coverings, (basement;) A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; Miss B. Armstrong silk, cotton waists, sweaters, (basement;) Miss S. E. Ludwig, infants' wear, (basement;) Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Mr. Norris, furs; Miss Johnson, women's coats, suits; 482 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; William F. Maher, boys' clothing; J. F. Thompson, ladies', misses' suits, Prince George.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filenes Co.; Miss Jansen, toilet articles; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Mr. King, machine made dresses; Mr. Long, umbrellas; Miss Coakley, ladies' underwear; Miss O'Rourke, ladies' neckwear; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear, (basement;) 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. Hilliard, neckwear, laces, trimmings; 315 5th Av.

BRADFORD, Penn.—Krenlson D. G. Co.; L. J. Krenlson, general merchandise; Miss Dorsen, ladies' wear; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; J. W. Galiop, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Clossey, Fall waists, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. E. Stinehart, draperies; 18 W. 35th.

CANTON, Ohio.—Mrs. I. Leftovitz, millinery, notions; Hermitage.

CANTON, Ohio—L. Abt & Son; L. Abt gloves, millinery, ribbons, muslin underwear; Navarre.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Miss L. C. Zimmerman, fancy goods, millinery; Park Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—R. Schwartz & Co.; Miss S. Chauncey, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery, (basement;) 115 Worth; Bristol.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; G. L. Gerson, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—T. J. Phelan Co.; T. J. Phelan, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. K. Pittam, corsets; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk Co.; V. S. Undrus, silks, ribbons, chiffons; 411 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward; E. R. Alcombrack, notions; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. M. Williams, women's neckwear, collars, cuffs, patterns; 194 Worth; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, women's suits, skirts; C. J. Cornwell, furnishing goods, gloves, hats, trunks; 115 5th Av.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—T. W. Hartman, jobs white gabardine Summer skirts; 359 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. M. Giddings & Co.; Miss H. Ellis, gowns; 564 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Kobacher, notions, leather goods, ribbons; Mr. Wesselman housefurnishings; Mr. Gerber, laces; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; G. J. Baum, dress goods, silks, velvets; Miss H. Hearon, trimmed millinery; Miss A. Weiner, art goods; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Browning, King & Co.; C. A. Dolan, men's clothing; 16 Cooper Sq.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Long & Co.; Miss Cauman, misses' dresses, children's wear; Miss C. E. Hart, negligees, underwear; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Zwelg Bros.; B. Goldberg, men's and boys' hats and caps; B'way Central.

COLUMBUS, Miss.—Kaufmann Bros.; J. M. Kaufmann, clothing, ready-to-wear; 2 W. 33d, Room 1,277.

COLUMBUS, O.—W. H. Kelly Co.; G. C. Bauer, millinery, ready-to-wear; Union Square.

COLUMBUS, O.—H. Holtzman & Sons; L. A. Holtzman, carpets; York.

CUMBERLAND—Lewiston, Me.—Great Department Store; L. L. Peck, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss M. O'Brien, infants' wear; Great Northern.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; M. S. Levy, men's furnishing goods, underwear, knit goods; 19 E. 24th.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckenscher, furnishing goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. H. Schooner, Miss Hugill, domestics, wash goods; 354 4th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth; F. P. Robinson, silks, dress goods; E. W. Kaltenbach, ready-to-wear; D. G. Loewus, hosiery, underwear, drug sundries; L. Freimuth, general merchandise; F. E. Fleischman, housefurnishings; 1,170 B'way.

DURHAM, N. C.—O. E. Rowells & Son; H. C. Rowells, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ELMIRA N. Y.—E. L. & M. Sullivan; Miss E. Sullivan, millinery; Miss M. Sullivan, millinery; Netherland.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, black dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Wallick's.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; D. M. Lamitee, cloaks; 1,239 Broadway; Wallick's.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig Dry Goods Co.; W. R. Phenix, laces; Somerset.

GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer; H. T. Sleman, housefurnishing goods; 1,170 Broadway; York.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss E. Merriman, art goods; 432 4th Av.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mrs. S. Coble & Co.; Miss L. Coble, millinery; Churchill.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Robinson & Co.; R. E. Robinson, furnishing goods; basement; Grand.

HARRODSBERG, Ky.—Eisenberg Bros.; I. Eisenberg, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,182 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown-Thomson Co.; G. E. Reardon, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 230 5th Av.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; E. A. Katz, muslin underwear; 1,150 B'way.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; Miss A. E. Connelly, house dresses, petticoats, kimonos; 356 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, ladies' dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Gay R. Sawyer; Mr. Bengley, general ready-to-wear, 1,182 B'way.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; J. J. Delaney, sporting goods, toys, trunks, bags; 225 5th Av.; Hermitage.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; A. Felber, notions, hosiery, ribbons, laces, neckwear; Miss L. Wells, millinery; 110 Worth.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. Taylor Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. Marstella, women's coats; 220 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Co.; W. Geissler, women's ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. O'Brien, neckwear; 23 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mrs. A. R. Fisher, millinery; 621 Broadway.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—S. Bacharach, dry goods; Flanders.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Innes, Bullene & Hackman; H. B. Bullene, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, hosiery, knit goods; 220 5th Av.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Ettenson-Wenning D. G. Co.; S. Ettenson, laces, handkerchiefs, toilet goods, stationery; 200 5th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—H. V. Rouse, W. Moses, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Lowenberg Co.; I. Lowenberg, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Collingwood.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; J. H. Wilson, linens; 114 5th Av.; Navarre.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Coulter Dry Goods Co.; J. Kelly, cotton dress goods, muslins, sheetings, patterns, linens, beddings; 1,170 Broadway; Gregorian.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. H. Reilly, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, women's, misses' and girls' suits, waists, furs, millinery, knit goods; 28 E. 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; David H. Scholl, women's garments; 18 West 28th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Brown, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous Co.; L. P. Peiser, women's, misses' Fall suits; 72 Madison Av.

MACON, Ga.—Union D. G. Co.; D. M. Brown, notions; 1,170 Broadway; Collingwood.

MARIETTA, Ohio—Otto Bros.; C. W. Otto, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

MASSILLON, O.—Long & Pletzker Co.; R. F. Long, ready-to-wear; Union Squarer

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Lowenstein & Bros.; N. B. Silberberg, housefurnishing goods, china, silverware; 22 E. 17th.

MENDON, Mich.—Hickmotte & Duckette; W. J. Hickmotte, housefurnishing goods; Park Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Helman & Co.; G. M. Meyer, silks, velvets, ribbons, trimmed hats; 381 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; Miss E. T. Baird, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; P. F. Britt, hosiery, underwear; 18 W. 35th.

MOBILE, Ala.—Hammel Dry Goods Co.; Julius Hammel, general merchandise; S. P. Pressburg, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—C. L. Ruth & Son; H. Ruth, jewelry, lamps, china, glassware; Flanders.

NEWARK, Ohio—The Fair; A. Schiff, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

NASHAU, N. H.—Chamberlain-Patten Co.; W. H. Patten, cloaks, notions; Park Av.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenburg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; J. Schoenfeld, millinery; O. C. Herman, rugs; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Scherr Manufacturing Co.; M. Scherr, skirtings; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss M. L. Cronia, millinery; Mrs. H. Sherwood, cloaks, waists, ready-to-wear garments; Miss J. L. Hogan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss L. Gaucher, ladies' wear; 19 E. 26th; Gregorian.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—G. Mayer & Co.; Miss J. Constanzi, laces; 225 5th Av.; Woodward.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss A. Smith, art goods; 15 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes & Co.; Miss Smith, art goods; 15 East 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Levy, Loeb & Co.; M. W. Feingold, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; L. Levy, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, 320 B'way; Algonquin.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz; E. S. Malvern, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Broztel.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Baker, Hanna & Blake Co.; H. M. Hobart, ready-to-wear; 595 B'way; Albert.

OMAHA, Neb.—T. Kilpatrick Co.; Miss M. E. Mullen, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; Mr. Gardiner, linens, white goods; 1,133 Broadway.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Style Inn.; F. Stein, general buyer; 1,133 Broadway.

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—Ottumwa Mercantile Co.; S. M. Weiss, women's garments; 72 Leonard.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—L. Lienfield; Mr. Lienfield, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,182 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Geventer, children's Fall dresses; 116 West 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mr. Wineberg, Spring suits; 1,140 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverman, coats, suits; 18 W. 27th.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, dressing sacques; 47 W. 34th.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Bear Co.; Miss S. A. Wallace, toilet goods; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Wallace, toilet goods, brushes, drug sundries; Miss V. E. Klock, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Martins Cloak & Suit House; M. H. Singer, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; M. Marks, jewelry, leather goods, umbrellas; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; A. M. Bibro, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Niaman Co.; B. Niemen, suits; Miss Killen, suits; Miss O'Brien, skirts; 470 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss B. Peters, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. A. Ward, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturers' Outlet Co.; T. Loebenberg, dress goods, silks, velvets; 120 West 32d.

QUINCY, Ill.—Kespohl, Mohrenstecher Co.; H. Fortkamp, linens; 434 Fourth Avenue.

QUITMAN, Ga.—Lazarus Bros.; F. Lazarus, general merchandise; Grand.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Kline & Lazarus; G. Lazarus, general merchandise; Grand.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfuss Co.; S. B. Hazle, ready-to-wear; 1,115 Broadway.

ROANOKE, Va.—H. S. Hevronimus & Co.; H. D. Gray, infants' wear, hosiery; 353 4th Av.; Collingwood.

ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; J. H. Williamson, shoes; C. H. Smith, blankets, comforts, bedding; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Touhey Co.; J. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Daniels Smart Shop; J. Scherer, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. C. Cook, linens; J. Benzle, fancy linens; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers & Co.; J. S. Banford, piece goods; 23 East 26th.

ROCKLAND, Me.—W. O. Hewitt Co.; W. D. Talbot, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

SAGAMORE, Mich.—N. N. Tanner Co.; Miss Blumke ladies', misses' mdse.; 1,170 B'way.

SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; F. N. Klein, carpets; Flanders.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Modart Corset Co.; H. H. Behse, general manager; 553 5th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; G. E. Raymond, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Park Av.

SCHENETDAY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; V. Siegler, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Park Av.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—J. Jung & Co.; F. Schmidt, notions, laces, gloves; Navarre.

SHELBYVILLE, Ohio—J. Sallnger, dry goods, general merchandise; Great Northern.

SIOUX CITY—Davidson Brothers Co.; H. W. Atkins, laces; 1,261 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, pictures; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss S. G. Reilly, waists; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGVILLE, Mass.—Nathan Clothing Co.; L. Nathan, men's, boys', and children's clothing; 220 5th Av.

STAUNTON, Va.—Big Dept. Store; J. H. Bryan, general mdse.; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; L. Levy, upholstery, draperies, lace curtains, carpets; 353 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Jackson, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; W. Kelly, domestics, flannels, linens, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloths; 353 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; F. G. Winter, silks, ribbons, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Palmer-Reeve Co.; W. G. Reeve, millinery; Imperial.

TORONTO, Can.—R. Simpson CFo., Ltd.; W. D. Robertson, suits, coats; 47 West 34; R. 728.

TOLEDO—Reynolds & Monro; Andrew G. Reynolds, suits, skirts; McAlpin.

TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; Miss G. Morrissey, toilet goods; 1,170 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—Gay Co.; E. A. Malka, rugs; Grand.

VALDOSTA, Ga.—J. Black & Co.; J. Black, dry goods, clothing, shoes; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.; Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, domestics; 354 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss I. Stegall, waists, sweaters; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. O. Mogul, furniture, carpets; 334 4th Av.

WINSTON, N. C.—D. S. Reid, general merchandise; Grand.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; M. H. Briggs, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; H. W. Warren, domestics; 230 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; G. W. Auburchon, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; H. W. Rice, laces, trimmings, ribbons, veilings, hdkfs.; Somerset.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Central Store Co.; S. G. Dixon, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery; Navarre.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Black & Grant Co.; E. S. Grant, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

FIRST PRIZE

Has Been Awarded Us

By the Judges at the

SHELTON LOOMS FASHION SHOW

AT THE RITZ-CARLTON

FOR OUR

"HEATHER VELFUR" COAT

In competition with the best American designers.

This coat is only one of a great number of equally original models.

Competition is the life of trade.

Rather than fear it we welcome it, for it enables us to demonstrate style supremacy and leadership in all our departments.

STREET AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS, SUITS AND COATS.

A visit to our showrooms will prove a revelation to the buyer in search of the new, the novel, the different.

Mark Aronson & Company

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No. 2

THE SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA — SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO. — 114 EAST 23RD ST.

MR. LINING BUYER!!

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

New and exclusive designs in FAILLES and PEEWEE SILKS, 36" and 40" wide.

67½c to $2.00 per yard

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO.

114-120 East 23d St. 115-119 East 22d St.

New York City

A Triple Triumph for the G. B. G. Mfg. Co., Inc.

CLASS B

Solely on the merits of our garments and OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS, we were awarded

THREE FIRST PRIZES

at the Shelton Looms Fashion Show, at the Ritz-Carlton. The country's most eminent Cloak Judges:

MR. EDWIN GOODMAN, Representing Custom Trade of Berghoff-Goodman;

MR. JOHN M. O'CONNOR, Chairman A. C. & S. R., Representing the Press;

MISS JEAN SEIVWRIGHT, N. Y. Globe;

MISS EDNA WOOLMAN CHASE, Vogue;

MISS EDITH M. BURGIS, Philadelphia Ledger;

M. STEINFELD, Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.;

ARTHUR J. KOLLINS, Jacoby Bros., Los Angeles;

MISS MARY WALLS, of John Wanamaker;

A. KUEHN, Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg;

H. J. KOENIG, Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co., Kansas City,

accorded our designs

CLASS E

THE BLUE RIBBON

THE CASH PRIZE AND

THE DIPLOMA OF MERIT

We entered this contest with some of the leading Cloak Manufacturers of the United States, and once again the style supremacy of our garments was proven. These famous Judges, who are connoisseurs of value, proclaim our Cloaks a Supreme Achievement.

These prize-winning Coats are now on display at our Show Rooms, together with a representative collection of our latest models. Your inspection is most cordially invited.

CLASS C

The G. B. G. Mfg. Co., Inc.

15, 17, 19 East 26th Street New York

Leading Creators of American Styles in Popular Priced Coats and Suits

Tax Free in New York State

New York Telephone Co.

First & General Mortgage 4½% Bonds

Price and particulars on application.

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from time to time as conditions change and circumstances justify are often overlooked by investors. We have prepared a circular which points out in a general way how and when it is wise to exchange investment bonds and stocks. We shall take pleasure in sending a copy of this circular to those interested.

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Incorporated
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$100 $500 $1000 BONDS

In these times of great prosperity men without number are placing at least a part of their earnings in conservative investment bonds. If you have funds available for investment, and would like to obtain general information regarding bonds—coupon bonds, registered bonds, brief definitions of various types of bonds, sinking funds, redemption of bonds, etc.—our special booklet on this subject should prove of much interest and value. Included in the booklet are brief descriptions of more than 55 issues of conservative investment bonds, all of which are issued in $1,000 denominations, and some in $500 and $100 denominations.

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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$250,000

Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1925-41

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Total debt of the city less than 5% of assessed valuation

Prices to yield 4%

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Municipal Bonds Advanced

when the Income Tax Law was enacted in 1913. That experience may now be important in view of the effect on the market of possible increase in the Income Tax rates. A resume of the market for representative State and City bonds in 1913-1914 together with current offerings of Municipal bonds will be sent on request for special letter, M. B.

Estabrook & Co.
Members {New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$100,000

Allegheny County, Pa.
(County Seat, Pittsburgh)

4% Bonds

Due 1934, '35 & '36.

Price 100 and Interest

Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Strong—Railroads Share in Rise—Fall in Motor Shares.

The Stock Exchange had yesterday its most active day in months, and prices were carried forward vigorously. On this occasion the railroads were not left out of the movement, but rose along with the industrials in a manner which showed convincingly that neither Wall Street nor the public stood in fear of the outcome of the protracted negotiations at Washington over the demands which the railroad brotherhoods have made. The movement in that quarter of the market was not altogether spontaneous, but it could not have been carried through had not the temper of the Street been highly optimistic.

It seemed to many that the market's pace was so rapid that it was in danger of overrunning the ground which it could reasonably expect to retain, but this view did not preclude belief in the likelihood of the movement being carried further, possibly by a brief and brisk advance, before it would be called upon to absorb stock on a scale which would force reaction. The market had to take a good deal of stock yesterday, many being prompted to sell by the very substantial gains previously reported, but it did this with an ease which only helped to confirm the optimism of the general body of traders. In some quarters this sort of selling sufficed to hold prices at the previous level, but in a great majority of cases it did not stand in the way of further substantial gains. United States Steel quickly rose much above the high level it had established the previous day, and most of the industrials accepted Steel as their natural leader.

The railroad group as a whole was stronger than any day since the men announced their acceptance of the unsuccessful effort of the Federal Mediation Board to bring the railroads and their employes onto common ground. Reading, Union Pacific, and New York Central were the most conspicuous issues in this part of the list. Among the industrials the outstanding exceptions to the day's strength were the automobile stocks. Willys-Overland broke sharply on the news of a new large stock issue, and the other motor shares fell to less extent mainly in sympathy with the movement in Willys-Overland.

It might be sufficient to say that yesterday's stock market merely developed logically the forces which were responsible for the growing strength and activity during recent days, but that was not the sole explanation of the intensification of the market's strength. Wall Street had before it yesterday the imposing list of American collateral to be pledged under the British loan, and while many of the securities known to have been mobilized by Great Britain were absent from the list, it was long enough and included enough stocks in which previous pressure of foreign sales had been felt to produce a very distinct effect upon market sentiment. Traders pictured to themselves the practical cessation of foreign selling because of so many American securities being used as collateral for this loan. They probably exaggerated this phase of the matter, for, as a matter of fact, selling for foreign account has been resumed. It is evident, though, from the manner in which this selling is being done that there is no desire to hurry the market to take the stock which is available. The market, in fact, has to pay a good price to get it at all. This much at least this large loan is accomplishing in the way of relieving the stock market, and the bond market for that matter, of pressure. Being placed in funds to the amount of $250,000,000 the British Treasury is in a position to be much more independent of the market than it would be were it to depend solely upon sales of American securities to provide itself with the means of paying for what Great Britain and her allies are buying in this market.

Another reason for the market's strength, and in particular for the ease with which railroad stocks were bid up, was the emphasis being laid on the hope that a rate increase will come as a sequel to the railroads' ultimate acceptance of the President's proposal for the prevention of the threatened strike. That the railroads will in time come into agreement with the President, and through him with the brotherhoods, is being accepted as a matter of course.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97⅞	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt's Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97¼	97⅝	5.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,20	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅛	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅞	100⅛	4.97
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99⅝	5.40
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	106½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102⅛	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101⅛	4.15
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	1.50
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100⅛	4.80
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98½	4.83
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	98½	5.50
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918		100⅛	6.45
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918		98	5.25
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	2.35
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅜	4.24
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101	3.90
Am. T. & T.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.55
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98½	4.65
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101	5.13
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102⅜	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98⅛	99¼	5.50
Can. North.	6	July10,'17	99¼	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	July10,'18	99¼	100	6.00
C. R. I. & Q.	4	May, 1918	102⅛	103	5.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	July, 1921	97⅞	98¼	4.85
Chicago Elev.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Chb.-Am.Sug.	6	July, 1918		95	
East. P. & L.	5	Apr., 1918	102	102¼	5.80
Erie R. R.	3½	Mar. 1,'18	96⅛	99	6¼
Gen. Rubber.	5	Apr. 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.71
G. T. of Can.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.74
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99¼	5.30
Inter. Harv.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
L. Gas & El.	5	Feb.15,'18	101¼	101⅝	3.95
Mich. Ry.	6	Apr., 1918	101½	101⅝	5.75
Mtn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅛	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1917	101		3.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	
Morgan & W.	5	Apr., 1917	96¾	97⅛	9.25
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	4½	Apr., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
N. Cent. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	100	4.50
Ont. Elev.	5	May, 1917	99⅝	99¾	6.60
Penn. Co.	4½	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	June 5,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.32
Rem. A. Un.	6	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	89¼	89¾	9.62
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.87
United Fruit.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101	4.88
W. P. Trac.	6	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
Wis. Ry. & Lt.	6	Mar., 1918	97¼	97⅝	6.50
W. V. T. & R.	5	June, 1917	99	100½	5%
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,941,177	$27,476,358
Ord. int. rev.	22,881,749	50,030,080
Income tax	1,423,403	9,223,154
Miscellaneous	8,767,296	14,826,080
Total ord. receipts	$46,021,127	$101,561,673
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	13,599,482	20,627,087
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	16,384,978	26,810,613
Expenditures	59,620,610	128,188,761

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	1,320,649
Same day two years ago	797,179
Year to date	Ex. closed.
Same period last year	103,330,113
Same period in 1914	92,617,345
	41,989,158

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	13¾	14⅛	100	Adams Express	136	136	136	136	+2¼
	16¾	17	800	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
	7⅞	8	100	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
	14	15	100	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	-1
	25¼	25⅜	6,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	26¼	25	25	-¼
	79½	80¼	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80	80⅞	80	80⅜	+ ⅛
	78	79	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	78	78⅞	77⅞	78	+ ⅛
	100¼	101¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf		100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
	89	89¼	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	100⅜	90⅜	89¼	89¼	- ⅜
	195	198	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	90¼	196	196	196	+1
	61¼	61¼	22,000	Am. Can	196	61¼	60⅜	61¼	+1¼
	64¼	64½	11,300	Am. Car & Fdry	61	65	63⅝	64½	+ ⅜
	52½	53¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	64	53¾	53½	53½	+ ⅛
	126	130	600	Am. Express	53	126	128	128	+ ⅜
	10¼	10¼	400	Am. H. & Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
	52½	53½	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52⅞	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
	28¾	28¼	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	+ ⅛
	22¼	22⅝	900	Am. Linseed	23	23	22¼	22½	- ⅛
	51	51½	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	51⅝	51⅝	50¾	51	- ⅜
	78⅝	79	33,900	Am. Locomotive	79	79½	77⅝	78⅝	+1¼
	103½	106	1,500	Am. Locomotive pf	105	106	105	105¾	+1¼
	100	100¾	8,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100⅜	+ ⅛
	111¼	112⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111¼	- ⅛
	85	86	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85	85	85	85	
	110⅝	111	2,300	Am. Steel Fdries	55	57	55	56¼	+1¼
	118	120	400	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅞	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
	132	132¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛
	46⅞	47	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	121¼	122	121	119	+ ⅛
	97½	98	4,600	Am. Woolen	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47	+⅛
	26½	27	900	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	98	97⅛	97⅛	-⅛
	33¾	34	100	Am. Writing Pap. pf				97¼	-1⅜
	86	86¼	3,500	Am. Zinc L. S.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	-⅛
	69¼	69¾	25,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	33	34⅞	33	33⅝	-⅛
	105	105⅞	100	Associated Oil	86¼	86¼	85¼	86⅛	+⅛
	98⅞	99	6,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	89⅞	89¾	89¼	89¼	+⅛
	70¼	70¾	1,000	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	103⅞	105¼	103⅝	105	+1⅛
	64½	66	5,000	Atlantic, G. & W. I	98⅞	99	98⅝	99	+⅛
	81	81⅜	200	At., G. & W. I. pf	72⅝	72⅝	69¾	70¼	+1¼
	104½	105	26,500	Baldwin Loco	65¾	66	65⅝	66	+1¼
	88⅞	88¾	6,100	Baldwin Loco. pf	79	82¾	79	81⅝	+2⅝
	73½	74	700	Baltimore & Ohio	105	105	105	105	
			6	Baltimore & O. pf	87⅞	89	87	88⅝	+⅛
	478	480	2,100	Bank of Commerce	78⅜	78⅛	78	78½	+⅛
	84¾	84⅞	650	Bethlehem Steel	170	170	170	170	
	68	68¼	4,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	465	480	465	480	+12½
	19	19⅜	300	Butte & Superior	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
	178	179	1,700	California Petrol	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
	57⅞	58	4,600	Canadian Pacific	178	179½	176½	176½	+ ½
	103¾	104½	900	Central Leather Co	57⅞	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
	57⅞	58	4,000	Chandler Motor	104	104	102½	102½	+ ⅛
	12¾	13	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	63⅜	61⅞	63⅛	+ ⅛
	37	37½	400	Chi. Great Western	12¾	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
	94½	95	9,000	Chi. G. West. pf	37	37¾	37	37	+ ⅛
	126	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P	93⅜	96¼	93	96	+1⅜
	125¼	128	300	Chi. & Northwest	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	
	103¾	104¼	5,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	127½	127½	126⅞	126⅞	+ ⅛
	107⅝	108	400	Chile Copper	16⅞	18⅜	16⅞	18	+1⅛
	51¾	52	1,500	Chino Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	- ⅛
	100	100¼	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	51⅞	52	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
	50¾	51	86,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	- ⅛
	139½	140	900	Consolidated Gas	49⅝	51½	49½	50⅜	+1⅛
	90½	100	400	Continental Can	140	140¾	140	140⅝	+1½
	15⅛	15¼	1,200	Corn Products Ref	99	99¾	99	99⅝	+1⅛
	77¼	77¾	37,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	- ⅛
	117	118	200	Crucible Steel	91⅛	91⅛	90⅝	90⅝	- ⅝
	57⅝	57⅞	13,000	Crucible Steel pf	77½	79	77	77¼	+1
	94⅞	95¼	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	59¼	59¾	57⅝	57⅝	-1⅝
	14½	14¾	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95½	95½	95	95	- ⅛
	34	34¾	1,400	Den. & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½	
	118	119½	200	Diamond Match	33½	34¾	33½	34¾	+1¼
	46¼	46½	5,400	Distillers' Securities	118½	119	118½	119	+1½
	38⅜	39	30,800	Erie	45¼	47	45½	46⅛	+⅝
	54½	55	6,800	Erie 1st pf	37	39½	37	38⅝	+2
	45½	46⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾	+⅛
	170	172	2,800	General Electric	172	172	170½	170½	+⅛
	120	121	600	General Motors pf	122½	122½	120	120	-⅝
	72⅜	72½	2,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅛	73¼	72¼	72⅜	
	118	118¼	4,600	Great Northern pf	118	118½	117⅞	118	+⅛
	40¼	40½	6,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	40½	41	39¾	40¾	+⅛
	44⅜	45½	200	Greene-Cananea	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+⅛
	102¾	103	1,600	Illinois Central	101½	102½	101½	102½	+1⅛
	52⅛	52½	8,400	Inspiration Copper	52¼	52⅝	52	52⅜	+⅛
	16⅞	16¾	2,300	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
	42	43	200	Int. Agricultural pf	43	43	43	43¼	+ ⅛
	114½	115	500	Int. Harvester, N.J	114¾	114¾	114¼	114⅝	+ ⅛
	38	38½	58,600	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	39¼	39¾	37⅝	38	- ⅜
	102	102⅜	59,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	103¼	103⅞	101⅞	102	
	41¾	42½	9,700	Int. Nickel	41⅞	42	39⅝	42	
	15⅝	16	1,000	Int. Paper	16¼	16¼	16	16	
	71½	72	400	Int. Paper pf	72¼	72¼	71¾	71⅞	- ⅛
	87	88	400	Jewel Tea	87¼	87¾	87	87	+ ⅛
	21¼	21⅜	500	Jones & Laughlin Steel	25	26	25	25	+ ⅛
	53	53⅜	100	Kan. City South. pf	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
	72⅞	73¼	200	Kelly Spring Tire	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
	115	116	600	Kennecott Copper	40¾	50	49½	49½	+ ⅛
	25		10,000	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	130	130	130	130	
	77⅛	78	8,000	Lackawanna Steel	77⅛	78½	77⅛	78	+1⅛
	45¾	46¼	1,200	Lee Tire & Rubber	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¼	+⅝
	80¾	80¾	5,100	Lehigh Valley	78½	81	78½	80¾	+1⅝
	35	38⅞	200	Long Island	36	36	36	36	+⅛
	84½	84⅝	17,825	Manhattan Shirt pf	114	114	114	114	
	86½	88¾	200	Maxwell Motors	84¾	86½	83¾	84¾	+ ⅛
	55½	56	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	86¾	86¾	- ⅛
	61	63	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57	54⅝	56	-1
	101¾	102¼	13,400	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	- ¼
	34⅞	35	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	103¼	103¼	101¾	102	
	122½	123	700	Mex. Petroleum pf	93¼	93½	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
	4	4¼	700	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅜	5	800	M., St. P. & S. M.	121	123	121	123	+ ½
	4⅜	5	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	
	50	50	200	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	- ⅛
	5	5	7,000	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	
	50	50	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	5	5	4¾	5	
	23½	23⅝	100	Mo. Pacific pf.	50	50	50	50	+ ½
	92	93¾	200	Montana Power	23½	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
	80¾	81	200	Morris & Essex	89¾	93¾	89¾	93¾	+ ¼
	118	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	81	81	81	81	-1
	74	76	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	119	119	119	119	
	24	24¾	1,000	Nat. En. & St. Co	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
	65¾	66¾	400	Nat. Lead Co	24	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
	18⅝	18½	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	- ⅜
	138	139	2,600	N. Y. Air Brake	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	- ⅛
	106¾	106¾	31,700	N. Y. Central	139	140	137	139	
	61⅛	61½	4,000	N. Y. N. H. & H	104	106¾	103⅝	106⅜	-2⅜
	26⅜	27	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	62	60	60	61½	+1½
	20	23	100	Norfolk Southern	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
	131	132¼	4,500	Norfolk & Western	23	23	23	23	
	111¼	112	6,900	Northern Pacific	131	132	129⅞	132¼	+2½
	6¼	6¾	400	Ontario Mining	111¼	112	111	111⅞	+1⅜
	27¾	28½	600	Pacific Mail	6	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅛
	56	56¾	12,800	Penn. R. R.	30	30	29	29	- ⅛
	102½	103½	200	People's Gas, Chi	56	56¼	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
	39¼	40	200	Philadelphia Co	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
			600	Pittsburgh Coal	39¾	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
			100	Pitts. Coal ctfs	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
			100	Pitts. Coal pf. ctfs	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	+1
	54⅜	55	2,650	Pressed Steel Car	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
	99½	100¼	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	55	55½	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
	166	168	1,043	Pullman Co	100	100	100	100	
	49	49⅝	28,800	Railway Steel Sp	167	168	166¾	166¾	- ¼
	100	101	200	Railway Steel S. pf	48¼	50¾	48¾	49	+1⅛
	24⅝	24⅞	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	+1⅛
	108¾	125,600		Reading	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+1⅛
	46	47	100	Reading 2d pf	107¼	109¾	106¾	108⅝	+1⅝
	54⅞	54⅞	24,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	48	46	46	
	113	113⅝	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	54	53⅞	53⅞	54⅞	+1⅛
			100	Rutland pf	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	+ ⅛
	15⅜	16¼	200	St. L. & S. F. w. i	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
	16	20	100	St. Louis Southw	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
	10	16	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	
	16	16	100	Seab. Air Line pf	16	16	16	16	
	38¾	39	13,000	Sears, Roeb. & Co	38¾	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
	209¾	212	1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	209¾	212	209¾	212	+6
	28¾	29¾	1,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ⅛
	50¾	50¾	500	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	50¾	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅛
	95¾	96	100	Southern Pacific	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
	14½	14¾	15,500	So. P. R. Sugar pf	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
	115	118	100	Southern Railway	115	115	115	115	+ ⅛
	24¼	24⅝	6,500	Southern Ry. pf	23¾	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+1⅛
	69⅞	70	1,000	Studebaker Co	68¾	69⅞	68¼	69⅞	+1⅛
	25¼	25¾	3,200	Tennessee Copper	131	131¼	126	128	-2
	107	108	1,800	Texas Co	25¾	25¾	25½	25¾	- ⅛
	48	48¼	83,100	Texas & Pacific	196¼	198¾	194½	196½	+1¼
	136	137	200	Third Avenue	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
	57½	58	400	Tn. R. & P. Co. pf	64	64	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
			100	Union Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
			39,000	Union Pacific pf	140	143	140	142½	+2½
			100	United Cigar Mfrs	82¼	82¼	82¼	82½	+1⅛
			100	United Cigar Stores	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	- ⅛
			500	United Fruit Co	102¾	102¾	102	102	- ⅛
			100	United Rys Inv. pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	- ⅛
			3,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20	20	20	+⅛
			200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	53	53⅜	53	53	
			10,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	114¾	117¾	114¾	117¾	+ ⅛
			200	U. S. Red. & Ref	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
			200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2	2	2	2	
			2,700	U. S. Rubber	58¼	59	57⅝	58	- ⅛
			100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
			1,500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	71¼	71¾	71	71¼	+ ⅛
			259,000	U. S. Steel	95¼	97½	95	97¾	+2⅛
			2,100	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	
			10,900	Utah Copper	82¾	83¼	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
			500	Utah Securities	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
			1,000	Va.-Car.

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Am. Press Assn.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Harlem Riv. & Pt. Chester 4s
Ward Baking Com.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s
Am. Thermos Bottle
Standard Gas Light 5s

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing. Asked.
15	A. L. & T.	383	381	381	383
10	A. L. & T. pf.	110½	109½	109½	111
720	Cities Ser.	282	271	280	282
365	Cities Ser., pf	85¾	85	85¼	85¾
33	C. S. E., pf.	72	71½	71½	72½
480	Com. Pr.	64½	63¼	63	65
500	Com. Pr., pf.	85	84	84	85
430	Con. Pr., pf.	99	97	97	99
200	Mich. St., pf.	99¼	99¼	96	98
105	Ohio G.	63	62	62	62½
25	U. S. & R., pf.	75½	74½	74¼	75½
30	West. P., pf.	71½	69½	69½	71

BONDS.

$80,000	C. Pr. 6s	103	102¼	102¼	103
60,000	G. R. 5s	100	99½	99½	100

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26½	27½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	78	80
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf	45	47
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	148	151
American G. & E. pf	49	51
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf	73	76
American W. W. & E.	8	9
American W. W. & E. partic pf	22	25
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	76	79
Central States Electric	15	17½
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf	99¼	101½
Columbus Electric pf	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	95¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf	100	103
Empire District Electric pf	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	10	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
International Traction	29	32
International Traction pf	85	90
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf	33	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	59½	64
Northern States Power	86	88
Northern States Power pf	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	47
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf	89	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¼
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Lt.	38	40
Republic Ry. & Light pf	75	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf	80¾	84½
Southern California Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	10½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	39¼	40½
†Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10	10½
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf	48	49
Toledo Traction	40	44
Toledo Traction pf	80	84
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	16
United Light & Railways	50	52
Western Power	19¼	20½

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Clin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	80	83
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	100¼
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1021-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1923	97½	99¼
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern States Power 7s, 1941	95½	96¼
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ity. 1st 5s, 1928	96½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95½	96¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common was again a leader in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There were large realizing profits all through the day, but the market held up well in the face of this selling. Numerous advances to new high figures for the current movement were recorded.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Allis-Chal.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
120	Am. Beet Sug.	90½	90½	89¾	89¾
800	Am. Can	61¼	61¾	60¾	61⅛
620	Am. Car & F.	64⅝	65¾	64	64¼
140	Am. Cot. Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53¼
100	Am. H & L. pf.	53	53	53	53
100	Am. Ice Sec.	29¼	29¼	28½	28¾
4,820	Am. Loco.	79	79⅝	77⅞	78¼
960	Am. Smelting	100⅝	100⅝	100	100¼
180	Am. Woolen	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
210	Am. Zinc	34½	35¼	33¾	34
1,950	Anaconda	86⅞	86⅞	85¾	86
90	Atchison	103⅞	105¼	103⅞	105¼
100	Balt. & Ohio.	88¼	89⅛	88¼	88⅞
1,780	Baldwin Loco.	79½	82	78⅜	81½
40	Barlyn. R. T.	85	85¼	85	85¼
210	Butte & Sup.	69	69⅞	68¼	68¼
150	Cal. Petroleum	20	20	19⅜	20
320	Cent. Leather	58	58¼	57⅜	57⅜
210	Ches. & Ohio.	62	64	61½	63¼
200	C., R. I. & P.	17⅝	18¼	17⅜	18¼
240	C., M. & St. P.	93⅝	96	93½	95
3,060	Col. Fuel & I.	50	51⅝	49⅝	50⅝
110	Cons. Gas	140½	140½	140¼	140¼
10	Corn Products.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,960	Crucible Steel.	77½	79½	77	77⅞
110	Dist. Sec.	46¼	47½	46¼	46¾
1,880	Erie	37	39¼	37	38½
140	Erie 1st pf.	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝
100	Gen. Electric.	171⅞	171⅞	170⅝	170⅝
25	Goodrich Rub.	73¼	73¾	73¼	73¼
420	Gt. North. Ore	40⅜	41	40	40¼
50	Inter. Cons.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
890	Int. Mer. Mar.	39⅜	39⅝	37⅞	38
2,900	I. M. M. pf.	103¾	103½	100⅝	101⅞
545	Int. Nickel	41⅞	42	39¾	40
240	Insp. Copper.	52⅛	52⅝	52	52¼
120	Kennecott Cop.	50	50	49⅜	49¾
50	Lee R. & Tire.	45⅝	46¼	45⅜	46⅛
140	Lehigh Valley.	80⅜	81⅛	80⅜	80½
1,420	Maxwell Mot.	84⅝	86½	82⅞	84
2,170	Mexican Pet.	102⅝	103⅜	101⅞	101⅞
270	Nat. Enam.	24⅛	24⅞	24¼	24⅜
540	N. Y. Central.	104⅛	106	104⅜	106
240	N.Y., N.H.&H.	60⅜	62	60⅜	61¼
50	Nor. & West.	131½	132⅝	131½	132⅝
80	Nor. Pacific.	111⅝	112¾	111⅝	111⅝
320	Pacific Mail.	29⅞	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝
10	Penn. R. R.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
80	Pressed S. C.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
270	Ry. St. Spgs.	40½	50¼	48⅝	50¼
100	Ray Cons.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
16,920	Reading	107¼	109¾	106¾	108⅝
390	Rep. I. & S.	54⅝	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
1,020	Studebaker	130¾	131½	129⅝	128¼
90	So. Pacific.	98½	99⅞	98½	99⅛
860	So. Railway.	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24
10	So. Ry. pf.	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾
480	Tenn. Copper.	25¼	25⅝	24⅞	25¼
280	United Fruit.	167⅜	167⅜	165¼	165½
1,960	Union Pacific.	140	143	140	142⅜
340	U. S. Rubber.	58½	59	57¼	58
37,530	U. S. Steel.	95¼	97⅝	95¼	97⅝
1,990	U. S. Ind. Al.	115	117¼	114½	116
240	Utah Copper.	82⅝	83	82¼	82¾
80	Va.-Car. Ch.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
540	Westinghouse	61¼	61¾	60¾	61¼
2,960	Willys-Over.	55¼	55¾	48	48¼

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10¼	.10½	.10¼	.10½
350	Bikton	.16	.16	.16	.16
400	Goldfield Con.	.85	.85	.85	.85
900	Florence	.55	.55	.55	.55
300	Iron Blossom.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Jumbo Ext.	.51	.51	.51	.51
800	Midway	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Mizpah	.21	.21	.21	.21
3,100	Silver Pick.	.17	.17	.16	.16
500	Tonopah Ext.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
300	Union Cons.	.70	.70	.70	.70
1,000	United G. M.	.09	.09	.09	.09
200	West End Con.	79	79	79	79

Note.—Not reported Monday: Pet.: open, 100¾; high, 102¾; low, 100¾; last, 102; and 60 Maxwell Motors, 85¾, 86¾, 84¼, 84¾.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days.....2¾@3 | 5 months.....3¾
90 days.....3 @3½ | 6 months.....3¾
4 months.....3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3¼@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75½	$4.75½	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	72.12½	72.12½	72.12½	+.00⅛
Cables	72.18⅝	72.18⅝	72.18⅝	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76½	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅜	5.90⅛
95.28	Berlin	72.12⅛	72.18⅜
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29⅛	5.28⅝
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.63	30.73
5.1826	Italy	6.43⅜	6.47⅜
20.26	Austria	12.40	12.45
26.73	Scandinavia	28.45	28.55
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.25	41.31¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.25	51.85
	Shanghai	72.50	71.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
42.44	Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $453,297,168; balance, $18,328,250; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $461,582.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 9-16d, up ¼d; in New York, 66¾c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
24 week Aug.	$359,878	$289,403	$70,475
July 1-Aug. 15	1,883,942	1,676,422	207,520

PERE MARQUETTE for twelve months ended June 30, 1916—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Freight	15,069,256	12,562,523	11,044,090
Passenger	4,129,018	3,938,086	3,912,093
Miscellaneous	1,982,789	1,527,407	1,959,006
Total	21,210,053	18,028,210	16,915,198
Mt. of way	2,007,172	2,000,282	2,996,118
Mt. of equip.	4,268,058	3,492,973	3,487,963
Traffic	381,311	379,125	411,910
Transportation	7,338,105	7,022,741	7,596,075
Miscel. oper.	48,322	53,045	63,344
General	492,361	500,859	478,163
Taxes	626,275	511,715	643,168
Total	15,156,700	13,955,729	18,678,342
Balance before deduction of interest charges was $4,786,593, against $2,888,280 in 1915, an increase of $1,898,313.			

Public Utilities.

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER for twelve months, ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earnings	$7,431,769	$6,780,402	$6,400,896
Exp. and taxes	3,848,076	3,576,588	3,383,825
Net earnings	3,583,692	3,212,819	3,067,066
Fixed charges	1,580,068	1,640,361	1,567,680
Surplus	2,003,535	1,572,458	1,499,385
Dividends	1,131,803	1,004,629	891,562
Balance	871,881	507,829	607,823
Res. for depr., amort., &c.	550,000	.....	.....
Res. for contingencies	134,542	125,000	300,000
Bond discount	90,000	.....	.....
P. & L. surp.	97,289	47,828	22,823

PHILADELPHIA RAP. TRANSIT for July—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,214,928	1,939,906	275,022
Net aft. taxes	993,454	844,211	149,243
Surp. aft. chgs	178,187	27,615	150,571

Miscellaneous.

UNITED PAPERBOARD condensed balance sheet as of May 27, 1916—

ASSETS.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
R'l est., &c.	$11,050,468	$13,786,714	$13,758,743
Treas. secur.	2,917,776	.....	.....
Cash	110,320	102,236	169,459
Acts. & bills receivable	484,956	471,065	455,488
Merchandise & supplies	501,875	386,955	331,740
Susp. assets	3,761	2,479	7,016
Defer. chgs.	11,663	14,019	2,092
Total	$14,830,840	$14,763,468	$14,725,541

LIABILITIES.

Pf. stock	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,100,000
Com. stock	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Bills pay.	171,567	811,723	772,196
Accts. pay.	186,434	150,708	170,495
Reserved for accr. int., taxes, &c.	99,067	97,642	81,161
P. & L. surp.	273,771	184,046	141,589
Total	$14,830,840	$14,763,468	$14,725,441

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4⅛	4.52	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.50	4.32
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.62	4.38
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.65	4.45
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.38	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.50	4.80
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.62	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	4½		4.80	4.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.65	4.45
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.62	4.38
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.48	4.28
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.45	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.60	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.60	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.45	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.65	4.38
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.38	4.12
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5		4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½		4.50	4.25
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.70	4.45

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.25	38.75	38.25	38.75
Lead	6.60	6.75	6.50	6.75
Spelter	9.75	.....	9.75	.....
Antimony	13.00	14.00	13.00	14.00
Quicksilver	$72.00	.....	$72.00	.....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	10	0	111	0	0
Copper, futures	108	0	0	108	10	0
Tin, spot	169	0	0	169	5	0
Tin, futures	170	0	0	170	5	0
Spelter	55	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	30	0	0	30	0	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
110	Ahmeek	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾
185	Alaska Gold	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
260	Allouez	67	67¼	64¾	67
3,200	Am. Zinc	33	34⅛	32¾	33⅝
110	Am. Zinc pf.	64½	64¾	64	64½
330	Anaconda	86½	86½	85¾	86
20	Arizona Com.	9	9	9	9
350	Butte & Bal.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,310	Butte & Sup.	68	69¾	68	68
220	Cal. & Ariz.	71¾	72	71½	71¾
30	Cal. & Hecla	559	559	559	559
110	Chino	52	52	52	52
646	Copper Rge.	64¾	65	64	64¾
70	East Butte	13	13⅝	13	13¾
50	Franklin	8	8	8	8
200	Granby	88	88	87½	87½
10	Hancock	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
25	Hedley Gold	19½	19½	19½	19½
180	Island Creek	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼
25	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
25	Lake	13	13	13	13
90	Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
495	Mohawk	90½	91	90¼	90¼
225	Nevada Con.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½
110	North Butte	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼
850	Old Dominion	70½	71½	70¼	70¾
145	Osceola	90	90	89	89
130	Pond Creek	15¼	15½	15	13
100	Quincy	92	92	92	92
25	Ray Con.	25	25	24⅜	24¾
100	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
150	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
10	Shat. & Ariz.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10	St. Mary's L.	75	75	75	75
405	Sup. & Bost.	4	4¼	4	4
35	Superior	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
719	Tamarack	47½	47¾	43	45
545	Trinity	6	6	6	6¼
100	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
2,145	U. S. Smelt.	71	71¾	71	71½
130	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50¾	50½	50¾
1,025	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
225	Utah Con.	14	14	14	14
90	Utah Copper	83	83	82¾	82¾
45	Utah Metals	8	8	8	8
20	Winona	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
72	Wolverine	52¾	53	52½	53
50	Wyandot	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

RAILROADS.

88	Boston & L.	125	126	124	124
594	Boston & M.	42¾	42¾	40	41¼
40	Fitchburg pf.	75¾	75¾	74½	74½
10	Mass. Elec.	7½	7½	7½	7½
5	Mass. Elec. pf	42	42	42	42
217	New Haven	60	61⅛	60	61⅛
50	Old Colony	145	145	145	145
65	Rutland pf.	28	28	28	28
80	Union Pac.	141	142½	141	142½
15	West End St.				
	R. R.	56¼	56¼	56	56
53	West End St.				
	R. R. pf.	72	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Agr.	79¾	79¾	77½	77½
8	Am. Agr. pf.	101

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength Characterize the Curb Market—Prices React at the Close.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 401,079 shares of stocks and $98,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 111,781; oils, 92,248, and mining, 197,050. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	‡Aetna Expl.	14¼	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝
2,500	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)..	51½	53	50	52¾
3	Am. Dmg. Sy.	12	12	12	12
230	‡Butler Chem.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
2,300	Can. N.G. Cp.	1	1⅛	1	1
850	Car Lt. & Pr.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1,660	Chevrolet Mo.	201	204	198	202
150	Cp of R.&H.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
70	Driggs-B'bury	97	98	96	98
110	Emerson Pho.	10	10	10	10
1,900	Gast'n, Will'ms & Wigmore..	45½	45¼	44½	44¾
150	H. & B C. Co.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼
185	Hall Signal.	8	9	8	9
100	Hart'm Corp.	72½	72½	72½	72½
85	H. Su. C., pf.	95	95½	95	95½
2,500	‡Im. C. C. Co.	30	33	30	31
100	In. Con. Rub.	14½	14½	14½	14½
7,550	††Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock).	55	60	52	60
800	Kapo Mfg.Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
806	Kath. Br. pf.	18½	19	18½	19
200	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.....	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
375	Man. Transit.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
400	Mar. of Am.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
5,000	Maxim Mun..	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6
19,710	‡Midvale St..	63½	64⅞	63½	64⅝
1,000	P. T. & Mot. Corp.	26	26	25	25⅝
500	‡Saxon Motor Car Co. ...	77	77	73½	73½
525	Sp. Body Co..	85¼	88	85	85
25	Sp. B. Co. pf.	120	140	120	120
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
1,800	‡Strom. Car..	43	45½	44	44⅞
1,500	Stutz Motor..	86½	86½	65¼	65¼
1,100	S. B. v. t. ctf	35	35½	35	35
1,400	‡Tob. Prod..	47½	47½	46⅝	46⅝
11,050	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp ..	*3⅛	3⅜	*3⅛	3⅜
880	U. S. L. & H. pf.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
500	U.S.Steam.Co.	6	6	6	6
1,660	Unicorn Film	1	1	1	1
6,000	‡Un. Motors..	65	65½	63	63¾
225	U. P. Sharing	½	½	¾	¾
200	‡W.-P. Ter., w. i.....	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
60	‡W.-P. Ter., w. i., pf...	49	49	49	49
2,700	W. Mot. Co.	53⅝	54½	53⅜	54
1,000	W.-O. rights.	1⅛	1⅛	⅝	1
500	‡Z. Con. Co..	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15	Ill. Pipe L....	170	168	170	+ 2
218	Pierce Oil.....	*12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
150	Prairie P. L..	247	237	244	+11
5	S. O. of Cal...	265	265	265	..
45	S. O. of N. Y.	207	206	207	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alb. Pet. Ltd., (pros.)	58	58	58	58
450	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
800	‡Cos. O. & G.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	Cos. O.& G.pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Kimra Oil....	⅞	⅞	¾	¾
2,625	‡Federal Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,200	‡Inter. Pet...	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
320	††Key.O.ofN.Y.	75	75	75	75
3,000	Met. Pet....	14⅜	14⅜	13½	14⅛
5,500	‡Midwest Oil.	40	42	40	42
280	‡Midwest Ref.	63	63	62	62
200	Musk. O. & R.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	N. Y. Oil & G.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	††Okla. Oil..	8½	10	8½	10
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
42,190	††Omar O. & G.	93	95	91	94
1,100	‡Pan-Am.P.pf.	90	90½	89⅜	90
100	‡Sap. O. & R.	10	10	10	10
600	‡Sinclair Oil.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
5,900	††Tex.-M. Pet.	94	95	94	95
9,000	Uni. West.Oil.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
700	Victoria Oil..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Wayl. O. & G.	4	4	4	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	†Ala.-Br. Col. M. (a pros.)	52	55	52	55
2,000	††Alaska-W...	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,920	‡Ariz. Cop....	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,700	††Atlanta.....	10½	11	10½	11
7,650	Big Ledge C.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝
1,100	‡Booth	13	14	12½	12⅝
2,200	Boston & M..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
600	Calaveras C..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
4,000	Caledonia....	67	68	65	66
100	Canada Cop....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Cerro de P. Copper	36	36	36	36
800	††Comst'k T..	8	8½	8	8½
1,600	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,500	†Consolid'd-H.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	CrystalCop.M.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
975	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pros.).	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
12,800	†Emma Cop..	60	60	55	60
300	First Nat....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,875	†Gold'd Con.	80	82	80	82
1,000	†Gold. Merger	8½	8½	8½	8½
8,000	†Greenm'r M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Hull Copper..	23	23	23	23
1,770	Howe Sound..	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
2,500	Hecla Mining	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
18,250	†Ins. N. Cop. (a prospect)	73	73	54	67
300	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	J. V. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1½	1½
600	††Jim Butler.	84	84	84	84
1,100	Jumbo Ext...	53	55	53	54
2,000	††Kewanaa....	11	11	11	11
200	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛
4,500	††Marsh Min.	10½	10½	10	10½
2,300	†M. G. M. Co.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	†McKin.-Dar.	59	59	59	59
11,700	††M.G.M. & M	65	65	63	64
500	Moj. Tung....	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛
300	††Mon. G. M.	99	99	99	99
8,100	Mon. Silver...	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	2⅛
15,500	††Mother L....	31	32	31	32
9,000	††New. Mines.	53	53	52	52
380	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co....	15½	15½	15	15
300	Nip. M. Co..	7	7¼	7	7⅛
200	Oat. Big Jim	85	85	85	85
565	†O.L. (a pros.)	65	66	65	66
2,800	††O. K. Lead..	18	18	14	16
300	‡R. H. Min..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6,800	††Rex C Min.	18½	19	17½	18
500	†Roch. Mines.	61	61	61	61
600	††Round M....	45	45	45	45
5,000	††San Toy....	14	14	13½	13½
500	‡S. C. Z. & L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,200	††Silver Pick.	17	17	15	15
1,350	S. Sil-Lead....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	††Success....	35	35	33	33
350	†Tono. Belm..	4½	4½	4½	4½
820	Tono. Ext...	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5½
200	Tono. Mining.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25	Un. Eastern..	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
6,500	††U. S. C. M.	8	8½	8	8½
7,400	‡Un. Ver. Ex.	32½	33⅞	32½	33⅞
100	Un. G. M. Co.	8⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	White O. M...	6	6	6	6
300	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$20,000	‡C. O. 6s, w.i.	101	101	100⅝	100⅝
8,000	‡Midv. St. 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½
50,000	‡R.G.6½s, w.i.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
20,000	‡S. & S.Co.6s.	100	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. $Unlisted.

Note.—Omitted Monday, 100 Int. Rubber at 14½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18¾	19½	18¾	19½
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.B.	19¼	19½	18⅝	19½
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Char. Iron of Am. pf.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Emerson Motor.....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car....	7¾	8¼	7⅝	8¼
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Hupp Motor Car.....	6½	7	6½	7
Int. Arms & Fuse..	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Metropolitan Motors.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	65	67	65	67
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Standard Motors.....	6	6½	6	6½
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	4½	5	4⅜	5
United Zinc	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
United Drug	69¼	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden & Co.	13¾	13⅝	13¼	14
Houston Oil	14	16	14	16
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12¼	12⅜
Muskogee Refining ..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Savoy Oil.....	9½	10¼	9½	10½
Wayside Oil & Ref...	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10	10¼	10	10¼
Goldfield Red Lion..	13	15	13	15

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	81	82	81	83

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	60	64	60	64
American Brass	282	286	282	286
Atlas Powder	178	183	178	183
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	605	590	610
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	815	820	815	820
Du Pont Powd., new.	289	300	298	302
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	323	330	320	323
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	169	180	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	595	610	595	610
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

TALK LOCOMOTIVE MERGER.

The American Company May Absorb Railway Steel Spring.

Negotiations for the merger of the Railway Steel Spring Company with the American Locomotive Company have taken tangible shape. According to a prominent banker who has been working on the plan the negotiations bid fair to be successful, though the Executive Committee of neither company has yet formally passed on the plan.

The business of the Steel Spring Company is supplementary to that of the Locomotive company. The latter is the former's customer. For years there has been talk of bringing them together. According to the banker mentioned a consolidation is a natural business evolution. The Baldwin, the American's greatest rival in the locomotive field, has plants manufacturing the materials which the American buys from Railway Steel Spring. From the point of view of economy it has long behooved the American, the banker said, to buy the Steel Spring Company or build its own plants.

It was at first planned to incorporate a new company to take over the two. That proposal has been relegated in favor of a plan for the sale of the controlling interest in Railway Steel Spring to Locomotive with, very likely, an offer for the exchange of Steel Spring stock for Locomotive stock on a basis to be agreed upon by the Directors of the two companies.

ROCK ISLAND PLANS REST.

Bankers Tell Reorganizers to Await Wage Settlement.

The Joint Reorganization Committee of Rock Island stockholders and debenture bondholders has been notified by bankers that it may as well suspend its labors until the railroad labor situation clears. For weeks the committee had been working on a plan agreed upon in its general outlines and having the contingent sanction of Speyer & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co., who proposed to underwrite a new issue of $30,000,000 preferred stock.

The reorganization plan provided for an assessment of $40 a share on the $75,000,000 stock outstanding. Stockholders paying the assessment were to receive new preferred stock, dollar for dollar. The bankers were to take the stock on which present stockholders defaulted.

With the prospect of an eight-hour day and expectation of heavy additional outlay for operation, the bankers thought a great many stockholders would refuse to pay the assessment. The Reorganization Committee has accordingly decided to do nothing until the wage awards are made and it can be estimated just how much the increased pay will cost the road.

DISTILLERS MAKES BIG GAIN.

Securities Corporation Earnings Increase $1,896,222.

The Distillers Securities Corporation reports for the year ended June 30, 1916, net profits of $3,327,000, equivalent to 10.58 per cent. on the $31,435,000 of stock. This is an increase of $1,896,222 over the earnings of 1915. Two years ago the surplus was $702,000, and in 1913 $390,000.

T. H. Wentworth, Secretary, says that "the surplus has increased more than 100 per cent. in the last two years, and this result has been obtained notwithstanding $2,000,000 of the outstanding bonds were purchased and canceled during the year. The business and earnings at this date, Aug. 21, are satisfactory. The company has practically no floating debt, and on June 30 had $2,203,000 cash on hand. It has $12,925,000 of net quick assets, all of which are good. The board recommends that the fiscal year be changed to correspond with the calendar period and that the stockholders' meeting be changed to the third Wednesday in March."

E. B. WILSON OPENS OFFICE.

Former Advertising Manager of Bankers' Trust Co. Starts Agency.

E. B. Wilson, for seven years advertising manager of the Bankers Trust Company, has resigned, and will leave the company on Sept. 1 to open an office in the same building under the name of Edwin Bird Wilson, Inc., to carry on a general advertising agency business, specializing in financial advertising. Mr. Wilson has handled all of the advertising of the Bankers Trust Company, including the national campaigns in the interest of American Bankers Association travelers' checks. He will continue to direct the advertising of the Bankers Trust Company and the Liberty National Bank.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916.....	100		100	..
6s	Sept., 1917.....	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	..
4½s	June, 1965.....	108¼	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963.....	108¼	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108⅛
4½s	May, 1957.....	107⅞	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917.....	100½	..	100⅜	..
4½s	April, 1966.....	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964.....	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1962.....	102⅜	105	102⅜	103
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s	Mar., 60, op. 30.	102⅝	102⅞	102½	102⅞
4s	May, 1959.....	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov., 1958.....	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	May, 1957.....	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov., 1955.....	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1956.....	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1936.....	99¾	100¼	99⅝	100¼
2½s	Nov., 1955.....	90½	..	90½	..
2½s	Nov., 1954.....	91⅞	92½	91½	92¼
2½s	May, 1954.....	91¾	92½	91¼	92

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917.....	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.00	..
2s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Hale & Norcross..	.06
Best & Belcher...	.05	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.20
Caledonia.....	.35	Savage	.05
Challenge Con....	.02	Seg. Belcher.....	.02
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada....	.25
Con. Cal. & Va...	.10	Union Con.....	.68
Con. Imperial....	.01	Utah Con.....	.01
Gould & Curry...	.03	Jacket Con.....	.06

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	Diamond'd Daisy.	.03
Jim Butler.....	.84	Florence	.57
McNamara	.05	Gold'd Merger...	.08
Midway	.19	Jumbo Ext.....	.53
Mispah Ext.....	.19	Lone Star.....	.02
North Star.....	.15	Red Lion.....	.14
Rescue	.23	Silver Pick.....	.15
Tonopah Ext....	5.75	Spearhead	.06
West End.....	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim.....	.86
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills.....	.18
Booth	.12	Packard	.35
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines..	.59
Comb. Fraction...	.06	Round Mountain..	.41
		White Caps.....	.26

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	10⅝	Isabella ..	18¼	19
Elkton ...	15⅝	16½	Jackpot ..	6	8
El Paso...	60	75	McKinney..	25	35
Findlay ..	3¾	4½	Portland ..	165½	165¾
Gold. Cycle	2½	2¾	Vindicator.	175	185
Gold Sov..	5¼	5¾	U. G. Mines	9	9¼
Granite ...	62	67½			

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ASK COURT TO NAME RECEIVER FOR B. & M.

Creditor Files a Petition After Directors of Road Decide Not to Renew Overdue Note.

BOARD SANCTIONS ACTION

New Jersey Corporation Filed Complaint, Which, It Is Expected, Will Be Answered This Week.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—A creditors' petition for a receiver for the Boston & Maine Railroad was filed in the United States District Court here today, according to a statement made by President James H. Hustis of the road. This statement followed an announcement by the Directors that it was inexpedient to attempt further renewal of the $13,500,000 notes falling due Aug. 31.

The action asking for a receivership was taken by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of New Jersey, which holds a note of the road for $51,000, and with the consent of the Directors of the Boston & Maine, it is understood. No official statement on this phase of the matter could be obtained, but one of the Directors said it was a friendly proceeding intended to simplify the task of straightening out the road's financial tangle.

The Board of Directors, which for two years has been trying to effect a reorganization of the system, was in session today to consider its procedure in connection with $13,500,000 of indebtedness falling due on Aug. 31. Most of these obligations had been extended from time to time while awaiting the outcome of plans for reorganization. After a long meeting the Directors decided they had "reached the end of their rope," in the words of one of their number, and issued the following statement through President J. H. Hustis:

"In the opinion of the Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, it is inexpedient to attempt a further renewal of the notes falling due Aug. 31. A creditors' petition for a receiver has been filed in the United States District Court, and in due time the Boston & Maine will file its answer thereto."

This answer, it was intimated tonight, would be made within the week. Whether any incident action would develop meantime was uncertain, although indications were not lacking tonight that certain of the leased lines interests had virtually decided to contest a proposal of receivership.

These leased lines, notably the Concord & Montreal and the Connecticut River Railroads, have been strongly opposed to a plan for reorganization, to which most of the other elements in the Boston & Maine system had assented. This plan would have made the system a single corporate entity, wiping out existing rental charges, some of which are claimed to be excessive. Under a receivership, such leases may be broken by order of the court.

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25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 German-American Insurance
100 International Salt
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
6 Winchester Repeating Arms
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
100 American Chicle Pfd.
25 Columbia Trust
100 Central Trust
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity Phenix Ins.
35 General Refractories
10 German-American Insurance
25 International Elevating
142 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
200 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.
500 Ward Baking Com.
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WANTED: Good order clerk, also assistant cashier in busy Stock & Grain House. Must have good references and be quick. Address A 251 Times Downtown.

COTTON AGAIN SOARS ON LIVERPOOL RISE

New High Levels Reached in the Early Trading, with Net Gain of 3 to 15 Points.

PREDICT HALF CENT MORE

Unofficial Authorities Expect Decline of 10 Per Cent. in Condition for Month.

New high levels were again established in cotton yesterday, although the top prices were reached in the first few minutes of trading. This was in response to an advance in Liverpool, which was almost of a sensational character. The English market turned somewhat reactionary later, but before the decline prices there also had reached the highest level in recent years.

The local market opened firm at an advance of 6 to 17 points, and later turned unsettled. Liverpool was a buyer, while houses with Texas connections were liberal sellers. In the later trading there was some selling, owing to wires from the Southwest stating that there were indications of pressure to sell and that spot prices had shown no change from the day before. Prices settled back about 15 to 17 points from the high level of the day, but the close showed a net gain of 3 to 15 points, with the August option displaying marked relative strength.

Sentiment shows a strong bullish leaning, and there are many predictions that another advance of at least half a cent a pound will be scored before the publication of the next Government report. One private statistical authority yesterday placed the condition at 65, compared with the last Government report of 72.8. Many unofficial crop authorities are predicting a decline of 10 points in condition for the month, which would bring the Government figures to be published on Sept. 1 down to 62.3. The market is broadening and a great many buyers of the eleventh-hour variety are coming into the market.

The conservative element is of the opinion that present prices discount everything bullish under existing conditions. They believe that the South will sell around the current level. Moreover, there is a feeling that as a result of the hysteria engendered by the advance much exaggeration of crop damage has occurred.

Weather map experts yesterday were of the opinion that the hot wave over the Southwest would be broken. The forecast calls for unsettled weather, but bulls are contending that heavy and general rains are needed.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	*14.36	14.46	*14.35	*14.35	*14.30
Oct.	...14.50	14.56	14.49	14.46@14.47	14.39@14.40
Dec.	...14.70	14.70	14.54	14.59@14.60	14.55@14.56
Jan.	...14.78	14.78	14.63	14.69@14.70	14.65@14.66
Mar.	...14.90	14.94	14.81	14.86@14.87	14.82@14.83
May	...15.03	15.06	14.99	15.00@15.02	14.96@14.98

*Bid. †Asked.

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 18 points higher, at 9.00d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 8,000, all American; closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	....8.89	8.94½	8.84	8.84½	8.76
Jan.-Feb.	....8.83	8.89	8.77	8.78	8.69½
Mar.-Apr.	....8.82	8.86	8.75	8.75	8.67½
May-June	....8.81	8.82	8.76	8.72	8.64

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.91c; October, 14.54c; January, 14.94c; March, 15.06c; May, 15.16c; July, 15.25c. The market there was due to open today 3½ to 4½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,528	...	52,447	105,358
New Orleans	3,822	1,569	98,876	110,272
Mobile	285	26	11,819	12,253
Savannah	4,693	2,588	55,708	58,984
Charleston	71	31	21,974	42,892
Wilmington	27	41	8,231	33,055
Norfolk	426	934	28,407	40,851

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	708	354	31,929	63,888
Memphis	33	295	40,733	66,138
St. Louis	...	500	7,694	12,575
Houston	8,432	1,056	28,112	57,003

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,000 to 6,750	9,411	...
New Orleans	400 to 700	1,468	558

Exports yesterday were 1,580 bales; total thus far this season, 271,428 bales; total last season, 125,472 bales.

Houston, 14,85c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	...14.50	14.56	14.49	14.46@14.47	14.39@14.40
Dec.	...14.70	14.70	14.54	14.59@14.60	14.55@14.56
Jan.	...14.78	14.78	14.63	14.69@14.70	14.65@14.66
Mar.	...14.90	14.94	14.81	14.86@14.87	14.82@14.83
May	...15.03	15.06	14.99	15.00@15.02	14.96@14.98

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	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	....8.89	8.94½	8.84	8.84½	8.76
Jan.-Feb.	....8.83	8.89	8.77	8.78	8.69½
Mar.-Apr.	....8.82	8.86	8.75	8.75	8.67½
May-June	....8.81	8.82	8.76	8.72	8.64

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.91c; October, 14.54c; January, 14.94c; March, 15.06c; May, 15.16c; July, 15.25c. The market there was due to open today 3½ to 4½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,528	...	52,447	105,358
New Orleans	3,822	1,569	98,876	110,272
Mobile	285	26	11,819	12,253
Savannah	4,693	2,588	55,708	58,984
Charleston	71	31	21,974	42,892
Wilmington	27	41	8,231	33,055
Norfolk	426	934	28,407	40,851

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	708	354	31,929	63,888
Memphis	33	295	40,733	66,138
St. Louis	...	500	7,694	12,575
Houston	8,432	1,056	28,112	57,003

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,000 to 6,750	9,411	...
New Orleans	400 to 700	1,468	558

Exports yesterday were 1,580 bales; total thus far this season, 271,428 bales; total last season, 125,472 bales.

HALSEY DEAL CONCLUDED.

City Bank Directors Approve Purchase of Bond Firm.

The sale of N. W. Halsey & Co. to the National City Bank interests became a fact yesterday, when Directors of the National City Company gave their formal approval to the terms. Stockholders of N. W. Halsey & Co. also voted in favor of the sale. The firm will accordingly pass out of existence, after figuring largely in the investment field for the past sixteen years.

Directors of the bank also voted to transfer the bond department of the bank to the National City Company to be consolidated with the Halsey organization.

Charter Republican Motor Truck.

The Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., has been chartered under New York State laws with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 62,500 shares of common without par value. The new company was organized to take over the company of the same name at Alma, Mich. George H. Burr & Co. have purchased $750,000 of preferred stock now to be issued, at par, paying the money into the treasury of the company to be used for extensions.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds, mostly s. w.

Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light n. w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except showers in s. of Peninsula; probably increasing s. e. winds on Peninsula Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds, becoming n. w.

Tenn.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in e. portion Thurs., fair.

Ky.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair and warmer.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs. fair, moderate n. winds.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thursday fair and warmer; light n. winds, becoming s.

Ill. Mich.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer Thurs.; light, variable winds, becoming s.

Ia. Mich.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. showers; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

La.—Wed. unsettled. Thurs. partly cloudy.

E. Tex.—Wed. unsettled. Thurs. generally fair.

W. Tex.—Wed. and Thurs. partly cloudy, probably showers in extreme w. portion.

Ill.—Fair and cool Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs; warmer Thurs. and in w. Wed.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs. and in w. and central portions Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in e. Thurs.

Iowa, Neb., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., with rising temperature.

No. and So. Dak.—Generally fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

JOIN THE THRIFT MOVEMENT

SAVE MONEY:

"Not to hide it in a hedge,
Not for a mean attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,

38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held August 15, 1916, the following dividends were declared upon the first preferred, second preferred, and common stock of the Company, viz.:

1. A dividend of $7.00 per share (7%) upon the first preferred stock of the Company, payable in four equal quarterly installments of $1.75 (1¾%) each, as follows, viz.:

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on October 2, 1916, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 11, 1916;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on January 2, 1917, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on December 11, 1916;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on April 2, 1917, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on March 10, 1917;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on July 2, 1917, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on June 11, 1917.

2. A dividend of $6.00 per share (6%) upon the second preferred stock of the Company, payable in four equal quarterly installments of $1.50 (1½%) each, as follows, viz.:

$1.50 per share (1½%) on October 2, 1916, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 11, 1916;

$1.50 per share (1½%) on January 2, 1917, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on December 11, 1916;

$1.50 per share (1½%) on April 2, 1917, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on March 10, 1917;

$1.50 per share (1½%) on July 2, 1917, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on June 11, 1917.

3. A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share (2½%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable on October 2, 1916, to holders of common stock of record at the close of business on September 11, 1916.

Dated, New York, August 16, 1916.

CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividends therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing first preferred, second preferred and common stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., of record at the close of business on the dates above mentioned, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Dated, New York, August 16, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
J. C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

The Directors of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, announce that they have declared a yearly dividend on the Preferred Stock of the Company of 7 per cent. per annum. The Dividend will be payable one-half September 1, 1916, and one-half March 1, 1917, by the Company's Bankers, the Astor Trust Company of New York, or through their London Agents, the London City and Midland Bank.

AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,

104 Market Street,

Camden, N. J., August 15th, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2 per share, has been declared out of the capital stock of this company, payable September 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 8 o'clock P. M. August 16th, 1916. The checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

New York, August 22nd, 1916.

A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record September 25th, 1916.

P. W. KIRK, Secretary.

VANADIUM COMPANY SOLD FOR $7,000,000

Eastern Capitalists Get Corporation Formed in 1906 with Only $700,000 Capital.

$1,000 A SHARE OFFERED

J. L. Replogle, Who Became a Millionaire Over Night, Heads the New Syndicate.

One of the most remarkable stories of a business success achieved through the changing industrial situation of the United States since the outbreak of the European war came to light yesterday with the brief announcement that the American Vanadium Company of Pittsburgh, a $700,000 corporation formed in 1906 to mine and sell vanadium, had been purchased by a group of Eastern capitalists for $7,000,000.

At the head of the syndicate which takes over the young company are J. L. Replogle, who became a millionaire almost over night through his coup in Cambria Steel, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. With them are associated Cassatt & Co. of Philadelphia, Chandler Bros. & Co., Harrison Williams, and half a dozen others. Mr. Replogle, now Vice President and General Manager of the company, will be made President after the conclusion of the sale. James J. Flannery, head of the present company, will become Chairman of the board. Mr. Flannery desires to be relieved of active duties.

A year ago American Vanadium stock was considered to be worth $152 a share. The last sale reported was made at about $600. The syndicate is offering $1,000 a share, of which $650 will be paid in cash and $350 in 6 per cent. notes, or in stock of the new company. The new company, which will retain the name of the old, will have a capital of $13,500,000, made up of $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock, $6,000,000 of common, and $2,500,000 of 6 per cent. short-term notes. Mr. Replogle will hold a very large interest in the new company. Gossip in the financial district yesterday had it that he had sold his stock in the present company at a profit of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Vanadium was one of the rarest minerals known until 1905, when rich deposits were discovered in the Peruvian Andes, 16,200 feet above sea level. In 1892 it was listed as the rarest metal, being valued at that time at $4,792 a pound, or at twenty times the value of gold. It is now sold at $8.50 a pound, and its uses have increased at a rapid rate. It is sold very largely to the makers of high-speed tools, large calibre guns, helmets, automobiles, aeroplanes, locomotives, and rails. The American Vanadium Company owns 92 per cent. of the known deposits of the metal.

The sale of the American Vanadium Company to the Eastern interests will probably be ratified next Tuesday. Most of the stock is in the hands of the management and has been pledged under the plan. No earnings statement has been made public but the profits of the last two years are known to have been very large, despite the loss of one of the principal markets for the metal through the blockade of the Central Powers.

When Mr. Replogle sold the shares of Cambria Steel stock, which he purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad at $60 a share, together with his own considerable holdings in the company to the Midvale Steel Company at $81 a share he made a profit of approximately $1,600,000. As the largest holder of American Vanadium stock he is understood to have made as much through the arrangements now being concluded.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very active, with wide price changes. At the outset, values showed gains of ½@1½c from the final of Monday, which carried the market to further new high levels. The early advance was based on pronounced strength abroad and continued evidences of large foreign requirements. On the advance, however, there was very heavy selling to realize profits, and as prices declined stop loss orders were uncovered. At the extreme low point of the day, prices were 5½c below the high point of the morning, but during the last hour there was a sharp rally, and final quotations were only ¾@1¼c net lower. The local cash market, No. 1 durum, was quoted at $1.63; No. 2 hard, $1.61¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.70, and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, $1.73½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	..$1.51¾	$1.46¾	$1.49¼	$1.50¼	96¾
Dec.	..1.53½	1.50¼	1.51¾	1.54	97¼
May	..1.58½	1.53¾	1.56¾	1.58	$1.01¾

CORN.

Corn prices declined 1¼ to 1⅞c early in the day under active selling, prompted by the action of wheat and also by reports that farmers were more disposed to sell old corn. When wheat rallied there was quite active covering, and late in the day the market was steadier, closing with net losses of ¼ to ⅝c. The local cash market was easier; No. 2 yellow quoted at 99½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	....86⅞	85¼	85¾	86½	73¼
December	....74⅛	73¼	74⅛	74½	63⅝
May	....78⅛	77	77⅞	77⅞	64⅝

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of wheat and corn, and after moving within a range of about 1c prices closed at net losses of ⅛@⅜c. The local cash market was quiet. No. 3 white quoted at 52@52½c; No. 4 white, 51@51½c; fancy clipped white, 53¼@54½c; ordinary clipped white, 51½@53½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	...45¾	44⅞	45¼	45½	37⅝
December	...40¾	40⅛	40⅝	40⅝	36¾
May	...52⅜	51¾	52¼	52¼	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, and after showing some steadiness at the start, owing to a further advance in the live hog market, prices eased off under liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Western points were 74,000, and estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for Wednesday were 35,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	...13.92	13.80	13.92	13.90	8.10
October	...13.90	13.75	13.75	13.87	8.10
Ribs—					
September	...14.42	14.35	14.37	14.40	8.50
October	...14.17	14.07	14.07	14.10	8.62
Pork—					
September	...27.50	27.47	27.50	27.47	13.55
October	...26.40	26.35	26.35	26.55	13.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade in the cottonseed oil market was active, with total sales for the day amounting to 48,100 barrels. The near positions again showed heaviness, which was thought to demonstrate an absence of demand for the cash article, and subsequently the whole market eased off, and at the close prices were irregular, ranging from 6 points net decline to 10 points advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.05@9.30	9.10
August	..	..	9.05@9.30	9.13
September	....9.29	9.20	9.18@9.20	9.24
October	....9.25	9.15	9.17@9.18	9.18
November	....8.84	8.76	8.80@8.81	8.75
December	....8.84	8.74	8.77@8.79	8.77
January	....8.81	8.77	8.78@8.79	8.81
February	....8.92	8.90	8.85@8.90	8.85
March	....9.05	8.97	9.00@9.01	8.90

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again narrow, and after showing an opening decline of 2 to 4 points under scattered local selling, which about exhausted the offerings, prices rallied and at the close of the day were net unchanged to 2 points higher. Total sales were 18,000 bags. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½, and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.58@8.58	8.56
September	....8.54	8.51	8.54@8.56	8.56
October	..	..	8.59@8.60	8.58
November	..	..	8.62@8.63	8.60
December	....8.63	8.61	8.64@8.66	8.62
January	..	..	8.68@8.69	8.67
February	..	..	8.72@8.73	8.71
March	....8.75	8.74	8.76@8.78	8.76
April	..	..	8.81@8.82	8.81
May	....8.83	8.83	8.86@8.87	8.85
June	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.90
July	..	..	8.94@8.95	8.94

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened irregular and quiet, with sales on the call 150 tons. Later in the day almost entire absence of support caused liquidation, which sent prices off rapidly, the closing figures showing net declines of 8 to 19 points, with sales of 6,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.57@4.60	4.76
September	....4.72	4.58	4.57@4.59	4.76
October	....4.69	4.66	4.59@4.62	4.75
November	..	..	4.51@4.54	4.66
December	....4.54	4.40	4.38@4.40	4.52
January	....4.20	4.20	4.13@4.15	4.25
February	....3.95	3.95	3.94@3.96	4.08
March	....4.00	3.97	3.94@3.97	4.06
April	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.09
May	..	..	4.04@4.06	4.13
June	..	..	4.08@4.10	4.16
July	..	..	4.12@4.13	4.19

Raw sugar was dull and without transactions. There were store sugars available at 4½c, cost and freight basis, but refiners were not interested at the price. Quotations remained unchanged. Centrifugals, 5.76c; molasses, 4.68c; test and refining, 4.43c. Porto Rico nominal at 5.60c. There was a little better demand noted for granulated for domestic account, but it was not up to expectations, considering the weather, although withdrawals on old contract were a little more active. Exporters were in the market in a fair way and at 5.75c net cash in bond. Prices were unchanged at 7@7.25c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,655 packages. Prices were further advanced ½c on nearly all grades and at the higher rates quoted trading is fair with a decidedly firm feeling at the close. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 32¼@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 30½@32c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 28½@30c; thirds, 27@28c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 30½@32c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 28½@30c; thirds, 27@28c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 30½@32c; seconds, 29@30½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 29@30½c; common to fair, 25@28½c; renovated, extras, 28@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25@26½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23½@24½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,676 cases. The market maintains a very firm tone on high qualities of fresh-gathered stock, and the improvement noted yesterday is well sustained. Medium and lower qualities are still of very irregular and widely varying value. Storage eggs fairly active, with considerable speculative trading, and prices rule firm, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are wanted and favoring the seller; medium and ordinary qualities freely offered and without material change in value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33@34c; extra, firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 25@27½c; thirds and poorer, 20@24½c; dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@16c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 28½c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25½@26½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@42c; ordinary to good, 30@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henneries browns, 35@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@34c.

Notice to Creditors of THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have been heretofore filed with the Receivers, are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company is plaintiff, and The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company is defendant, In Equity No. 41, Consolidated Cause, on the 14th day of August, 1916, entered an order in which it is provided as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the report of the Receivers, pursuant to the order entered November 2nd, 1915, in the cause in this Court entitled "Bankers Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendant, In Equity No. 41," with respect to claims, shall, upon the filing thereof, be forthwith referred to Frank H. Shaffer, who is hereby appointed Special Master for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to this Court, together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether, and to what extent, any or all of said claims are valid and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, and being the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, and commonly known as its First and Refunding Mortgage; the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its General Mortgage; and the Mortgage dated May 1st, 1891, executed by The Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, of which United States Mortgage and Trust Company is now successor Trustee, and commonly known as its First Mortgage;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have heretofore been filed with said Receivers, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, to file the same with said Special Master, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled; and also any claim to preference or priority in payment from any of the assets in the hands of the Receivers, or the earnings thereof or the proceeds of sale thereof, in priority to the bonds secured by either of the three mortgages sought to be foreclosed herein, being the same three mortgages heretofore specified.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any and all persons, firms, associations or corporations who fail to file their claims as herein required, be, and the same are hereby forever barred from asserting a claim to payment from any of the assets of the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom or any proceeds of sale arising therefrom.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master publish notice of all the foregoing requirements of this Order in reference to the filing of claims with him and the hearing thereon not so filed, three (3) times a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in a newspaper published and of general circulation in New York City, State of New York. Said Special Master is directed to take evidence and report the same to this Court, together with all claims filed before him and together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims so filed are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages, or any thereof, sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages heretofore specified.

And on the 15th day of August, 1916, said Court made the following Order:

IT IS ORDERED that Gilbert Bettman be, and he is hereby, appointed as Special Master in the place of said Frank H. Shaffer, with all the powers and duties in said order of August 14th, 1916, prescribed.

The undersigned Special Master pursuant to said order will hold a hearing for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to the said Court, together with his conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims to be filed with him or to be reported by the Receivers are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages or any thereof sought to be foreclosed by said Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages as in said order specified, on the third day of October, 1916, at his office, No. 1114 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All claimants having claims or demands not heretofore filed with the Receivers, and not secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded should present them verified as required in the order to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1916.

GILBERT BETTMAN, Special Master,
1114 Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—THE CORNELL STEAM BOAT CO. against the boat "JOHN J. ARNOLD," her tackle, &c. Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime for towage claim, $42.00, process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on August 30, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

GEO. V. A. McCLOSKY,
Proctor for Libelant.

NAVY BEDS MORE COSTLY.

Full Duty Must Be Paid on Imported Mattress Covers for Sailors.

Sailors of the navy, who, under the regulations, must buy their mattress covers from the Government will probably find that under a decision of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday the cost of bedding will be increased. Andrew R. Steven, a contractor, imported mattress covers under a contract with the Navy Department and Collector Malone demanded regular duty. Mr. Steven paid the duty under protest and appealed. At the hearing the contractor claimed free entry unedr the Panama Canal act, which provides free entry for all materials necessary for outfit and equipment."

The testimony showed that the covers were bought by the Navy Department and to sailors as part of their outfit. Every enlisted man is required to have a certain outfit and to secure uniformity the United States purchases these articles and sells them to the men at cost.

Judge Hay, in upholding the duty approximating 90 per cent., said the sailors paid for the articles, which became their property, the United States retaining no title whatever to them. In view of that the General Appraiser said the mattress covers were in no sense "materials used in the outfit and equipment of a vessel."

Case Against Bustanoby Dismissed.

The adjourned case in which Jacques Bustanoby, manager of Bustanoby's restaurant, 1,845 Broadway, was summoned to court to answer the complaints of neighbors who took exception to noises in the restaurant at unseasonable hours, again came before Magistrate Krotel yesterday in the Yorkville Court. The case was dismissed when John T. Mulholland, attorney for the complainants, said the nuisance had been abated. However, it was understood that the right of asking for another summons was reserved in case the noises should again cause annoyance.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22,903.

Notice is hereby given that MORRIS MARMOR and B. FANNY MARMOR, individually and trading as B. MARMOR & SONS, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,457.—In Bankruptcy.—PAUL PLUNKETT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Paul Plunkett are hereby given notice that on July 17th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,432.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY BREMMER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Bremmer are hereby given notice that on July 21st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 6th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,524. — U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL B. NEWMAN, Bankrupt.

Samuel B. Newman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 7th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on September 5th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,366.—In Bankruptcy.—HORWITZ & ROSENBERG, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Solomon Horwitz and Jacob Rosenberg, individually and composing the firm of Horwitz & Rosenberg, and said firm of Horwitz & Rosenberg, are hereby given notice that on June 29th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 7th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES D

STEEL GOES TO 97 1-2, LEADS BULL MARKET

Sales on the Exchange Total 1,320,000 Shares, Making a New Record for 1916.

READING TOUCHES 109¾

Wall Street Is Convinced That There Will Not Be a Great Railway Strike.

The bull market in stocks, which has been gaining headway despite the disturbing situation at Washington in connection with the threatened railroad strike, was speeded up yesterday by the receipt of a large volume of business from outside wires, and established a new high record for activity this year. Sales totaled 1,320,000 shares, making the biggest day seen on the Stock Exchange in 1916. Bond dealings were also large, amounting to $5,554,000, but two days last week saw bigger figures in that department.

Steel common proved its right to leadership by opening the session with a bang. The first sale was a lot of 10,000 shares grouped, which changed hands in different parts of the crowd surging around the Steel post at from 96, the previous close, to 95⅝. A great many traders looked for a reaction after the gain of 3⅝ points on Monday, but Steel disappointed them by selling up to 97½, closing at 97¼. Between the low point of Monday and yesterday's high was a range of 6½ points. Excitement around the floor of the Exchange was intense as the machinery of trading, almost rusty from inactivity, was called upon to handle one of the biggest day's business experienced since 1907.

The spirit of a bull market swept through Wall Street like wildfire, and not even the most pessimistic reports from observers at Washington served to dampen enthusiasm. It has been taken for granted since the beginning of negotiations that there would be no railroad strike, and private advices to some of the big houses yesterday upheld this view. The market is convinced that at last the bugbear of European liquidation has been killed.

Reading was another issue of which traders seemed unable to get enough, the bidding for this issue carrying the stock to a new high record of 109¾, or the equivalent of 219½ on the old basis of trading for the half-share issues. Bethlehem Steel jumped 12½ points to 480, 120 points under its record price of last year.

On the outside market the advance was more restrained. Midvale Steel shared some of the popularity of its big brother on the Exchange, selling up to 64¾. American International Corporation sold above the amount paid in for the first time in several months, touching 58 for the $50 paid stock, and closing at 52¾. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore sold up to 45¼, a recovery of 5 points from the recent low. The motors were inclined to weakness, Willys-Overland leading the decline with a net loss of 7 points on the announcement of an increase in the capitalization.

Monday's stock transactions totaled 863,000 shares, while nearly half of that amount were turned over in the first hour yesterday. The other million-share days this year were May 19, with 1,262,000; March 14, with 1,065,000, and Jan. 5, with 1,010,000. The last day's business exceeding yesterday's was seen on Oct. 29, 1915, when 1,352,000 shares changed hands. The high record for 1915 was made on Sept. 28, with 1,663,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Thirty-two corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $7,944,800, were chartered today. They include:

Fisher Body Corp., Millbrook, auto buggies, wagon bodies, hardware, furniture, capital $50,000 shares, 200,000 being of no par value, carry on business with $7,000,000; (tax paid $13,000;) R. J. Trimble, F. J. Fisher, L. Mendelssohn, Detroit.

The Woodlawn Corp. of Saratoga, Manhattan, realty agency, brokerage, construction, timber, lumber securities, $150,000; W. J. MacIntyre, F. C. Patton, G. Bodenmuller, 879 E. 159th St.

American Seed Tape Co., Inc., seed, seed tape, $500,000; G. A. Mead, A. J. Case, H. E. Monahan, 184 W. 13th St.

The Van Glove & Textile Co., Inc., Amsterdam, textiles, gloves, chamoisette, $150,000; C. O. Horning, E. and M. Van Brocklen, Amsterdam.

Payne Machinery Co., Inc., Ogdensburg, plumbing, hardware, farmers' supplies, dairy implements, $25,000; C. R. Bartow, A. C. and C. E. Payne, Ogdensburg.

Irving H. Bernstein & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, factor del creders, precious stones, jewelry, $16,000; S. H. Kaufman, M. Ash, M. B. Bernstein, 61 B'way.

The Merkel Motor Wheel Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, wheels, $10,000; L. Schreiber, F. R. Huntington, J. F. Markel, 384 Washington Pl., Flushing.

Brenford Development Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, hotels, restaurants, cafes, $10,000; S. L. Diesel, Hulmer, C. Schoenewaldt, 79 Jewett Av., Jersey City.

Black & White Poultry Farm Co., Inc., Canisteo, poultry supplies, poultry publications, $10,000; F. D. Crane, W. G. Riddell, L. A. Waldo, Canisteo.

Monolith Amusement Co., Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; P. A. Zizelman, R. J. Henderson, F. C. Whitney, 45 West 34th St.

Valigny Products, Inc., medicinal, chemical, pharmaceutical, toilet preparations, $10,000; E. A. Sidman, P. F. Hagan, J. W. Naughton, 59 Wall St.

Rinaldo Quadri Co., Inc., distilling liquor dealers, $3,000; L. Fortezza, S. B. Lillenstern, S. H. Costuma, 115 Broadway.

Roanoke Contracting Co., Inc., B'klyn, construction, merchandise, realty agency, brokerage, hotels, cafes, $10,000; J. Kinney, W. J. Horne, W. Lewis, 277 11th St., B'klyn.

William Avedon Co., Inc., women's and misses' dresses, capital no par value, begin with $500; D. Kaplan, H. and W. Avedon, 600 West 163d St.

W. B. Connor, Inc., machinery, engines, pumps, machine shop foundry, factory supplies, $5,000; J. Case, H. E. and R. P. Monahan, 82 Sixth Av.

Greenlyn Realty Co., Inc., B'klyn, realty, $5,000; D. Groberg, S. Salzman, M. Bickle, 204 Franklin St.

Ludlow Iron Works, Inc., iron and steel contractors, $5,000; L. Bass, A. J. Halpin, J. Lashinsky, 21 Ludlow St.

Harclin Realty Corp., realty agency, brokerage, construction material, $5,000; M. Wieder, R. Deibel, D. Friedman, 215 West 100th St.

Authorizations: American Assembling Mach. Co., Inc., Dover, Del., articles from wood, iron, steel, other metals, or by products, $300,000 representative, J. H. T. Martin, 410 World Building, Manhattan; Oppenheimer Casing Co., Inc., Chicago, sausage casings, $250,000; representative, Julius Rosenfeld, 47 West St., Manhattan; McCoy Iron Works, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J., $100,000; representative, C. R. Dewey, 508 Seneca St., Utica.

Capital increases: Agricultural Products Corp., New York, $25,000 to $500,000; Henry Prentiss & Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $500,000; C. B. Woodworth Sons Corp., Rochester, shares 1,875 to 2,400, and amount to carry on business with $51,280 to $91,300; Cobal Company, Inc., Queens, $25,000 to $75,000; Berry Paper Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; T. G. McAllister Co., New York, $20,000 to $40,000; Allgen Wireless Corp., Elmira, $5,000 to $25,000; Manhattan Jobbing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: M. F. Mayehoff & Co., Inc., New York; Eckstein & Ehrlich, Manhattan; Benz Auto Import Co. of America, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 22.—Charters filed:

Cocoa River Mining Co., to do general mining, milling, and refining of ores and metals, $2,500,000; S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, J. F. Curtin, all of New York.

Maxahora Manufacturing Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with electrical transmitters, &c., $1,000,000; E. E. Bishop, M. L. Gatchell, L. M. Bristow, Wilmington, Del.

Mutual Tire and Rubber Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with rubber for automobile tires, &c.; E. E. Bishop, M. L. Gatchell, L. M. Bristow, Wilmington.

United Investors' Service Co., to do business of an information and intelligence bureau, $400,000; J. F. Curtin, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 22.—Charters filed:

Watters & Williams, Inc., Randolph Township, Morris Co., general store business and real estate, $25,000; T. F. Watters, A. R. Williams, Dover; John Spicer, Wharton.

National Seamless Boat Co., Newark, to design, build, and deal in hydroplanes, submersibles, aeroplanes, and all kinds of boats, $500,000; Danzinburg, J. L. Hoornbeek, New York; Wm. White, Orange.

Chestnut Bend Co., Haworth, Bergen Co., real estate and development, $5,000; Agnes E. Schwab, Pitzhugh McCrew, P. A. Shedlock, New York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 149.10 ft n of 181st St, 30.8x184.3; Bennett Av, e s, 178.9 ft n of 181st St, 83.7x—; Leo Schloss to Lewin Selig, 61 East 97th St, Aug. 21, mtg $16,500 ..... $1

PLOT begins 68.10 ft s of 184th St, which plot lies in a line drawn parallel with Audubon Av, and perpendicular to 184th St, runs 56 x w 25 x n 6.10 and s e to beginning; The Hogenauer & Wessiau Co. to Rembrandt Realty Co., 3,009 Broadway, Aug. 15; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St. $1

2D AV, 1,072, e s, 62.11 ft n of 50th St, 20.9x69.9; Gustave Disch to Pine, 1,072 4th 2d Av. Real Estate Corporation, 258 Broadway, mtg $11,000, Aug. 21; attorneys, Mielihng & K., 258 Broadway $100

2D AV, 1,074, e s, 83.10 ft n of 50th St, 20.10x70; same to same, Aug. 21, mtg $10,000; attorneys, same $100

5TH AV, n w corner of 139th St, 199.10x 145; Peter Duffy to Rose Holding Co., Inc., July 10; attorneys, Wesseiman & K., 55 Liberty St. $1

39TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x98.9; Kunigunda Khaffner to Carrie Diehl, 83 North Railroad Av, Corona, L. I., Aug. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

35TH ST, n s, 61 ft w of 2d Av, 20x40.4; Mechanics' National Realty Co. and another to Joseph Wilk, Providence, R. I., Aug. 5; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,393 3d Av. $100

177TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Mary A. Fall et al to Concourse Improvement Co., 369 East 167th St, July 21, mtg $31,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway; corporation to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with electrical transmitters, &c., $1,000,000; E. E. Bishop, M. L. Gatchell, L. M. Bristow, Wilmington, Del.

Mutual Tire and Rubber Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with rubber for automobile tires, &c.; E. E. Bishop, M. L. Gatchell, L. M. Bristow, Wilmington.

United Investors' Service Co., to do business of an information and intelligence bureau, $400,000; J. F. Curtin, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

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National Seamless Boat Co., Newark, to design, build, and deal in hydroplanes, submersibles, aeroplanes, and all kinds of boats, $500,000; Danzinburg, J. L. Hoornbeek, New York; Wm. White, Orange.

Chestnut Bend Co., Haworth, Bergen Co., real estate and development, $5,000; Agnes E. Schwab, Pitzhugh McCrew, P. A. Shedlock, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N Hand, J.—Room 235, Post Office Building. At 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
John E. Chatfield, Co.
Joseph Lawine,
David Pruver,
Henry Samuels,
Lizzie Bogen,
Morris Rothman,
Philip Ordover,
The Russits Co.
I. Michalman & Bro., Individual objection:
William Budd,
Benjamin Fleischer,
Blavin Brothers.
Adjourned cases:
Nathan Rotman,
S. Cholowsky,
C. D. Snyder,
Jake W. Samuels,
Elias W. Samuels,
Gus Neidserman,
William Steinberg,
S. Dessau's Sons.
Motions:
Univ Piano Co.,

Bender, Robinson &, Co.
Adolf Mandel,
Jacob Schlesinger,
Max G. Riesser,
Henry Gordon,
William Budd.
Perlhefter & Shats,
Galligan & Co.,
Greater N Y Paper Co.
Sarah Backer,
Silverman Brothers,
Framingham Hat Co.,
Louis Winckler,
W. Avedon,
O. L. Cushman & Co.,
The New Doll Co.,
Slavin Brothers,
Hoffman & Sachs,
Gingold & Scheffer,
Lippard-Stewart Motor Sales Co.,
Tip Top Toy Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. At 2 P. M. Room 323, Post Office Building.
Re steam tug T. W. KoeniqMorris. Wellington.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bank Susq Coal Co.
Cantin Luyties Bros.
Ex rel Hubbard,
Connolly Nassau F Co
Ex rel Morrison Fitzgerald.
Dibble Hooker.
Lebaudy Carnegie Tr
Herman Herman.
Griffin Wilson.
Re Blue Ribbon Dairy Co. Carone.
Feinstein C I & B RR.
Shimler B H RR.
Popper C I & B RR.
Kahn same.
Schacht NY Con RR.
Riga Nassau El RR.
Gerwitman NY Con RR.
Wallenstein Wallenstein.
Lapp Pinkerton.
Van Pelt Kurzman.
Mand Von Claussen.
Re Hoffman.
Schwartz B H RR.
Semmers NY Con RR.
Blossom Hodgens.
Lands Weiss, (2.)
Brooks Sand & Gravel Co Shadbolt Mfg Co
Berger Bros Tea Co Johnson.
Re Belsky, (Gleason Av.)
Balanski L V Coal Co
Marsoncino same.
Altman Rothman, (2)
Popper C I & B RR.
Panico Re Bd Ed
Bartz C I & B RR.
Hirsch Lividney.
Ford Horowitz.
Ellsworth I R T.
O'Brien same.
Itkin same.
Mitchell same.
Shineke same.
Berger same.
Davis same.

Re Hudson P Rose Co (Globe Av.)
James Saporitas.
Lebaudy Carnegie Tr
Mandzik Jacobs & D.
Re Wagener.
Greaves Grossman.
Spath Spath.
Heller Bernheimer.
Mack Mack, (2.)
Range Schloesman.
E River Sav Inst Willis.
Re Graham.
Re Claremont.
Reynolds Hughes.
C F Garrigues Co Casualty Co of Am.
Rega Rega.
Doyle Rumore.
Am Sav Bank Owners Standard Rty Co.
Monsolino Viggiani (2)
Saqui Wiricks.
Hall Belts.
Welch I R T.
E R Sav Inst Willis.
Delinikatis Delinikatis.
Re Sutro.
Miller C I & B RR.
Phillips Phillips.
Seidenberg Seidenberg
Kelly I R T.
Fiedler Swastika Rty.
Gangi Pradus, (2.)
Horowitz Kirschstein.
Smith Sargeant.
Cawley Cawley.
Chung Li Bue.
Kerowitz Kerowitz.
Garzog Gerzog.
Daniel Daniel.
Cohnfeld Bliss.
Stephens Maine P Stk
Guenther Ridgway Co
Lassman Barkan.
Baur Bohnert.
Bernt Baker, Smith & Co.
Weil CNY.

Formal,
Cardaio,
Eiben,
Aronowsky,
Barker,
Bellatore,
Selner,
Laboda,
Somerville,
Locker,
Iliff.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Patrick Hobbs,
George H. Huber,
John T. Post.

Rosa Waldmon,
Ella F. Lawrence,
Caroline Lowenstein.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

Bierhoff Goetz.
Tischler Zeteksoft.
McCandless Freamprich.
Miller Bernstein.
Fried Nevin.
McCandless Freamprich.
Weber City R E Co.
Samson Mosher's Baking Co.

Foster Baker, Voorhis & Co.
Levin New Eng Cas Co.
Cohen Katz.
Small Kasper.
Karoptschik L & S Realty Co.
Schwartz Rappaport.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Quinn (Lummis)—William Blair, Re Lesham (Gair)—Joseph H Adams, Re Cooper (Brinkman)—Charles Novello, Re Manhattan Basket Co (Sachs)—Millard H Ellison, Hamershlag (88 Morningside Drive Co—Louis J Schwartz, Montrose Realty Co Rigney—Charles F Bostwick, General Security Mechanics & Tradesmen Darrow—William W Penfield.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Broadway Sav Institution McMorrow Sons—John B Harrison.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Coster Treasheld Realty Co—Howard Cohen. C N Y Price—Edmund Hurley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Cann Luckett, (2)
Kramer Huschle et al.
Nelson Rodgers et al.
Hoff Dibs Saba Rty.
NY Title Ins Co Same
De Angelis Fankuchen
Levy Silverstein.
Williams McNulty Bros.
Anderson Snare & T.
Re Zeplin (Spigelgass)
Henry Henry.
Moser Moeser.
Title G & T Co Murdock et al.
Stumpf Wohlfort.
Philip Wer Brooklyn Land Co.
Wadler Hendrickson et al.
Devlin Flynn.
Wagner Wagner.
Ward Molitor.
Re Brown.
Underhill Motor Vehicle Co, Inc.
Thompson Kirchman.
Cann Luckett, (2.)
Nelson, as adm Rodgers & B N Gas Co.
Kramer, inf Huschle.
Union Stove & Rep Co Rapp & Brown.
Louver Schneider et al.

Lippman Lippman.
Cascioro Noschese.
Rossignot Lindenbaum (2.)
Bangel Adolph, Kippel, Wallace & Co.
Re Wolf (Committee of Est.)
Nemtzoff Vagnier.
People Becht.
Same Smith et al.
Parson Gokey et al.
Carslon, inf A Campbell Milk Co.
Hahn Walter.
Litschutz Dremen.
Carlson, inf A Campbell Milk Co.
Ratel T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
Stoothoff Mahnken.
Hammond Gavin et al
Contreras Contreras.
Re Weeks Lauenberger.
Barnard Hughes.
Kunikoff Levinthal.
Klatt Klatt.
Fuzo Scully.
Castellano same.
Harmony Talk Mach Co Castelluccio.
Jenkins Mollenhauer.
Blitzer Hecklerick.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorces:

Lehrer,
Van Nortwick,
Padula,
Greenberg,
Pallamolio,
Dozier,
Goldman,
Contreras,
Lewis,
Conroy,
Lanuto,
Versage.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Charles F Muller,
Mariano Calle,
William B Phillips.
Accounting of:
William H Wallace,
Felix R Papolivski,
Elizabeth Cox,
John Buckley,
Simon Jackson,

Maud Beard,
Hope Beard,
Francis Beard,
Rose H Beard,
John D Shine,
Sarah Kenny,
Jane Gilfeather,
Emma Abrahamson,
Jane De Fima.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

Qualified persons for secretarial work to suit merchants and professional men make known their wants in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..5:12|Sun sets..6:45|Moon rises..12:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:23	3:50	9:34	10:23
Governors Island	4:13	4:36	10:19	11:04
Hell Gate	6:19	6:42	11:59	12:44

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 22.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
SS California, Glasgow, Aug. 13.
SS Heilig Olav, Christiansand, Aug. 12.
SS Minnehaha, London, Aug. 12.
SS Chemung, Rotterdam, Aug. 2.
SS Cuyahoga, London, Aug. 8.
SS Idaho, Boston, Aug. 19.
SS Orange Nassau, Curacao, Aug. 2.
SS Texas, Philadelphia, Aug. 20.
SS Tyskland, Las Palmas, Aug. 4.
SS Senator, Antilla, Aug. 15.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 19.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Aug. 15.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 19.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 19.
SS Lord Cromer, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Lux, Newport, Aug.
SS Tropenberg, Las Palmas, Aug. 5.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Aug. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 1
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 5
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Zulia	Puerto Mexico	Aug. 19
Antonio Pinto	Havre	Aug. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	Porto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 19
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Falix	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilvern	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Crewe Hall	Oran	Aug. 5

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Eyndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
Lombardia	Torre An'z'ta	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 20
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Frederik Vill	Christiansand	Aug. 19
Comino	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 26
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Herm	Seville	Aug. 13
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 26
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 21
Northern	Havre	Aug. 15
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pacific, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Cuinhet, Para	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Inca, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seybion, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Miquelahb, London	——	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	61:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arthur Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Munista, Manati	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, AUG. 22.

SS Philadelphia, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 260 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 145 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Genape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS Gulfoil, Sabine to New York, was 77 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 898 miles S. at noon 21st.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 88 miles N. of Jupiter Inlet at noon.
SS Siberia, Liverpool to New York, was 475 miles E. at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Jacksonville to New York, was 126 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez..Aug. 24
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris.....Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Memnon .....Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also especially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Aug. 26
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm .....Aug. 26
Europe, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West India, and Far Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord .....Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Lafayette .....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.)—Saxonia .....Aug. 26

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Isla de Panay, at Bilbao, Aug. 15.
SS St. Louis, (Fr.,) at Bordeaux, Aug. 17.
SS Bacor, at St. Michaels, Aug. 20.
SS Satsuma, at Marseilles, Aug. 17.
SS Whitehead, at Bordeaux, Aug. 17.
SS Bantu, at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 21.
SS Toyooka Maru, at Panama, Aug. 22.
U. S. Transport Buford, at Panama, Aug. 22.

Sailed.

SS Chalkydon, from Marseilles, Aug. 20.
SS Roma, from Ponta del Gada, Aug. 22.
SS Westock, from Santos, Aug. 21.
SS Escalona, from London, Aug. 20.
SS Curaca, from Valparaiso, Aug. 20.
SS Irtysk, from Leith, Aug. 21.
SS Pastores, from Colon, Aug. 22.

Passed.

SS Navahoe, New York for Spezia, passed Gibraltar.
SS Marte, New York for Cette, passed Gibraltar.
SS Virginia, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Memnon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patris.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Heilig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Mails for South America.

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Cuthbert.....Aug. 23
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hostilius.....Aug. 24
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire.....Aug. 26
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Puris.....Aug. 28

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (San Francisco)—Manoa.....Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, China, and China (via Seattle) —Lixion .....Aug. 25
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru .....Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Aug. 31

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily.
Due Boston 8:27 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M.
Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line

Fall River Line Steamers
PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH in Service

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:42 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator in Heights and Harlem Property Deals—Zone Restrictions May Block Steinway Operation—John M. Carrere Homestead at Harrison in $150,000 Sale—Good Deal at Rye.

Realty dealing was somewhat limited in Manhattan yesterday. Frederick Brown, who has been an active operator for several months, imparted some activity to the upper Heights and Harlem sections in two separate deals. He sold the five-story apartment house at 585 West 178th Street, 41.8 by 100, to James H. Roane. It was held at $50,000, and in part payment Mr. Brown took two five-story flats at 10 and 12 West 107th Street, on plot 50 by 100. H. C. Senior & Co. were the brokers.

Through A. V. Amy & Co. Mr. Brown purchased from the New England Security Company the five-story flat with stores at 84 Lenox Avenue, near 116th Street, a plot 31 by 100, with an extension of 25 by 50 feet.

Buys In Pinkney Court for $175,000.

The seven-story Pinkney Court apartment house, covering a plot 186 by 99.11, at 151 to 161 West 140th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, was bought in at foreclosure sale yesterday by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on a bid of $175,000. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer. The judgment aggregated more than $196,000. The action was brought against W. F. Timme and others.

Zoning Act May Block Steinway Operation.

Owing to the recent enactment of the building height and zoning law it was said yesterday that Steinway & Co. may not consummate the contract of sale recently made for the property at 109 to 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, running through to 112 to 114 West Fifty-eighth Street. Plans for the new Steinway building there, a ten-story structure, were filed a few days ago by the architect, W. K. Benedict. The chief difficulty lies in the new zoning restrictions, which aim to keep the Fifty-eighth Street block for residential character. At the offices of the firm it was admitted that the project might be abandoned, although nothing definite has yet been decided.

Second Avenue Tenements Sold.

The two four-story tenements at 1,072 and 1,074 Second Avenue, 41.7 by 69.9, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, have been sold by Gustave Disch to the 1,072 and 1,074 Second Avenue Real Estate Corporation.

Recent Buyers.

O. L. Dommerich is reported to be the buyer of the residence 48 East Sixty-ninth Street, sold recently by Albert R. Lesinsky through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. Mr. Dommerich recently bought the adjoining houses at 50 and 52 from Arthur Curtiss James for a new residence.

William D. Kilpatrick and James H. Cruikshank were the buyers of the six-story building at 149 and 151 Franklin Street, under lease to Sir Thomas Lipton, sold recently by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for the John E. Parsons estate.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house covering the block front on the north side of 179th Street, between Belmont and Hughes Avenues, 106.9 by 81.8, has been sold by Stephen H. Jackson to Ira Wolfson.

James T. Barry has purchased the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of 140th Street, 100 feet east of Walnut Avenue.

Carrere Home at Harrison Sold.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have sold for the estate of John M. Carrere the country place known as "Red Oaks," on Red Oak Lane, in Harrison, Westchester County. The property consists of a large stone mansion, greenhouses, and outbuildings, with thirty-two acres of land. It is near the homes of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Robert C. Rathbone, and adjoins property formerly occupied by Richard M. Hunt.

Mr. Carrere was a member of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, architects, and he designed the house for his occupancy. The property was held at $150,000.

$50,000 Deal at Rye.

Henry Kryn has purchased through Heckscher & de Saulles the property of J. H. Ward, on Highland Road, Rye, N. Y. The place consists of about two acres of land, laid out in attractive grounds and gardens, and a white Colonial house, built about two years ago. It was held at $50,000.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Hill Terrace, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, to J. W. Parker of New York. This plot adjoins the present holdings of Mr. Parker, whose home will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

Long Island.

Louis Sherry, who owns a large estate at Manhasset, has purchased additional property there, having acquired several acres of C. P. Browning's farm. Peil & Tibbits were the brokers.

The Hungarian Workingmen's Realty Association has purchased a plot 50 by 100 feet on the north side of Vandeventer Avenue, east of Thirteenth Street, Long Island City.

The Mills-Beebe Corporation has transferred to the Leicestershire Realty Company of 2 Wall Street about thirty lots on Trowbridge, Albert and Woolsey Streets, Long Island City, and Elm, Oak and Willow Streets, Corona.

J. W. Tierney has sold to William A. Baumert one plot 50 by 100 at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street, College Point.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for James A. Ryan, to C. D. W. Halsey, 100 feet frontage on the west side of Prospect Avenue, Montclair, N. J., on the mountainside, which forms part of the Ryan estate. Mr. Halsey intends improving the plot with a residence costing about $15,000.

F. M. Soule has purchased from Percy Ingalls a tract on the west side of Sunset Avenue, extending through to Prospect Avenue, Verona, fronting 500 feet and opposite the grounds of the Montclair Golf Club. Mr. Soule also purchased from the same owner the tract on the north side of Sunset Avenue adjoining the Williams estate, 125 by 300 feet. F. M. Crawley & Brothers of Montclair were the brokers.

Frederick Brown has sold to David McBride the George O'Hare property at Teaneck, N. J., consisting of nine acres and a private residence.

Samuel M. Schafer is the buyer of the Patten estate at West End, N. J., recently sold at auction. The buyer will improve the property with four modern dwellings.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased the building at 28 East Eleventh Street to Herbert M. Patterson.

Manning & Trunk have leased for a term of years for Julius Fleischman, represented by Horace S. Ely & Co., the store and basement at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth Street to Ida Fuller, dealer in gowns.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for Seton Henry and Douglas Gibbons, agents, the parlor store at 22 West Fifty-seventh Street to Joseph & Co., millinery and gowns, formerly in the Casino Theatre Building.

J. B. English has leased for Lillian I. Hallett to the Hampton Tire Works the store in premises 236 West Fiftieth Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased for H. B. Wesselman the dwelling at 302 West 105d Street to Arthur Sommer.

Goodwin & Goodwin rented for Eleanor De Witt Huff to Charles Hanson the four-story dwelling at 122 West 121st Street.

Realty Notes.

William S. Coffin has conveyed as a gift to the corporation of Brick Presbyterian Church title in the two properties at 330 and 332 West Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining on the east the Christ Church Memorial Building.

Lewis L. Rosenthal is associated with the realty office of Morris Rose in the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, while his brother of the M. Rosenthal Company is at 1,178 Broadway. Some confusion has been occasioned due to the similarity of names and the separate offices.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

6th Av, 242 to 250, s w corner of 20th St, 100x87x irregular; twelve-story loft building; adjourned to Aug. 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

140th St, 151 to 159 West, n s, 264 ft e of 7th Av, 138x99.11, seven-story Pinkney Court apartment house; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against W. F. Timme et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; due, $189,082.48; taxes, &c., $7,486.30; to the plaintiff for $175,000.

139th St, 85 West, n s, 139 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Serena Wronkow against Morris Levy et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $16,012.46; taxes, &c., $816.55; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

107th St, 330 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Sylvester Pope et al., trustees, against S. B. Cohen et al.; Elkus, C. & P., attorneys, due $40,244.62; taxes, &c., $235.16; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Manhattan St, n s, intersection s e s of 129th St, 135.2x87.5x152, gore, one-story frame stores; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Andrews Av, s w corner of Fordham Road, 100x28.6x irregular, two three-story dwellings; P. R. Stella et al. against Fordham Construction Co. et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; due $12,873.82; taxes, &c., $1,041.79; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

198th St, 365 East, n s, 57.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.8x87.3, two and one-half story dwelling; adjourned to Aug. 29.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, w s, in front of 1,521, 299.4 ft s of Belmont St, 15.9x4x16.3, vacant; William Lemieux against J. A. Woolf et al.; Sayre Bros., attorneys; due $432.89; to the plaintiff for $450.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mott St, 278, e s, 126.6 ft s of Houston St, 25x87, five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Aversa against Rose Marasco et al.; J. E. Greenberg, attorney; due, $4,968.03; taxes, &c., $1,026.89.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Boston Road, 1,175, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 170.5x163.1, Crescent Theatre and stores; J. M. Haffen against Vlon Amusement Co. et al.; Max Monfried, attorney; due, $26,948.69; taxes, &c., $3,955; prior mtg $175,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Murdock Av, w s, 350 ft s of Edenwald Av, 80x100; Municipal Liens Co. against Everybody's Land Co. et al.; foreclosure of tax lien; E. E. Smith, attorney; due, $178; taxes, &c., $90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Houston St, 301 East, for a four-story store and loft; Monmouth Holding Co., Louis Stilzel, President, 149 Broadway, owner; Raphael Prager, 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

Haven Av, e s, 51.7 ft s of 171st St, for a two-story garage, 25.10x95.5; Emma Holding, 111 West 150th St, owner; John Hooper, 2,240 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

106th St, 141 West, for a two-story store and shop, 30x18; Woman's Hospital, 27 East 57th St, owner; Allen & Collins, 40 Central St, Boston, architects; cost, $5,100.

64th St, 15 East, for a five-story fireproof private residence, 31x77; Helen C. Thorpe, 16 East 40th St, owner; John C. Greenleaf, 15 West 39th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

236th St, s s, 93.93 ft w of Webster Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x50; Joseph Renacure, 1,917 Walton Av, owner; Caretto, Forster & King, 50 East 42d St, architects; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

33d St, 510 West, to a five-story building; estate of Edward Smith, care of C. F. Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway, owner; L. S. Beardsley, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

City Hall Place, 21 to 27, to a nine-story loft altered to twelve stories; City of New York, owner; Marshall W. Brown, 35 Wall St, architect; cost, $50,000.

22d St, 533 and 535 West, to a four-story brick storage and warehouse; Mary M. Sherman, 191 9th Av, owner; Paul C. Gunther, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $22,000.

113th St, 232 and 234 East, to a six-story loft and stable; John A. McVicker, 215 Manhattan Av, owner; Irving Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, s w corner Mulberry St, 80.4x irregular; Robert J. Turnbull et al to Greenwich Savings Bank, 946 6th Av, Aug. 15; 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$15,000

2D AV, e s, 62.11 ft n of 50th St, 20.9x09.9; The 1,072-1,074 2d Av Real Estate Corporation to Gustave Disch, 904 West 82d St, 3 years, 5½ p. c. Aug. 21; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway.....$11,000

2D AV, e s, 83.9 ft n of 50th St, 20.10x70; same to same, Aug. 21, 3 years; attorney, same.....$10,000

3D AV, n w corner of 56th St, 25.5x95x irregular; Patrick Meenan to John Meenan, 165 East 56th St, Feb. 5, 1912, prior mtg $30,000, demand, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$2,500

34TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x98.9; Ernest N. Adler, executor, to Francis B. Chedsey, trustee, Yorktown, N. Y., 3 years, Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

77TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Martin Schrenkelsen, executor, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, due Aug. 21, 1919, p. c. as per bond, Aug. 19; attorneys, Galler, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$86,000

77TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Edmund Coffin to United States Trust Co., trustee, 45 Wall St, Aug. 21, prior mtg $50,000, due Sept. 1, 1917; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$25,000

77TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Concourse Improvement Co. to Mary A. Fall and another, individually and administrators of Lydia Davis, 724 3d Av, prior mtg $17,500, 2 years, 5½ p. c., Aug. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,500

163D ST, 463 West, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; Adolphine C. Booker to Robert C. Fulton, 240 West 102d St, prior mtg $16,000, Aug. 21, due March 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$1,000

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,391, w s, 20x94.2; Arturo Solomone to Elizabeth A. May, 1,323 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, et al., prior mtg $3,500, Aug. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$400

HOSMER AV, n e corner of 170th St, 66.5x 100.9 to Belmont Av x81.7x97.8; Ira Wolfson and another to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, Aug. 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 146 Lexington Av.....$90,000

JACKSON AV, 900, e s, 88x87.6; Beatrice Birnbaum to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 31, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

LOT 21, Block 69A, map Morris Park; Helen J. Moon to Richard Webster, 2,352 University Av, July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. Webster, 2,352 University Av.....$9,000

ROSEDALE AV, w s, 139.11 ft n of 177th St, 25x82.6; Abraham Kaplan to Harold B. Elgar; 109 West 75th St, Aug. 18, due Nov. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harold B. Elgar, 109 West 78th St.....$1,450

THERIOT AV, 1,223, w s, 25x100; Jane Kelleher to James Garvey, 865 East 227th St, Aug. 1, year interest; attorney, R. E. Weldon, 233 Broadway.....$500

WALLACE AV, 1,656, e s, 25x100; Joseph P. McEntee to Lydia H. McMay, 850 Fairmount Place, Aug. 17, installments, 48 months; attorney, W. H. Ingraham, 4.0 East 53d St.....$1,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 90 ft w of Glebe Av, 90x150; Peter Handiboe, Inc., to Ella K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, Aug. 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$8,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 126.1 ft n e of Intervale Av, 25x78.9x78.9 to Intervale Av x25x65.7x65.7; also Westchester Av, n w s, 68 ft s w of Kelly St, 25x78.9; Jacob Glassmeister to Bertha Reibig, East Wallingford, Conn., et al., Aug. 21, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St.....$300

154TH ST, n s, 170.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; John Whalen to Charles A. Lanmeister, 420 East 161st St, Aug. 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,300

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LUDLOW ST, 67, all; Philip Simerman to David Greenfelt and another, 69 Ludlow St, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Greenfelt, 225 Monroe St.....$400

12TH AV, n w corner of Manhattan St, 51.4 x —, all; William Sheehan to Edward G. Murphy, 485 West 156th St, 10 years from May 1, 1916; address, 130th St and 12th Av.....$2,500

38TH ST, 252-254 West, all; John B. McCaffrey to Charlotte Meyer, 252 West 36th St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1916; address J. B. McCaffrey, 213 West 104th St.....$6,000

40TH ST, 356-358 West, all; American Distributing Co. to Michael J. Gilmuly et al, 3,178 Decatur Av, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Irving Katz, 15 Wall St.....$3,800

45TH ST, 146 West, store; Annie S. Medlin to Abr. Adelson and another, 127 Hester St, 2 years and 7 months from July 1, 1916; attorney, Abr. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.....$900

117TH ST, 108 West, all; Samuel I. Hyman to Hy. Rosenbaum and another, 272 Lenox Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Bernard Aronson, 115 Broadway.....$3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 82; Joseph M. Kandel against John Doe, owner; Herman Stoff and Selig Seuberger, contractor.....$1,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 142d St, 102x140; Rapp Construction Co. against Newman & Davis, Inc., owners and contractors.....$4,767

97TH ST, 216 East; Peelle Co. against Lizzie K. Mooney, owner; George Baur, contractor.....$1,150

36TH, 517 West; Ludin Realty Co. against Rosemary Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$30

88TH ST, 530 and 534 East; Jacob Gescheidt & Co. against Reed Realty Co., owner; Welcher Bros., Inc., lessees; A. Schwerer & Sons Inc., contractors.....$330

145TH ST, 356 West, and 360 to 364 St, Nicholas Av; Henry Sagaiowitz against Norman Real Estate Corporation, owner; Max Nathanson, contractor.....$664

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Benny Savio, owner; Marinucci & Colonno, contractors.....$190

NEEDHAM AV, 1,451; Joseph Balletta against Antonia and Benedetta Cerretta, owners and contractors, renewal.....$81

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 75.10 ft n of 52d St; Frank Willetta against Amos F. Eno, Oct. 28, 1914.....$1,800

PARK AV, 1,901-1,905; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Third Avenue Railway Co. et al, Jan. 17, 1916.....$245

4TH AV, 220; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Forbes J. Hennessy et al, Jan. 17, 1916.$135

7TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 52d St; Theodore C. Wood against Amos F. Eno et al, Nov. 5, 1914.....$400

22D ST, 140-144 West; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against John Volz et al, Jan. 17, 1916..$173

82D ST, 14-18 East; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against John J. Geraghty et al, Jan. 17, 1916.....$200

181ST ST, n e corner of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Amanna & Lyons against Abby S. Marshal et al, Aug. 10, 1916.....$260

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; Max Levinstim against Benjamin Duvio et al, Aug. 2, 1916.....$78

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; North American Wall Paper Co. against Mohegan Realty Co., Inc., et al., July 10, 1916.....$142

TIEBOUT AV, 2,064, Jacob Lieberman against Lillian Keely et al, Aug. 10, 1916.$31

138TH ST, 220 East; Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc., against Olin J. Stephen, Inc., et al, April 21, 1916.....$60

138TH ST, s e corner of Canal St, 100x150; Joseph Hilbring against Olin J. Stephen, Inc., et al., April 21, 1916.....$583

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

218T ST, s e corner of Broadway, 73.5x99x irregular; The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn loans Ritz Realty Corporation, for a sixteen-story office and loft building.$360,000

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No. 2 " " 10 " " }
No. 5 " " 12 " " } $ 8,000
No. 6 " " 12 " " } $ 8,000
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A great bargain.
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In course of construction, finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath, (tile,) extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches, front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,500; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B Owner, 248 W. 34th St.

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Call or write for free railroad tickets.
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Swell all-year home; 6 large rooms, every up to date improvement; hardwood floors, open fireplace, steam heat, elegant electric fixtures, handsome bath; 45 minutes out; land laid out in shrubs, hedges, &c.; best neighborhood; $3,500, $225 cash needed; act quick. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

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For a home with picturesque surroundings; 30 minutes out, 4 minutes' walk from express station, 100 trains daily; new semi-bungalow, 7 large rooms, tile bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors, gas, electricity, city improvements. Price $6,150.
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A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.
Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.

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Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.
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Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.
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This beautiful all year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and takes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Fine type modern English home, equipped with shower, electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links and station. Ideal water sports.
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ARTISTIC HOME
Near Water.
49 Min. on Train; Ex. Service.
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9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Shaded Grounds; 100 by 187 Feet.
Fine neighborhood, high elev., charming water views. House is new; has tremendous open fireplace; six master bedchambers; finely equipped baths; sleeping porch; huge return veranda; every facility for outdoor sport; golf, country club. E. A. Manchester, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cortland.

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$9,500 Easy Terms. New Colonial Home, near Beautiful Lake
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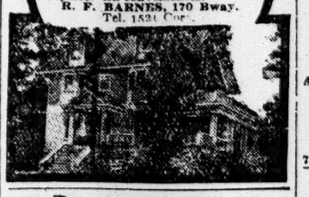

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Including Refrigeration.

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12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
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One Apartment left.

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9 story fireproof elevator House.
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8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
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Hall service.

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Rent $780 to $2,000.

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Between 106th & 107th Sts.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
$1,000 to $2,200.

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No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,200 & $2,300.

Devonshire
325 West 83d Street,
Near West End Avenue.
7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,000.

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8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

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561 West 141st Street,
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4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

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8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
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Near Central Park West.
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601 West 142d St.,
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$900 to $1,700.

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No. 301 West 106th Street,
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9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Strathallan
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,400.

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No. 600 West 115th Street,
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3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$650 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
$1,000.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

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391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,700.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Bet. 33d and 34th Sts.
Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Telephone JOHN 5700.

One-family houses, attached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $45 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Builders, Attention!—50 feet, near 238th St. subway; 100-foot street; building loan may be arranged. G 37 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

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Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

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Wanted—Brooklyn plot, 40x100, as first payment on a 10-room house, with two sets of city improvements, with large garage, fruit, and acre; Ridgewood, N. Y.; $7,000. C. Kirch, 107 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

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At Mount Vernon N. Y.—Chester Hill, 2 blocks from station, large corner house, ample grounds, beautiful trees; not new, but finely built; large porches; steam heat; space for garage; choice neighborhood. Price $15,000, free and clear; no trade. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Eight rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale $10,000; rent $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the Hilltop.—Twelve-room shingle and stone house; 3 baths, sunroom, sleeping porch; garage; price $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

For Sale—Large Arizona stock ranches and range, stocked with 3,500 head Hereford cattle; will run 10,000 head; 5,000-acre highly improved, irrigated alfalfa ranch, stocked with pure bred stock; ideal climate and water. Address Cross Bar Ranch, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty St., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

At Greenwich, Conn.—Nine-room house; large, screened sleeping porch; garage; gardens, shade, fruit, berries, hedges. Albert Richardson.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome 6-room cottage, with large garden plot, fronting on trolley; 3 blocks from station, near schools, churches, and stores. Boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes to water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BARGAIN.
GARDEN CITY ESTATES, LONG ISLAND.
Plot 80x100; excellent location; near electric road station; all improvements; no assessments; sell cheap for cash. Y 371 Times Annex.

$1,273 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 29 Times Downtown.

Acreage and farms for sale, Long Island. Address L 165 Times.

Forest Hills Bargain.—Eight-room Stucco house; choice location; $8,500. G 128 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

PALISADE LEONIA BOGOTA MORSEMERE TEANECK
Our homes are wonders. Perfect appointments. Rent or sale. Photos and particulars Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms.
Write or phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500.
BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

$25 per month buys a new house near Mountain Station, N. J., 5 rooms, bath, every improvement; lot 81x125; 40 minutes from N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Real opportunity; 6-room house, steam heat, fireplace, oak floors, sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

BARGAIN.
Modern 7-room house; must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street; 4 minutes to station; all improvements, fireplace, large piazza; easy terms. B, K., 59 Times.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orbeh, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.,
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house and acreage suitable for raising chickens; easy commuting distance; full particulars with price to Y 363 Times Annex.

WANTED.—TO BUY RESIDENCE IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD; NEAR PELHAM OR MOUNT VERNON. G 109 TIMES.

Forest Hills lot wanted; must be bargain; give full particulars. G 127 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRUGGIST—BAKER.
Elegant corner store, large windows, new building; oak trim; steam heat, electric lights; populated section; no opposition; great opportunity; rent reasonable; equally good for up-to-date delicatessen, grocer and butcher. Apply at building, Warren and Banta Sts., Corona, one block west of Junction Av., or Thomas, 148 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City. Telephone 871 Astoria.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

STUDIO AND OFFICES TO LET,
No. 2,231 Broadway, near SUBWAY STATION. Apply Room 5, 2,231 Broadway.

STORE TO LET,
No. 2,237 Broadway, near SUBWAY STATION. Apply Room 5, 2,231 Broadway.

Desirable ground floor store, 32 East 22d St.; best business location; Broadway, 4th Av.; also first floor showroom, office, and loft; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1. Inquire premises, 12 to 2 daily, or your own broker. Address Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th St.

Desirable extra large basement for business, near "L" station; also top floor; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1. Inquire premises, 646 6th Av., or owners, nearby, Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th St.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,200. Ames, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

STORE,
1,772 AMSTERDAM AV.,
NEAR 147TH ST.

Beautiful corner offices, sublet cheap. 43d and Broadway. Call up 5140 Bryant.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

137 EAST 34TH ST.
2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40.
Ames & Company, 26 West 31st St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
Now ready for inspection.
Possession and leases from Oct. 1.
Inquire in office,
507 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone Morningside 8240.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3464 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Beautifully furnished large eight-room apartment facing Riverside Drive; can be rented for one year, $2,400; owner leaving for Europe; exceptional opportunity to secure elegant and really comfortable home; only responsible parties need apply. G 125 Times.

Will sub-lease for 8 months or longer from Sept. 1 exquisitely furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths apartment, 98th St. and Riverside Drive. Inquire M. M. Waxman, 30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 6985 Broad.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK, 89 West 27th St.

121st, 414 West, at Morningside Park.—Four-room front apartment; attractive home for several business men; permanent. Apartment 54.

Doctor's suite to share with dentist; corner apartment, all light; furnished and service. M. Landau, D. D. S., northwest corner Broadway and 102d St.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.,
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,250-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

84 East 53d St.—Doctor's office, parlor floor; electricity, hardwood floors.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam-heated apartments; $36-$42.

Unfurnished—East Side.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rentals, $65 and $70, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

41st St., 11 East.—Attractive room, bath for bachelor; breakfast if desired.

416 Madison Av.—1, 2, 3 rooms. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

118th St., 365-7 West, (near Morningside Park.)—8 unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE,
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 4 rooms, $36 to $45; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $62.50; 6 rooms, $70 to $75.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; icemaking, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117TH.)
Select apartments, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hallboy; rent $60-$65.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

A.—STUDIO APARTMENT —A.
128 West 34th, adjoining Broadway.—3 rooms and bath, kitchenette, electricity, gas; $55; skylights. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Cathedral Court, 44 Morningside Drive, cor. 115th; overlooking park; all improvements; 5 and 6 rooms, $660 and $1,000.

34th, 130-132 West, adjoining Broadway. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 95th.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

121ST St., 419 WEST.—University neighborhood; apartments, five, six rooms, $32-$42.

84th St., 13 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Bronx.

THE BELNORD, 1,057 HOE AV., CORNER 165TH ST.—FIREPROOF BUILDING; ELEGANT 4 AND 7 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELEVATOR SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT. PRICE MODERATE.

5-6-7 rooms, up-to-date elevator apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. Mobus, 1,986 Valentine Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Four rooms and bathroom; must be well appointed, light, airy, and front outlook; two in family; between 140th and 160th Sts., overlooking Hudson preferred. Apply L. D., Atlas Advertising Agency, 450 4th Av.

Desire to rent furnished apartment for season in Park Av. or 5th Av. districts; apartment specialists please write Room 1411, 71 Broadway.

Apartment with 4 bedrooms, between 114th and 120th Sts. and Morningside and Riverside; state price; references furnished. G 148 Times.

Wanted, apartment, 4 rooms and bath, furnished; desirable neighborhood; occupy October 1st. Call 683 Hotel Astor, between 9 and 11 today.

Unfurnished.

Family of two would take apartment with physician Oct. 1. F. W., Times Harlem.

Between 86th-112th West, under $25. Address Mrs. L., 508 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 ROOMS $1000 to $1200 "ADRIAN" 58 West 72nd St.

7 and 8 ROOMS $900 to $1200 "AYLSMERE" 60 West 76th St.

7 and 8 ROOMS $600 to $720 66 West 84th St.

WILLIAM R. WARE
Broadway at 86th St., S.W. Cor.

THE NORTHCLIFF,
3,565 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 146th St.,
10 Story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5 Rooms, $45.00-$85.00.

THE RIVERCLIFF,
628 West 151st St.,
6 Story Semi-Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5 Rooms, $35.00-$60.00.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
NEWMARK & JACOBS,
103 Park Av.

NEW APARTMENTS
1067 Fifth Avenue
Between 87th and 88th Sts. Overlooking Central Park
14 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$8,500 up
24 Rooms, 8 Baths (Duplex) $16,000 to $22,000
Apply 1067 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 8991 Lenox
Or your own Broker Leases from
Commission to Brokers October 1, 1916

LAURELTON COURT,
555 West 184th St.
New Six-Story Building.
3-4-5 Rooms,
$27-$45.
Apply on premises or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AV.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Janitor Service.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, and extra Lavatories. Fireproof Building. $1,100 to $1,600. Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75
"EVELYN ARMS"
203-205 West 98th St.
Near B'way, 2 Blocks from Subway
Office 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
With 2 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

87th St., 71 East The Niagara
CORNER OF PARK AVE.
5 Rooms and Bath....$480
6 Rooms and Bath....$720
8 Rooms and Bath..$1,000
Elevator Service, &c.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

911 Park Ave.
The Alvarado, S. E. Corner 80th St.
In exclusive neighborhood, high-class apartments, eight and nine rooms, two baths, abundance of large closets; rents $1,700 to $1,900. Superintendent. Telephone Lenox 929.

1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths,
Elevator, all modern improvements.
$1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.
Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

Physician's Corner Apartment
Choice Location.
1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH, $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios.

BROOKLYN.

$35 A MONTH
Rent amounts in ten years to $4,200, for which you, as a tenant, have nothing to show. Better send for our illustrated booklet, showing how $35 a month buys a beautiful residence, superior to any $75 apartment. Alco Building Co., 2,176 66th St., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
685 Flatbush Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

N. E. Corner 180th St. & Harrison Ave.
3-4-5 Rooms,
$27-$43.
Near New Jerome Av. Subway.
Jerome Av. and University Av. Surface Cars.
Apply on Premises, or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AV.

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $900 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

THE WITHINGTON,
S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3937. Kitchens. Owner on premises.

640 Riverside Drive

N. E. Corner 141st Street.
A High-Class 13-Story Fireproof Apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $600 to $1,560
Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.
Resident Manager on Premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (146th Street)

340 to 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns-Knight Special Speedster.—Two bucket seats; Mercer dashboard and cowl; sloping bonnet and radiator; Chevrolet top; Rostand windshields; extra large gas tanks; painted lake red. Overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with new car guarantee by Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St.; tel. Col. 7600.

Winton Six, seven passenger, complete electric starting and lighting; slip covers, shock absorbers, 6 rims and shoes new, extra tubes chains, 4 cylinder engine, tire pump; everything fine condition; leaving city; no reasonable offer refused. Phone 6271 Market (Newark, N. J.) for demonstration.

MERCER 1914 Speedster, wire wheels, Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring, Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new, Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain, Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; reasonable offer accepted. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Mitchell, 1916, five-passenger, Victoria top, wire wheels, special painting, practically new, only run 4,300 miles; will sacrifice less half original cost. Telephone Cort. 7048.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, 7 passenger; new, completely equipped, dust covers; driven by owner 4,600 miles; kept in his private garage; seen appointment only. G 131 Times.

CADILLAC "14," 7-PASSENGER, $650. Like new; every equipment; used privately; cost $2,075. Owner's garage, 805 West 79th, near Riverside.

Overland runabout, newly painted and in perfect running condition; fully equipped; new tires, etc.; owner will sell at sacrifice. Y 370 Times Annex.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring; run less than 5,000 miles. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Lozier.—Practically new; run 4,000 miles; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. Mrs. Bear, 'Phone 2385 Astoria.

WINTON, 1914, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,285; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow.—A beautiful Pierce-Arrow; excellent condition; new tires; many extras. G 149 Times.

Cadillac 1914 landaulet town car; splendid condition; newly painted; upholstery new; make offer. Benguet, 124 West 60th St.

Winton 1915, electric lights, self-starter, fully equipped, overhauled, and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Studebaker, with 1916 license; demountables, extras; $295. Barry, 318 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE 1915; also touring; 8 cylinder; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MINERVA; late model, 18-22 horse power, four passenger touring, guaranteed order. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; big discount. Stutz 1915 Bulldog; excellent condition. Hudson 1915 limousine; magnificent car. S. G. V., 1914 landaulet town car. National 1914; 1916 Saxon "6." Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Chalmers 6-cylinder 7-passenger 1914 "Master Six" fully equipped touring car; recently painted, enameled, and overhauled; in first-class condition. Can be seen at 624 St. and Broadway Garage, or address Owner, 52 Times Downtown.

Peerless 6-48, seven-passenger touring; excellent condition throughout; modernly equipped; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; $750. Mr. Schall, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Willys-Overland, new, six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring model; sacrifice, $900. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,090 Broadway.

Lancia racecabout, first class condition. Call, Dennison, Audubon 3880, G 140 Times.

Mercer 1915 sport, also 1914 touring; bargains. Scudder, 1,760 B'way, Room 1,114.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand-new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard.—Rent elegant seven-passenger touring car; hour, day; monthly preferred; reasonable. McCarthy & Dooley, Morningside 8371.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven passenger

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A tropical disturbance with a maximum wind velocity of eighty-eight miles per hour passed over Porto Rico about 7 A. M. today, apparently moving toward the northwest, but later reports do not fix its location other than a short distance north of Haiti at 5 P. M. The warm weather in eastern districts continues unabated. Maximum temperatures this afternoon in Northeastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York were the highest ever reported in August. In western districts there has been a marked change to cooler attended in Indiana and parts of Ohio by thunder showers. Local thunder showers have also occurred in the mountain districts of North Carolina and in Arkansas and Northwestern Texas.

Cooler weather will overspread the Upper Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and the west portion of the Middle Atlantic States by Wednesday afternoon, and it will be cooler Wednesday night and Thursday through to the Atlantic Coast north of the Carolinas. Isolated thunder showers are probable in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Lower Lake region.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate and variable, mostly southwest; fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate southwest; fair; South Atlantic Coast, light south, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally fair Wednesday, cooler by night. Thursday fair, continued cool.

Southern New England—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler in west portion Wednesday and in east portion Thursday.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Western New York—Generally fair and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Wednesday in northeast portion; cooler Thursday in southeast portion.

Northern New England—Scattered showers and not so warm Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	71	82	4 P. M.	77	89
6 A. M.	71	80	6 P. M.	78	83
9 A. M.	72	82	9 P. M.	73	78
12 M.	77	88	11 P. M.	71	77

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 86; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 80; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 91 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 77 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
2:45—111 E. 112 St.; Mary Sigmund....Slight
5:58—563 W. 37 St.; Isaac Neiderman..Slight
11:30—342 E. 15 St.; M. Loenger.....$1,000
11:45—132 W. 64 St.; Jacob Cohen....Slight
P. M.
12:30—362 Lexington Av.; George Schaefer; not given .....Unknown
1:30—72 E. 8 St.; M. Braverman.....Slight
2:45—132 St. Mark's Pl.; G. Gliseberg..Slight
5:00—310 W. 90 St.; Mary Winderford..Slight
6:30—43 E. 19 St.; Manhattan Umbrella Co. .....Slight
6:30—158 E. 97 St.; John Huban.....Slight
6:50—184 2 Av.; F. Lacordo.....Slight
7:00—Westchester Av. & 149 St.; not given .....Slight
7:05—295 W. 54 St.; H. MacArthur....Slight
7:50—419 W. 56 St.; Dacher & Co....None
8:15—251 E. 142 St.; F. Moorehead....Slight
9:15—320-528 W. 43 St.; Wesser Bros..Slight
11:00—Fulton St. (automobile).....Slight
John McCarthy.....Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ZINSSER, WILLIAM H., (Jan. 10;) total assets, $616,702; net estate, $574,455. Mrs. Frida Zinsser (widow) received $10,000. In his will the decedent states that Mrs. Zinsser is well provided for, and has a dower interest in the realty. The residuary estate was divided between William Herman Zinsser and Rudolph Zinsser, (sons,) each $282,227. The assets: Realty at Sheepshead Bay, $15,000; bank, $7,462; mortgages, $22,042, and stocks and bonds, $572,196. The largest holding was corporate stock of the City of New York, appraised at $86,769.

UNGER, Mrs. CLARA B., (May 9, 1914;) total assets, $46,661; net estate, $48,075. Albert Blogzinwatten Blogg Unger (husband) was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $5,872; jewelry, $1,280, and corporate stock of the City of New York appraised at $42,509.

DEVLING, ROSANNAH, of Weehawken, N. J., (Feb. 3;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: One-half interest in 338 West 22d St., $7,750; no deductions are mentioned. Mrs. Walter Frederick Clegg (not related) and Jane Clegg (niece) were the beneficiaries.

VEITCH, Mrs. MINA, (June 18;) total assets, $18,325; net estate, $11,788. Robert Veitch (husband) was the beneficiary. Assets: $7,500 in two lots in Manhattan appraised at $20,500, and one-quarter interest in the estate of Elizabeth Riddle, deceased, $5,725; cash, $25; personalty, $75.

ARCHIBALD, Dr. CHARLES H., (Feb. 6;) total assets, $215,519; net estate, $201,247. Dr. Charles H. Archibald (husband) received personalty, $737; legacy, $5,000; mortgages and interest, $15,510; share of residuary estate, $8,724, and a life estate in a trust fund of $50,000; Annie McHenry, (aunt,) $15,000; Edward J. Haney, (not related,) $10,000; Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, $3,000; Sisters of St. Joseph of Wheeling, W. Va., $2,000; N. Y. Skin and Cancer Hospital, $3,000; Thomas L. Fogarty, Agnes Dwyer, Annie Cowan, Margaret Cowan, John R. Cowan, Elizabeth A. Dickman, (cousins,) each $5,000; eight cousins each received $2,500, and there were ten other beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $5,141; jewelry and personalty, $2,212; mortgages, $195,722, and stocks and bonds, $9,448.

FORRESTER, JAMES, (April 10;) total assets, $5,861; net estate, $4,375. Five grandchildren of decedent were the beneficiaries.

BRIDENBURG, Mrs. ANNIE, of Rutherford, N. J., (Nov. 17;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: One-half interest in 526 West 159th St., $10,967; net estate in New York taxable, $10,007. Three daughters were the beneficiaries.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

H. B. Kay has passed the non-competitive test for stenographer and typewriter in the Public Charities Department with a rating of 98.

The test for promotion to Lieutenant will be held probably in December or January.

The mental test for pharmacist will be held on Aug. 28. There are thirteen candidates.

An examination has been ordered for police surgeon and medical officer. The age limits are from 28 to 40 years. The salary is $3,500 a year. There are no vacancies at present.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 20-21 at the New York Custom House an examination for mineral examiner, for men only, to fill vacancies in the General Land Office, for duty in Washington, D. C., and in the field, at salaries of $1,620 a year. The department states that there is excellent prospect for promotion of those who prove efficient. The duties require an expert knowledge of geology, mineralogy, practical mining, and the land laws concerning mining claims on the public domain. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, practical questions in geology, mineralogy, mineral deposition, and surveying, education, training, and experience. Age, 21 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has awarded contracts for certain public schools to enable them to operate on the duplicate school plan. Contracts have also been awarded for alterations, fire protection, heating, and sanitary work for P. S. 101, 109, and 188, Manhattan; furniture for P. S. 72, 101, 109, 168, and 171, Manhattan; furniture for new P. S. 8, Richmond; for an addition to P. S. 89, Brooklyn, and for fire protection work at P. S. 87, 113, and 118, Brooklyn.

Houses to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

78TH, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.—Three story and basement, with extension; two baths; fine block; rent $1,400. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

WORLD'S BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved from police force and awarded pension, to take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 21: Lt. J. M. DeLay, 32, on his own application, at $1,125 per annum; appointed Sept. 25, 1886.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 9 A. M., Aug. 26: Lt. W. J. McGrath, T. S., to 152, assigned in command; to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 22: Patrol. T. J. Kelly, 151 to 6, assigned as station house attendant; to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 23: Patrol. Thomas McManus, 62 to 66, assigned to bicycle duty; Dennis Sullivan, 66 to 86, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; C. F. Thomsen, 86 to 3 A., assigned as station house attendant.

To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 23, (mutual)—Mounted patrolmen, with horses and equipments: S. H. De Clue, 174 to 283; H. H. Close, 283 to 174; Bicycle Patrol. Daniel Undermark, 167 to 172; H. A. Lockwood, 172 to 167.

Temporary assignments: Lt. T. F. Hanley, 7th I., D., to T. S., 21 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Motor Cycle Patrol. James Cunshinan, 278, to Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 23; Patrol. J. P. O'Connor, 28, to T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; L. H. Hunt, 35, to C. Squad, duty in office of chief clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Cornelius Ryan, 40, to D. B., as station house attendant at 3d Branch, 20 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; John Scanlon, 150, to Bur. of Telegraph, 15 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 23; Thomas Paynter, 162, and George Stoffers, 174, to 278, 15 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 21; Alexander Logan, B. B. H. Squad, to Bur. of Elections, 8 A. M. Aug. 29 to noon Sept. 22.

To Board of Elections, from precincts indicated, 8 A. M. Aug. 23 to noon Sept. 22: Thomas Crowe, 20; J. E. Fitzpatrick, 31; Jacob Fees, 83; E. Reiss, 82; William McMillen, 144; Patrick Cooney, 149; August Meyer, 152.

Leaves of absence authorized, without pay: Patrol. G. F. Clancy, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; J. M. King, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 26.

The following member of the force, having been convicted of assault in the third degree, is dismissed, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 302 of Greater New York Charter, to take effect 4:05 P. M. Aug. 21: Patrol. E. C. McCormack, 22.

Revocation: So much of Par. 1, S. O. 183, c. s., as temporarily assigns E. A. Manchester, 10, to T. S.

Fire Department.

Having been tried before C. H. Fay, Deputy and Acting Fire Com., Aug. 16, for violation of rules and regulations, 1912, the following decision is rendered: Fire., 3d grade, F. Shaw, H. & L. Co. 44—Charges: Absence without leave; neglect of duty; guilty on both charges; sentence suspended under Special Or. No. 46, Par. 1, dated March 10. Having been tried before C. H. Fay, Deputy and Acting Fire Com., Aug. 17, for violation of rules and regulations, 1912, the following decisions are hereby rendered: Eng. of Steamer J. V. P. Radigan, Eng. 23—Charge: Disobedience of orders; guilty; sentence suspended under Special Or. No. 46, Par. 1, dated March 10. Fire., 1st grade, Wm. J. Lawler, H. & L. 14—Charge: Reckless driving; charge dismissed.

Three members of the department will be directed to report to Fire., 1st grade, W. H. Breuer, at 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, 10 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 24: T. T. Foote, Eng. 18; Alexander Hothersall, Eng. 31; Ralph Bornhoft, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; William Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; William Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; Robert Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergensinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Bechtel, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; A. T. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. A. Woolley, (2d Sec.,) Eng. 287; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 43; W. Nelson, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; George Olsen, H. & L. 124; Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. J. Brown, H. & L. 137; Herman Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. A. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Leave of absence, with pay, for seventeen days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22, is granted to P. J. Graham, Chief of 8th Batt.

Special leaves of absence granted: Fire., 1st grade J. Watson, Eng. 247, 12 hours, noon Aug. 20; Fire. 1st grade A. G. Anderson, 243, 12 hours, noon Aug. 20; Capt. J. Hughes, No. 1, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; Fire. 1st grade F. Fatzak, H. & L. 30, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 27; Lt. G. E. Rossbach, H. & L. 77, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Fire. 1st grade A. Goldstein, H. & L. 35, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 28; Eng. of Steamer E. P. Murtha, Eng. 22, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 23; Fire. 1st grade J. A. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 20, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 24; Fire. 1st grade, S. Felman, Eng. 84, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; Fire. 1st grade W. J. Barron, Eng. 95, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; Lt. J. L. Brady, Eng. 38, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; Fire. 1st grade W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24, 6 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 29; Lt. J. J. Kinne, Eng. 56, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 25.

General Order No. 6, Pars. 3, 4, and 5, dated Feb. 3, 1910, is corrected as to assignments for Stations 15-1,661, 15-1,662, 15-1,663, 15-1,664, 15-1,665, 17-934, and 19-133. New cards for these stations have been issued; on receipt commanding officers will substitute them for the old cards, which will be returned with the number of the division, battalion, or company marked on the face of the cards returned. These assignments take effect at 8 A. M. Aug. 23.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Resignations accepted: Captains I. N. Davies, 1st Inf., N. J. N. G., and G. S. Towle, 7th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; 1st Lts. F. R. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., Iowa N. G.; E. G. Setser, 2d Inf., Texas N. G.; E. M. Briggs, 1st Inf., Conn. N. G., and J. B. Harvie, 1st F. A., Virginia N. G.; 2d Lts. L. A. Conser, 2d Inf., Mont N. G.; M. L. Stanton, 31st Inf., Mich N. G.; S. L. Safford, 2d Inf., N. Y. N. G., and E. Lewis, 2d Sep. Batt. of Inf., Wyoming N. G.

2d Lt. S. H. Frank, C. A. C., is detailed as 1st Lt. in the Ord. Dept.

Capt. T. F. Ryan, 13th Cav., is retired.

Maj. H. B. Jordan, Ord. Dept. (Cav.,) will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

1st Lt. J. W. McNeal, retired, is assigned to duty as an acting Q. M. He will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for station and duty.

Orders of Aug. 14, relating to Lt. Col. C. Reichmann, 25th Inf., revoked.

2d Lt. d'Alary Fechet, 5th Inf., having completed duty for which he was ordered to this city, will, upon expiration of any leave granted, return to his station.

A board to consist of Lt. Col. G. O. Squier, Sig. Corps; Capt. C. McK. Saltzman, Sig. Corps; Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., and 1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, Sig. Corps, is appointed to meet at the War Dept. from time to time to determine the fitness of persons residing in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., who make application for commission in the Signal Officers' reserve corps.

Maj. E. C. Carnahan, 28th Inf., now on leave in this city, is attached to the 1st Inf., and will proceed to San Francisco; thence on the transport scheduled to sail about Sept. 5 to Honolulu.

2d Lt. A. N. Krogstad, 22d Inf., upon expiration of present leave, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in aviation section of the Signal Corps; then to his station.

Orders of July 29, directing Maj. S. H. Wadhams, M. C., to proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty, are suspended for such time as it may be necessary to complete work upon which he is now engaged.

2d Lt. C. J. Mathews, 16th Inf., will proceed to and join the 87th Inf.

2d Lt. B. D. Edwards, Inf., will proceed to West Point for duty at Acad.

Capt. R. H. Somers, Ord. Dept., from duty at West Point Acad., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty.

1st Lt. L. A. Nickerson, Ord. Dept., from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground to West Point for duty at Acad.

1st Lt. J. G. Quekemeyer, 13th Cav., is relieved from present duties, effective Nov. 16; then to his regiment.

Leave: Col. G. S. Young, Inf., one month.

The Navy.

Lt. R. A. Koch, aid on staff commander submarine force, Atlantic Fleet, Aug. 31, to Bur. of Navigation, Navy Dept.

Jr. Gde. Lts. D. C. Ramsey, the Perkins, to one month's sick leave, and C. H. Want, the Jupiter, to Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston.

To Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston: Ensigns R. N. S. Baker, the Arkansas; W. Nelson, the Neptune; H. O. Tovey, the Birmingham; J. I. Hale, the Wyoming; M. Earle, the McGrath, and A. W. Nelson, the Rhode Island; F. E. Petton, receiving ship at San Francisco; Ensign R. J. Valentine, the Dolphin, to the Yankton.

Mach., W. S. Belknap, to Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Chattanooga, at La Paz; Nanshan, at Anchorage, Alaska; Rodgers, at Boston; Solace, at Cape Haitien; South Dakota, at San Francisco, and the Wasp, at New York.

SAILED — Annapolis, La Paz for Topolobampo; Cincinnati, Chefoo for Shanghai; D-2, N. Y. Yard for manoeuvres; Glacier, Rio de Janeiro for San Francisco; Jacob Jones, Boston for Newport; Lamson, Norfolk for New York; Neptune, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Philadelphia, Indian Head for Philadelphia; Reid, Washington for Piney Point, Md.; Sterrett, Newport to sea; Uncas, Lookout Light, N. C., for Norfolk; Yorktown, La Paz for San Diego; Ammen, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Cuyama, Dunean, Drayton, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Jarvis, Jupiter, Kearsarge, McCall, Melville, Monaghan, North Carolina, O'Brien, Paulding, Pennsylvania, and the Winslow, all from Newport for manoeuvres.

The Rowan has been ordered placed in commission at Boston Yard.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished room, bath; telephone; homelike; moderate.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

55TH ST., 25 EAST.—Elegant bachelor apartment in a most private house; also beautiful large and small rooms; reference required.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

37TH ST., 15 WEST.

Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, telephone, electricity; $4, $7, $10.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, addining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

58TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower. needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Attractive furnished parlor suite for doctor or dentist; private bathroom; telephone; special terms permanent party.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; phone; convenient location; $10.

76TH, 161 WEST. — Handsome house; just open; newly decorated rooms, large and small.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST. — Newly furnished house; large parlor suite; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; phone.

84TH, 54-56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST. — Beautiful large, cool room, (3 windows;) also large single room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (near Riverside.) — Large, pleasant front room; Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 401 W.—Apt. 8, suite. Morningside Drive; single, airy, comfortable, homelike, neat; continuous hot water; shower; phone.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Two large front rooms; nicely furnished; newly decorated; can be connected; ladies only. Apt. 54.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (near 96th St.) —Pleasant room; board optional; private house.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (66th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Apartment 22.) —Furnished room; splendid view; telephone, electricity, bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (66th St. Subway.)— Very large, beautifully furnished front room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references required; $18. Call Riverside 4600, Apt. 52.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 80TH.)— NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Furnished room, with running water; electricity, telephone. Ash.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young man desires cheerful and comfortable room; moderate priced; private family preferred; permanent. F 75 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.

An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea.

Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.

Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis; sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E., Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellswood,—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey.

"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $20 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses having large home would like the care of chronic invalids; nervous, epileptic, drug, or mild mental patients; excellent physician and nursing. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, X 224 Times Annex.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, two rooms with board, in private family, west of Broadway, between 70th and 90th Sts.; man, wife, and daughter, aged 13; reference exchanged. K 318 Times Downtown.

Business woman wants permanent room and board, between 23d and 52d Sts., from Sept. 1. Moderate. G 123 Times.

Gentleman wants board and residence near 9th Av. "L." G 146 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.

Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table quests; references; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent location; fine table.

76TH ST., 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 112 WEST, and 61 West 104th St.—Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.

Man between 30 and 40, who has had a public accounting experience as well as manufacturing, and who is an all-around business man, wanted by large manufacturing interests; unusual opportunities for right man; state experience, age, education, and salary expected. Address M. B., 145 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, competent, under 50 years of age; gentleman of good appearance, having executive ability, residing in Brooklyn. Apply after 4 p. m., George E. Lovett & Co., 306 Temple Bar Bldg., 44 Court St., Brooklyn, New York.

SALESMAN.—For Brooklyn and Long Island; new propositions; $5 to $10 daily commissions. Apply Mr. Manns Room 1,205 Temple Bar Bldg., 44 Court St., Brooklyn, New York.

SALESMAN.—Between 25 and 35 years of age, well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; advance and commission. B 168 Times.

SALESMEN.—8 now employed earning $50 commissions weekly; good appearance, over 28; Thursday morning. Steiner, 110 West 28d.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling models for suit and skirt manufacturers, on commission basis only. Apply to William Fadernacht, 895 Irvine St., Bronx.

SALESMAN for popular-priced dresses; only those who are acquainted with jobbing trade need apply; good opportunity; commission basis. Rosenfeld, 85 East 10th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced outside shoe salesman; commission; Jewish need not apply. K 313 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SOLICITORS.—High-class salesmen, accustomed to interviewing wealthy clientele; dignified and desirable proposition; only men of good address and responsibility; highest class references used; liberal commission basis. Room 709, 35 Nassau St.

STATISTICIAN FIRE INSURANCE.—Wanted, by the Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, a person experienced in Fire Insurance statistics, with some knowledge of insurance bookkeeping preferred. Apply by letter only, not personally, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, 100 William St. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, able to handle telephone switchboard; experienced; one used to dictaphone preferred. Call 60 Park Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; one with ledger posting experience preferred; applicant must state age, experience, and salary desired. B 190 Times.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR.

A young man, about 17, of first-class education and intelligence; must be rapid and accurate, and with good handwriting; $10 to start. Address Rare Chance, Box A 249 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Spanish, English; beginner; state salary. A 224 Times Downtown.

USHERS, experienced, wanted; must come highly recommended; neat in appearance. Call B 8, Moss office, 729 7th Av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

YOUNG MAN wanted as salesman and outside manager; competent to take off and reckon quantities from plans; answer by mail only, stating qualifications, previous experience, and salary. G. W. Koch & Son, Parquet Floors, 450 5th Av., City.

YOUNG MAN must know stenography, is offered an exceptional opportunity to learn the machinery business; state age, reference, salary expected. Machinery, 105 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for purchasing in factory; education, initiative, and orderly thinking essential; typewriting and stenography advantageous; state salary wanted, references. B 192 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good education, 16 to 20, wanted as office assistant; best references required. Apply Room 801, 261 Broadway, 10 to 12 A. M.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, wanted to work in bank; good penman; high character; reference required. G 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with typewriter, who has spent one or two years in high school; state age, experience, and salary desired. Q 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in a manufacturer's office; must have good recommendations. A 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, J. Sokolower, 152 West 26th St.

YOUNG MAN, under 25, generally useful, downtown importing house. Give full particulars, past experience, P. O. Box 1,498.

YOUNG MAN wanted; clerical work; good and plain writer; salary $6. A 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in an uptown bank, 18 years of age. A 244 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

CLEAN-CUT, high-class men (Americans) for the following STENOGRAPHIC openings: One, (Contracting Firm,) $25. One, (Securities Co., Credit Dept.,) $20-$25. One, (Sand Co., Credit Dept.,) $18. One, (Bank, Credit Dept.,) $18. Well-bred young man, about 21 years, to train as Credit man. Several substitute positions, $18-$20. One Typist, (Bank.) $15. One Typist, (Magazine,) $12. Young Man, about 26 years, well-educated, pleasing personality, with knowledge of steel business, $25. Two Bookkeepers, (Export Firms,) knowledge of Foreign Exchange and Spanish, $25-$35. One Portuguese Correspondent, Export experience, $20. One Consular Invoice Shipping Clerk, $25. Three Draftsmen, $25-$30. Three Spanish-English Stenographers, $20-$25. Office Boys, $5, $6, $7. Other openings for Junior Bookkeepers, Dictaphone, Dalton and Burroughs operators. MANY openings for College and High School graduates with prominent firms. AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY, E. Speiser, Prop., 37 Liberty St.

TRUST CLERK.—Excellent opportunity for capable young man experienced in trust department of large trust company, more particularly corporation trust work; $1,500-$2,000.

TIME STUDY MAN.—First-class connection for man thoroughly experienced in this line of work, familiar with systems of one of the prominent efficiency experts; $2,000-$2,500.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Require several first-class men of pleasing personality experienced in manufacturing cost accounting as well as general accounting.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have stock brokerage experience; $1,800 year; also one at $1,100 year.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS, (3;) only good penmen considered; $1,000-$1,200.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Several good opportunities for clean-cut young men; must be good penmen; $1,000-$1,200.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 Church St. Call between 9 and 2.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 45d.—Multigraph operator; $10. Miss Budenbender, prop.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Office and technical positions; register free.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered; Summer rates to September 1st. Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

TREASURER WANTED.

BY GROWING WHOLESALE DRUG FIRM, LOCATED NEAR NEW YORK; STATE EXPERIENCE AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. ADDRESS AGENCY, Y 307 TIMES ANNEX.

MODERN MACHINE PLANT.

After the last few very busy years, owner wishes to take a rest; will sell modern machine tool plant; 150 up-to-date tools; railroad siding; new buildings; will sell or rent. Y 373 Times Annex.

Party owning a 400-ton daily capacity sugar factory would sell or associate with capital

FINDS HEAT SPEEDS PARALYSIS DEATHS

But There Is Nothing to Show, Dr. Emerson Says, That It Spreads the Disease.

EPIDEMIC STILL DECLINING

Day's Report Lists the Smallest Number of New Cases for Any Tuesday Since June 1.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Monday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Monday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan	17	19	32	48
Brooklyn	8	11	29	42
Bronx	6	4	9	9
Queens	2	4	21	16
Richmond		1	1	3
Totals.....	33	39	92	118
Total of cases to date.....				7,315
Total of deaths to date.....				1,689

The report of 118 new cases of infantile paralysis yesterday was the lowest for any Tuesday since June 1. While it was twenty-six cases higher than the figures of Monday of this week, the report on Tuesday always shows an increase, because many of the new cases which occur on Sunday do not appear in the report until Tuesday. On Tuesday of last week 163 new cases were reported.

The figures yesterday, when entered on the Board of Health chart, carried on the downward slant which had been continuous since Aug. 3, the day on which the high mark of 217 cases was reached.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, said that the present hot spell would, to a certain extent, hasten the deaths of young children who were critically ill, but would not cause the disease to spread more rapidly.

"We have completed," he said, "an exhaustive study of the daily temperature and humidity since the epidemic began and of the number of new cases occurring from day to day. The charts and figures prove absolutely nothing. They give us no reason to think that heat increases the spread of the disease."

Dr. Emerson was asked if the epidemic was not sustained by hot weather, in spite of the fact that the rise and fall of temperature did not appear to have an immediate effect.

An Epidemic in Winter.

"One of the worst epidemics that ever occurred took place in Norway in mid-Winter during extreme cold," he replied. "That seems to upset any theory that the disease is fostered by heat, although in this country the epidemics have as a rule taken place in the Summer."

While the heat may hasten the deaths of some of the children, it will not materially increase the total of deaths from poliomyelitis, it was pointed out, for the reason that 99 per cent. of the fatalities are caused by paralysis of the breathing organs. This is fatal regardless of the weather.

In reply to charges that the Department of Health physicians had made a large percentage of erroneous diagnoses, Dr. Emerson insisted that mistakes were not made in more than two cases out of 100.

"The diagnoses made by physicians of the department," he said, "show that one-fourth of the suspected cases reported to us are not poliomyelitis. But the diagnosis made by the physicians of the department are corroborated in 98 per cent. of the cases by the later symptoms.

"In each case reported as one of infantile paralysis, the diagnosis is based either on the fact that the paralysis has appeared or that the fluid taken after a spinal puncture shows the presence of the disease. No other disease produces the paralysis in young children or the change in the spinal fluid, and the chance for an error in the diagnosis is extremely small.

Some Cases Undetected.

"Undoubtedly a few cases of infantile paralysis escape detection by the family physician and are not reported. In some cases the paralysis does not appear and in other it affects a small group of muscles which are not ordinarily called into play. For instance, in our hospitals there are children with paralysis of the muscles about the eyes, which is visible only when the patients laugh or cry. Sometimes only one side of the soft palate is paralyzed.

"Shortly after the epidemic began, I asked a noted diagnostician if he would advise that we ask the aid of outside diagnosticians, and he replied that the experience of our own physicians would rapidly give them a greater knowledge of the symptoms than that possessed by diagnosticians who had studied it without having the practical experience.

"He said that contact with 100 acual cases would give the members of our staff a superior ability to recognize the disease than that possessed by any outside specialists. This has proved to be correct. In the few cases where a mistaken diagnosis is made of children in homes or hospitals, they are under the eye of physicians who are quick to report if the disease develops in a way that indicates that it is not poliomyelitis."

Dr. Emerson said yesterday he thought the return of children in September from vacation resorts would not give the epidemic a fresh start or affect it in any way, for the reason that by that time most of the children in the infected areas would either have had the disease or else they would have been exposed and found immune. Dr. Emerson denied, however, that there was any possibility that the schools would be opened before Sept. 25, while they may not be opened until later.

Health Department Bulletin.

The Department of Health yesterday issued the following bulletin:

Do you know why, despite the infantile paralysis, and despite the hit weather, fewer babies have died in New York City this year than in previous years?

Because mothers have watched over their babies with greater care.

Because homes have been kept cleaner.

Because flies have been swatted, starved, and poisoned.

Because baby's milk has been kept clean and cold.

Because the doctor has been called in time.

Because the streets in congested districts have been flushed daily since June 1.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor issued an appeal yesterday for contributions toward a fund of $10,000 which is necessary to maintain "Sea Breeze," the association's fresh air home at Coney Island, during the month of September. Children there have escaped the epidemic and Health Commissioner Emerson has asked that the resort be kept open throughout September.

Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., Chairman of the Citizen's Committee, which has been organized to induce persons who have recovered from poliomyelitis to give their blood for serum, asked yesterday for subscriptions for a fund of $2,000 and for the use of automobiles in order to take volunteers to hospitals or physicians to the homes of donors of blood.

Dr. Emerson announced that twelve persons had volunteered at the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday to give their blood and that it had been accepted from seven of these, a total of thirty-eight ounces being taken. All of the seven had had the disease. One other who had never suffered from it gave fourteen ounces.

James T. Manchester, 70 years old, of 362 West Fifteenth Street, was taken before Magistrate Appleton in the Municipal Term Court yesterday on the charge of selling a fake cure for infantile paralysis. William Cohen, a pharmacist of the Department of Health, said that Manchester had sold, as a "sure cure for infantile paralysis and various other diseases," a mixture of alcohol, capsicum, and sassafras, the price being $1 for a four-ounce bottle.

Manchester said this preparation had been used for years in London, New Zealand, and Australia. He was paroled for one week in order to obtain counsel.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Jacob Lipschitz, 53 Jefferson St.
R. Liss, 139 Eldridge St.
T. Scinkuller, 57 Broome St.
Amelia Enrich, 100 Greenwich Av.
Nora Oliveri, 104 Macdougal St.
Patrick Lynch, 99 Cherry St.
Morris Levine, 866 Washington St.
Raymond Gibney, 117 Perry St.
Helen Archiboid, 290 W. 11th St.
S. Allegrino, 83 Macdougal St.
Mora Playico, 286 Bleecker St.
Frank Voatini, 103 Macdougal St.
Elizabeth Harrison, 516 Hudson St.
B. Freelman, 126 St. Marks Place.
Stella Kaloskosky, 325 E. 10th St.
Walter Prussing, 3,002 Ocean Av.
Frances Parenti, 1,259 59th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Catharine O'Callahan, 227 Roddo, L. I. City.
Caroline Cislap, Sapphire St., Woodhaven.
Clara Stforb, 216 Leahy Av., So. Ozone Park.
Charles Roberts, 24 No. Division Av., Hammels.
Volza Michaels, 50 Oceanic Av., Hammels.
Nathaniel Seinstolslock, 65 Storm Av., Arverne.
William Masins, 3 Beach 41st St., Edgemere.
Gertrude Lacy, 23 Harriman Av., Jamaica.
Cyril Stephens, 10 4th St., Elmhurst.
James McKeon, 48 No. 7th St., Woodside.
Viola Burke, 6 St. John's Place, Ridgewood.
Lillian Breen, 4 Ripper Av., Middle Village.
Grace Falk, 20 No. Norton-Av., Middle Village.
Irvin Hauson, 232A Linden St., Ridgewood.
Augusta Caas, 10 No. 14th St., College Pt.
Ruth Krauss, 355 2d Av., College Pt.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Ernst Schott, 1,873 Cornelia St., Ridgewood Heights.
Albert Sambosky, 56 Hearn Av., Jamaica.
Jos. Wallace, 7 Sterling St., Woodhaven.
Sylvia Brown, Parkway, Jamaica Oaks, Queensboro.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Amelia Ruppl, 149 4th Av., N. Brighton.
Otto Linka, 88 Sea View Av., Dongan Hill.
Mary O'Donnell, 37 Mabson Av., Richmond Valley.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Eddie Viebrowski, 33 York Av., N. Brighton.

Thirty-two children who have recovered were discharged from hospitals yesterday.

36 MORE ILL ON LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk County Has 23 New Cases and Nassau County 13.

Twenty-three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Suffolk County, L. I., and thirteen in Nassau County. State Health Officer Caldwell said the figures showed the usual Tuesday increase, due to the slowness of some physicians to report cases which were detected on Sunday, and did not indicate that the epidemic had taken a turn for the worse.

The new cases reported yesterday in Suffolk County occurred at Good Ground, Ocean Beach, Patchogue, Blue Point, Cold Spring Harbor, Northport, Huntington, Fairground, Dix Hill, East Islip, West Sayville, Elwood, South Haven, and Sayville.

The new cases reported yesterday in Nassau County occurred at Hempstead, Garden City Park, Westbury, Oyster Bay, Wreck Lead, Seaford, New Hyde Park, Freeport, and North Hempstead.

The hospital capacity of Nassau County is now taxed nearly to its utmost, and a continuation of the epidemic will make it necessary to use emergency hospitals. Action has been taken in many places in Suffolk and Nassau Counties postponing the opening of schools until Oct. 2 at the earliest.

The Trustees of Cedarhurst, L. I., have arranged to establish an infantile paralysis hospital at Lawrence Beach. Contributions of $10,000 for the purpose have been made by wealthy residents of the village. Cedarhurst, so far, is free from the disease. The hospital will be in charge of Dr. Van Winkle, an expert diagnostician.

The Long Island Railroad announced yesterday that, when the Fall time table went into effect on Sept. 7, a number of trains which were ordinarily taken off at that time of the year would be kept running because residents of New York would stay in the country longer on account of the postponement of the opening of school.

The Rockaway Beach, Long Beach, and Far Rockaway branches and the Montauk Division, (main line,) Oyster Bay, and Wading River branches will continue to have Summer service.

New Rochelle has, so far, a total of seventy-eight cases, thirteen of which have resulted fatally. A committee of 150 citizens, headed by Edson S. Lott, is canvassing the city to report unsanitary premises, arrivals from out-of-town and sick children. A fund is being raised to provide massage for paralyzed children for two years. The City Isolation Hospital is being constantly enlarged, and is now capable of taking care of 150 patients.

Mount Vernon has had twenty cases, five of which have ended in death. Seven new cases and two deaths were reported in Yonkers yesterday, bringing the total of cases to fifty-four, and the total of deaths to eighteen.

DISEASE SPREADS IN JERSEY.

Infantile Paralysis Appears at Seven Points Before Unaffected.

Cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday by the State Department of Health in New Jersey in seven municipalities previously unaffected. They were Absecon, Old Tappan, Haddonfield, Woodbine, Woodbury, Beach Haven, and Bedminster.

A total of 141 new cases were reported, but this included cases for three days from Newark, totaling 63, the report for Saturday and Sunday having been sent to the State Board too late to be included in the Monday report.

Outside of Newark, the new cases were distributed as follows: New Brunswick, nine; Guttenberg and Trenton, four each; Haddonfield, East Orange, Irvington, West Orange, Harrison, and Paterson, three each; two each in Gloucester Township, Millburn Township, Montclair, East Newark, West Hoboken, West New York, and Dover, and one each for Absecon, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Old Tappan, Ramsey, Ridgefield Park, Teaneck, Camden, Wildwood, Woodbine, Glen Ridge, Orange, Woodbury, Bayonne, Jersey City, Hampton, South New Brunswick, Avon, Raritan Township, Salem, Randolph Township, Beach Haven, Aquackanonack Township, Pompton Township, Bedminster, Linden, Plainfield, and Fanwood.

Although there has been a falling off in the rate of infantile paralysis increase in Newark recently, it has been decided not to open the schools there before Oct. 2. The Morristown Board of Health has directed the Board of Education to defer the opening of schools until it had been decided that all danger of the spread of the disease through the schools was at an end.

Two automobiles, each containing three children, were driven by E. Berry of 95 Wynans Avenue, Newark, and the other by Mr. Milbauer of 1,172 Dean Street, Brooklyn—were stopped on their way through Paterson early yesterday morning. Both men said they were taking the children away from Monticello, N. Y., because paralysis had appeared there. Berry said he had promised the parents that he would deliver the children to homes in Newark, and Milbauer said he was taking three children back to homes in Brooklyn.

Because of the epidemics in Brooklyn and Newark, the Paterson police thought this did not sound reasonable, and a detective was assigned to go with each car, which were driven on to Newark and Brooklyn.

Nine houses in which no cases have occurred were placarded and quarantined in Paterson yesterday because children lived in them who had been to a party several days ago, following which one of the guests was taken down with the disease.

The New Jersey State health regulations are being enforced so strictly that children of less than 16 years must have a new health certificate each time to cross the line between the twin boroughs of Roselle and Roselle Park. One Roselle Park boy gets a new certificate whenever his mother sends him to the baker's in Roselle.

73 CASES IN NEW YORK STATE.

Victims Last Reported Make Total of 1,495 Outside of This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Seventy-three new cases of infantile paralysis and three deaths from the disease were reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, exclusive of New York City, during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This made a total of 164 deaths and 1,495 cases of the plague since the inception of the epidemic.

The deaths reported today occurred at Casenova, McCrawville, and West Monroe. The cases were reported as follows:

Syracuse, 12; New Rochelle, 11; Poughkeepsie, 4; Yonkers, Fallsburg, and Walden, 3 each; McCrawville, Mount Vernon, Smithtown, West Monroe, Huntington, and Port Washington, 2 each; and Casenova, Lafayette, Wilna, Glens Falls, Falconer, Schroeppel, Wilton, De Witt, Athens, Canastota, Thompson, Deer Park, Bay Shore, Islip, East Quogue, Westhampton, Northport, Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Roslyn, Old Westbury, Westbury, Freeport, Sea Cliff, and Middle Grove, 1 each.

AID ASKED FOR 1,500 CRIPPLES.

Dr. Emerson Enlarges Estimate of Total—Now Seeks $22,000.

Braces will be needed by more than 1,500 crippled children, whose parents have not the means to provide them, it was estimated by Commissioner of Health Emerson. This was based on the number of children now in hospitals and may be increased by several hundred before the epidemic has ended.

Dr. Emerson originally estimated that a fund of $15,000 was needed in order to buy braces at the rate of $13 apiece for 1,000 children. With this number already increased to 1,500, Dr. Emerson raised the amount of the fund asked for to $22,000.

Contributions totaling $14,796 have already been received by the Department of Health, the following contributions being acknowledged by the department yesterday: THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,188.64; Miss Emily F. Goetz, $25; Lucy Rose Morgenthau, $5; Leopold Lerner, $1; Pine Cliff Inn, $7; Ethel Zabriskie, $250; Raphael Prager, $10; Esther Howland, $10.50; Ralph Elias, $10; Hector C. Adams, Jr., $1; Mrs. Charles Fleischman, $250; Helen D. Hillard, $10; Mrs. S. A. Knopf, $50; two guests, $2; Agnes Clark McKee, $100; R. M. Farries, $15; two friends, $7.

In addition to this, THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received $550 as follows: Anonymous, $10; Ethel Martin, $2; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Case, $50; H. Hart, $5; Muriel and Charles Seiniger, Virginia Fisher and Janice Perls, $30; E. T., $2; John Harmon, $10; Max Stiner, $5; Alice C. Harkness, $50; Children of the Ausable Club, $293; Rose M. Hoeber, $2; Frank W. Gratz, $5; Elinor and Brewster Righter and Dickie and Elizabeth Tyler; John R. Fraser, $10; Elizabeth Gilbert, $5; Howard Trivers, $1.50; Hortense Gravey, Irma Lowenstein, Gertrude Loebl, $5; three little girls, $2.50; Mrs. David M. Look, $50.

Acting Mayor Dowling, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate, introduced a resolution asking the Department of Health to submit a plan for the appropriation of money needed for the after-care of victims of infantile paralysis. It was adopted unanimously.

MOTORING FEASIBLE DESPITE QUARANTINE

Auto Club of America Picks Out Routes Over Which One Can Take Children.

MUST CARRY CERTIFICATES

Local Regulations in This and Neighboring States Tabulated for the Benefit of Tourists.

A survey of infantile paralysis quarantine regulations in 500 towns and villages in New York and States bordering on New York has just been completed by the Automobile Club of America. The information was collected to determine to what extent these regulations were a bar to automobiles touring from New York, especially with reference to parties with children.

The investigation showed that the regulations were not nearly so rigorous as reported by motorists who had come in contact with some isolated cases of extreme restriction. It was also found that tours with children were practical at this time.

The Automobile Club is plotting main touring routes leading out of New York, with reference to these regulations, showing towns that permit stops over night as well as those that restrict touring parties with children to passage through the city without pause. Instructions also are given concerning the preparations necessary to avoid trouble.

The investigation covered the main touring routes into Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, besides New York. A series of questions was prepared and these were sent to the health officers of the 500 towns and villages selected.

The first question was: Can automobiles carrying children pass through your town provided they do not stop? The answers were that passage through the towns and villages was permitted, though in some cases the regulations called for reporting at Police Headquarters or to the health office. The second question was whether children with health certificates from their home Board of Health would be permitted to remain in the town over night. The greater number of the answers to this were also in the affirmative, so that a way was opened for laying out tours.

In a few places no restrictions have been made, and in others a longer stay than one night is permitted if the health certificate is found to be all right.

In general health certificates are required for persons of less than 16 years of age, and in a few cases 10 years. Some of the smaller places are the most severe. One of these imposes a fine of $25 when a resident is found guilty of sheltering, and not reporting, a child coming from the outside. A not infrequent ruling provides that when a stop is made the visiting child, or children, shall be placed in quarantine for two weeks.

The most extreme case of precaution reported to the club, which did not come in response to a query, however, was from a town of Long Island. On the main road entering the town according to information believed to be reliable, a guard with a red flag was posted. Waving his flag, he brought to a stop every strange automobile, and then carefully searched the car to see if any children were concealed therein, in order to decide whether the auto party might proceed through the town.

None of the quarantine regulations put restrictions on touring parties of adults.

Numerous health officers said that the regulations would be relaxed as soon as conditions justified, in order that automobile travel, and the generous expenditure which usually accompanies it, might be encouraged instead of checked.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The Rev. Father Charles T. Doyle, rector of St. Andrew's Church, yesterday received a pair of doilies from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. They will be disposed of at a church carnival.

PATERSON.—The Board of Aldermen passed the early closing ordinance Monday night, and starting on Nov. 1 all the saloons and cabarets here will close at 1 A. M.

MONTCLAIR.—Several trees on the Crescent, which have been the abode of starlings for years, were yesterday smeared with a viscuous substance by John C. Barclay, Park Commissioner, in hopes of driving the birds away.

SUMMIT.—More than 250 weavers in the silk mills went on strike yesterday, asserting that they cannot live on their present wages. They want 20 cents an hour when idle through lack of material. The company says it cannot obtain enough material to keep them busy all the time.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Thomas Mamey of Philadelphia, Tony Mithlovski of South River, William McCarthy of Sayreville, and I. Kolodzickskyki of South Amboy died yesterday in St. Peter's Hospital from injuries suffered when the shake house of the du Pont Powder Works in Carteret, blew up. Six others were injured.

MOUNTAIN LAKES.—Elmer Rittenbender, 85 years old, of Scranton, Penn., fireman on a fast freight, fell from his engine yesterday and was killed dead on a picket fence that lines the tracks near here.

TRENTON.—Chancellor Walker yesterday granted ten days' time for counsel to file briefs in the contempt proceedings brought against Carlton Godfrey, former Speaker of the Assembly, and other Directors of the West Jersey Mortgage Company, who are charged with refusing to answer questions put by the receiver, John G. Horner.

TRENTON.—An upright piano was yesterday given to the New Jersey State Prison by Mrs. Washington A. Roebling of this city and Mrs. H. Otto Wittpen of Jersey City, wife of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

TRENTON.—The special legislative committee investigation into the workings of the Civil Service law was resumed yesterday in the State House, and was marked by a clash between Chairman Hammond and Senator Charles Egan, who differed over the character of testimony. State Road Commissioner Stevens gave his views on the operation of the law, and declared it increased the efficiency of the road inspectors.

TRENTON.—Governor James F. Fielder yesterday ordered an election to be held in Essex County on Nov. 7 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Austen Colgate, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Governor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Frederick Palmer, the only American correspondent who was there when the Allies began their greatest offensive in the west, describes "The Battle of the Somme" as one who saw with his own eyes—in this week's issue [of

5¢ a copy! Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

HARLAN, 2½ IN. CORTLEY, 2¼ IN.
ARROW Notch COLLARS
EASY TO PUT ON AND TAKE OFF. STAY CLOSED IN FRONT
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WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

A Special Purchase of Silk Neckties

39c Regularly 50c and 65c

Quick action on our part—when we learned that a Paterson, N. J., silk house was closing its doors—gave us first choice of their line. We picked 6,000 of their best neckties made up for this coming Fall—fancy silk Four-in-hands in the latest patterns—added 1,000 of our regular 50c and 65c ties (with a few at $1) and turn them over to you at 39c. It's a rare bit of value.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Hudson Now Holds World's Greatest Hill-Climbing Record

Makes Fastest Time Up Pike's Peak

No hill-climb or mountain test in the world equals that imposed on motor cars that race to the summit of Pike's Peak. A Hudson Super-Six Special made the best time of more than 20 contestants to the top of America's most famous mountain, over the longest, steepest, highest travelable road in the world.

The start, at a mile and three-quarters above the sea, is higher by far than is the altitude of the finishing line in most hill-climbs.

The finishing point of Pike's Peak is almost two and three-quarters miles above sea level. In the twelve and a fraction miles of the course there are 60 turns, and the rise is almost one mile high. There is no place where the car is not climbing.

The high altitude affects the power efficiency of the motor and water boils at such low temperature that motors cannot be cooled as they are in lower levels.

Hudson Fastest Time

The Hudson climbed up this winding steep road to the "Top of the World" in 18 minutes, 24 seconds. Its time was 2½ minutes faster than the next fastest car.

This feat now gives to Hudson practically every worth-while record. In speed—when 102.3 miles an hour was attained at Daytona; in endurance—when 1819 miles were covered in 24 hours, with a stock Super-Six chassis we established marks not likely soon to be equaled.

Now we have added to these the greatest of all hill-climbing feats. In it we have shown the endurance of the Super-Six.

Others Failed

Motors of some of the most famous racing cars in the world were unable to withstand the strain of that climb and so did not get to the summit.

It is constant hard pulling all the way and more than three-quarters of the distance must be made in second speed, even with specially geared cars.

In addition to mere climbing, as is required in all hill-climbs, here is added the difficulties of carburetion and cooling.

The altitude that affects one's breathing so much that even the strongest man can stand only the least amount of physical exertion, has a similar effect in reducing the power of the motor.

We made that record in a contest in which were entered, as described by a Denver newspaper, "Fours—Sixes—Eights—Twelves and Super-Sixes."

And, as in all tests in which they have been entered, the best performance was shown by the Super-Six.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1475	Touring Sedan	$2000	Town Car	$2750
Roadster, 2-passenger	1475	Limousine	2750	Town Car Landaulet	2850
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1775	(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)		Limousine Landaulet	2850

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. of N. Y., Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York

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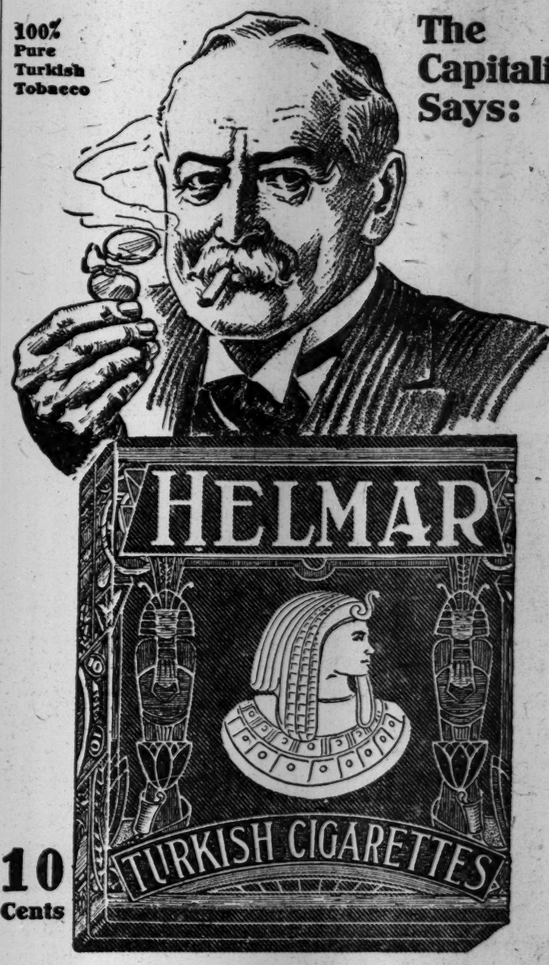

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I am a Capitalist.

I consider "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes a fine investment for any smoker. They combine:—

Safety of principle — based on solid cigarette value.

Largest enjoyment dividends of any cigarette I know.

And each one pays its dividend regularly—and always will.

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